

## CAMP CROFT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

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PLACE: Marriott Renaissance Hotel  
Spartanburg, South Carolina

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, July 31, 2012  
6:34 p.m. to 8:10 p.m.

REPRESENTATIVES: Shawn Boone, Government Co-Chair  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
Charleston District

Suzy Cantor-McKinney and  
Jason Shiflet  
Zapata Engineering, P.A.  
6302 Fairview Road, Suite 600  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28210

BOARD MEMBERS  
PRESENT:

Gary Hayes  
Hugh McMillan  
John Moon  
Paul Savko  
Jimmy Tobias

BOARD MEMBERS  
NOT PRESENT:

Donald Gibson  
James Herzog  
William B. Littlejohn, Jr.

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## REPORTED BY:

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1 BY MR. MOON:

2 We'll go ahead and call this meeting to order, if everybody is ready.

3 I'd like to welcome everybody to the Restoration Advisory Board  
4 Meeting, July 31st, 2012, here at the Marriott. Hope everybody in here is  
5 doing well.

6 Let's go ahead and get started with New Business: Solicitation of  
7 Interest for 2013 Restoration Advisory Board.

8 BY MR. BOONE:

9 Well, actually, I'd like to back up, if I could, John. We have some new  
10 faces here, and, as you can tell, it's a small group, so if anybody has any  
11 questions, if we're saying and using acronyms that you don't know or are not  
12 familiar with, please say something. We tend to get familiar sometimes and ---

13 BY MR. PETERMAN:

14 You want us to ask our questions now or at the end of the program? I've  
15 got several questions I'd like to ask. Do you want me to ask them now?

16 BY MR. BOONE:

17 Well, let's go through the agenda, and if you'd like a copy of it, I can get  
18 you one right here, and then under Old Business, or somewhere down the way,  
19 you can ask some questions.

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 I think what he's saying is if an acronym like R-A-B for RAB, Restoration  
22 Advisory Board, if you don't understand what we're talking about, ask your  
23 question. We want to make sure everybody understands what we're talking  
24 about while we go.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1 I don't have any questions of that nature. I just have some general  
2 questions.

3 BY MR. BOONE:

4 So about the solicitation, our RAB is, of course, a term, two-year term,  
5 and so we solicit for new RAB members, and basically an expression of interest,  
6 and so you can get the form online or you can go to the library and pick one up,  
7 and they're also over there on the table. If you'd like to fill one out, we can  
8 take it from you, and just if you're interested, please reply. We haven't had a  
9 full board here this time around, so we are definitely looking for members.

10 Anybody on the board want to say anything about it?

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12 What's it pay?

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Zero.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 Well, you don't have a lot of volunteers at this.

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 Volunteer by definition.

19 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

20 I just have a quick comment.

21 Again, welcome everyone. If you have not signed in, please do so over the  
22 course of the evening; and also, for the folks that haven't been to our meetings,  
23 when you do have a comment or a question, if you could please say your name for  
24 the record, that would be helpful, as well.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1 Are you a reporter?

2 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

3 I am not a reporter, but we have a reporter.

4 BY MR. BOONE:

5 Ms. McKinney is under contract to facilitate this meeting. So they help  
6 us secure the space and keep the records and things like that.

7 BY MR. MOON:

8 Anything else on that?

9 BY MR. BOONE:

10 That's all I have.

11 BY MR. MOON:

12 All right. Moving along to Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study  
13 Update, US Army Corps of Engineers.

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 So the field work for the remedial investigation is winding down. We  
16 probably have maybe about another month left, Terry, roughly?

17 BY MR. FARMER:

18 Yeah. Yeah.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 We have, since our last meeting, we have sent and closed the period to  
21 respond and requests for the rights of entry. So the map on the projector  
22 there is the status of all the rights of entry.

23 As for the newcomers, because the Department of Defense doesn't own  
24 the property that we're investigating, we have to request that the landowners  
25 give us access to the property, and that document is just generically called the

1 Right of Entry or ROE. So this is the investigation area as a whole. Roughly,  
2 this is Dairy Ridge Road, and this is Croft State natural area. Pacolet is there  
3 in the north.

4 So out of the green areas are where we have secured a right of entry and  
5 the black area is where we've either been refused or there have been no  
6 response.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 What do you in that case?

9 BY MR. BOONE:

10 Well, in essence, we don't investigate, and the law requires us to make the  
11 request. The law we do the project under is called the Comprehensive  
12 Environmental Response Compensation and Liabilities Act. The L stands for  
13 Liability, of course, and in that case there is the potential that, if there's  
14 contamination, the landowner could be responsible for it; but in practice what  
15 we do, if something turns up there, we come back and investigate, which is part  
16 of the reason why it takes so long to do these types of investigations.

17 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

18 What's that about 15 percent right now on refusal?

19 BY MR. SHIFLET:

20 Probably less than that, I think, actually.

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 I don't know. Did we bring any statistics on it.

23 Does anybody have ---

24 BY MR. PETERMAN:

25 When did these people acquire the land?

1 I talked to a lady here that's been there for her lifetime. She recalled  
2 the government going in there and setting up a military post. I'd say she's  
3 pretty much got squatter's rights. What about all the other people on the  
4 property?

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 Well, the military gave it up in the mid to late forties, but some we talked  
7 to about the ranges on the property. On some of these areas these outer  
8 ranges of the range fans off of the old base property and onto property that  
9 has been private since before the base was there. Because it's in close  
10 proximity to this safety zone, we wanted to investigate it, and which is why we  
11 asked them for a right of entry.

12 So the short answer is it depends. I mean what day was the park  
13 created, John?

14 BY MR. MOON:

15 It was open in 1949, officially opened. I think it was acquired in '47.

16 BY MR. BOONE:

17 Yeah. So it varies depending on the landowner.

18 How about you, Gary, when did you get your property?

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 Mine was probably bought around '47. That's when --- see, the  
21 government sold it back to the previous landowners and former military first.

22 BY MR. PETERMAN:

23 Before it was purged of munitions.

24 BY MR. HAYES:

25 Well, it was right after the war. Right after the war it was sold.

1 BY MR. PETERMAN:

2 Yeah. Well, that's the --- the answer is yes. The government sold it back  
3 to the people before it was purged of munitions.

4 BY MR. BOONE:

5 Well, the law and the methods for the clearances have changed since the  
6 mid-forties. So when the DOD was done with it, they probably sent a platoon of  
7 privates out there to walk around and check to see if there was anything there,  
8 and that was acceptable then. Now it's not.

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 When did the Corps of Engineers get involved in the actual physical  
11 disposition of munitions begin? When did that start?

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 In 1986 there was a law called the Superfund Amendment and  
14 Reauthorization Act. That original law was CERCLA, like I said, and then the  
15 amendment was passed in '86. Under that there was a program called the  
16 Defense Environmental Response Program created. Anything, any DOD activity  
17 prior to 1986 that wasn't active and had already been released was then  
18 designated as a formerly used defense site.

19 So across the nation those properties were started to be identified, and  
20 then we started trying to identify which ones had hazards and what the extent  
21 of the hazards, types of hazards, and then so probably a good inventory of all  
22 the properties was done by early '90s, and we've been working there since then.

23 BY MR. HAYES:

24 Our first meeting of this RAB was around '95, 1995. So this RAB has  
25 been in existence since then.



1 BY MR. PETERMAN:

2 Basically this RAB has been in existence for 15 years?

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 Yes, sir.

5 BY MR. SAVKO:

6 Paul Savko.

7 Isn't this the fourth remediation effort by the Corps of Engineers?

8 BY MR. BOONE:

9 Well, CERCLA, the law that we're doing this under, has defined the  
10 process. There is some --- there was a push at the beginning of the program to  
11 quickly remediate areas that had a known hazard. So what they did was they  
12 sort of stepped off of this defined formal CERCLA process and did what they  
13 call an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis, and we did several removals  
14 under these EE/CAs, as they're known.

15 So, yes, they've remediated some sites under those EE/CAs, and we're  
16 continuing the investigation.

17 BY MR. SAVKO:

18 Sir, all the previous remediation information was used in this research.  
19 All of the sites that they have been looked at previously, went back and were  
20 reconfirmed. So they've done really a very good job, in my opinion.

21 I think the whole objective of this is to give you, as a homeowner and you  
22 as a homeowner, the confidence that it is 90 percent clear. I think that was  
23 the objective, the goal, 90 percent.

24 BY MR. BOONE:

25 I'm not sure we ever placed a 90 percentage on it.

1 BY MR. SAVKO:

2 Oh, okay. Maybe I heard that somewhere, but, anyway, they want to  
3 assure the homeowners that everything that can be remediated has been taken  
4 care of to the best of the skill that we have today, and we've got some good ---  
5 I'm here to tell you right off, we've got some good equipment that we can find  
6 the ordnance and remediate and take care of it.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 Could you tell us a little bit about how you get rid of the munitions that  
9 were left there?

10 BY MR. SAVKO:

11 About how?

12 BY MR. PETERMAN:

13 How many feet down did you go?

14 BY MR. SAVKO:

15 Yes, I'm sure they can, and, again, I would refer to the people that  
16 actually do the research.

17 BY MR. PETERMAN:

18 Was it four feet?

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 And the research techniques are very good. Engineering wise, it's  
21 absolutely impressive engineering.

22 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

23 And, excuse me, before we go down to ---

24 BY MR. SAVKO:

25 Yes, ma'am.

1 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

2 --- how we do the remedial, actually if we find a live ordnance or  
3 munitions in remediation, how we dispose of it.

4 Shawn, you may want to clarify that, although we've had some cleanup in  
5 remediation in small areas that were either a time critical removal action,  
6 because they were a high hazard area, because it was a very public accessible  
7 area, we've also primarily done investigations, and we're still in ---

8 BY MR. SAVKO:

9 Sure.

10 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

11 --- an investigation phase.

12 So I don't want to confuse that we're not quite in that remediation phase  
13 yet, but the process to take care of anything that we find is going to be the  
14 same, and we can talk about that in a minute. So, you know, Shawn, if you want  
15 to clarify ---

16 BY MR. BOONE:

17 Initially ---

18 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

19 --- investigations versus remediation.

20 BY MR. BOONE:

21 Initially, if we do a remediation, even though we're looking to clean it up,  
22 there's no guarantee that we remove all the hazards. So there's always still  
23 that danger there, which is we're looking for a certain confidence interval that  
24 we've gotten all of what's dangerous.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1 Well, since you're going to clear an area, you should set your sights on  
2 what you're about to do and then go ahead and do it one time. Why have all your  
3 repeat visits?

4 BY MR. BOONE:

5 Well, like I said earlier before the meeting, there's a funding constraint.  
6 There's a --- we had known hazards that needed to be addressed. So we did our  
7 best to address those first.

8 This is a nationwide program and a lot of work to be done, and,  
9 notoriously, and many think that it's underfunded. So what gets priority are  
10 these high risk areas.

11 So why do we keep coming back? Well, we also want to address the site  
12 comprehensively, not just the high risk areas. We want the medium risk and the  
13 low risk areas, as well, and we want to remove any hazard that may exist in  
14 those areas. So that's the reason we have to keep coming back and doing more  
15 investigation.

16 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

17 Think of this way. We have a number of factors, one being the danger to  
18 the public. Is the School for the Deaf and Blind on part of it? I mean, you  
19 know, is there a school there? Two is what is likely to be found? Are they  
20 expecting to find grenades there or just small arms and munitions?

21 You know, those are the two factors, and then they go ahead and do the  
22 sampling, and that factor says, "Well, how much did we find in the sample?" So  
23 if you look at those factors across the board, multiply them, if you will, the rate  
24 nationwide, and that's how the attention gets, and now that's, you know, a  
25 layman's opinion of how the process works, but that's how I reconcile it in my

1 mind is how they set the priorities based on the danger, the likelihood that  
2 there's ammunition there that's unexploded, if you will, and what size it might  
3 be and then do the sample and what did you find? Did you find something that  
4 says, "Oh, goodness, we need to dig up the whole, you know, five acres or not,"  
5 you know, so that's a large area they're talking about. I mean there's no doing it  
6 one time, and the technology has improved over the years. So, you know, a  
7 hundred percent in 1968 is not a hundred percent in 2008.

8 BY MR. PETERMAN:

9 Well, let me tell you right up front I've been in the military. I know how  
10 GIs react. They don't always know what they're doing. So that will give you a  
11 little bit of a reason why they got out of the target areas. But you knew where  
12 the target areas were, and that's where the concentration had to be initially  
13 where the masses of material would be focused on.

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 That is largely the case but not always, unfortunately. So there are  
16 always surprises with this. Plus, as you noted, it's been 70 years, and not  
17 everything is documented as well as we would have liked.

18 BY MR. PETERMAN:

19 I can appreciate that, but what I'm --- my questions are, if you're going in  
20 there, the first time through you should make your initial sweep to cover  
21 anything that you're going to find. Why go back after for a secondary time?

22 BY MR. BOONE:

23 Well, ---

24 BY MR. PETERMAN:

25 Go once and out of there.

1 BY MR. BOONE:

2 In essence, this is our first. In a lot of these areas this is our first  
3 sweep through.

4 BY MR. PETERMAN:

5 After 70 years?

6 BY MR. BOONE:

7 After 20 years.

8 BY MR. PETERMAN:

9 Well, I'm just reading this in the newspaper, and I'm a taxpayer, and I'm  
10 saying the war has been over for 70, basically 70 years. This thing started in  
11 the beginning of World War II, and I'm saying how's my money being spent? I'm  
12 a taxpayer. That's why I came to the meeting. I want to see what's been done,  
13 what's the cost, what's the percentage of cleanup and how much more you have  
14 to do? This is a --- I mean this thing could go on forever.

15 BY MR. MCKINNEY:

16 How many of these meetings have you attended?

17 BY MR. PETERMAN:

18 This is the first time.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 Have you been to our website?

21 BY MR. PETERMAN:

22 A little bit. Since I read the article, I've been looking at the website.

23 BY MR. BOONE:

24 It's actually got a pretty comprehensive look at all our documentation.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1 Don't worry. I'll be in the website. I'll be over at the library. This was  
2 something new.

3 If you object to my questions, tell me now, because I can get up and  
4 leave.

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 Nobody is objecting to your questions. I'm trying to answer them.  
7 Additionally, not only is there a lot of documentation on there for you to look  
8 at, but my phone number is on there. So if you need clarification, you can call  
9 me.

10 BY MR. PETERMAN:

11 Good enough to put your phone number in, that's pretty good, but you can  
12 see the reasons why my questions.

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Sure.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 As a taxpayer, I want to know how my money is being spent. Okay?  
17 That's why I'm here. So I don't mind speaking out. I don't care. If you want to  
18 arrest me, go ahead.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 You're not bothering any of us. We're here to answer your questions.

21 BY MR. PETERMAN:

22 But I'm here to ask questions, and be damn, and I'm going to ask them.

23 BY MR. BOONE:

24 And we're here to answer them.

25 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

1 Well, you know, I'd say, and I don't want to speak for the whole group,  
2 but I will, that's your questions is probably 90 percent of the reason every one  
3 of us is sitting up here, you know.

4 BY MR. PETERMAN:

5 How much of the stuff have you read in the library?

6 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

7 I haven't read any of it in the library. I've got --- I spent at least three  
8 nights reading the stuff on the website. That's why I applied to be the on the  
9 board. Now, you know, I catch up on the recent minutes and things of that  
10 nature, but, you know, it's kind of like asking somebody how much of a pie  
11 they've had. Well, you know, nobody wants to lie to that question, you know, as  
12 far as ---

13 BY MR. PETERMAN:

14 Go on with the meeting.

15 I'll ask my questions later on.

16 BY MR. BOONE:

17 Sure. We'll be here afterwards, as well.

18 Ma'am, do you have a question?

19 BY MS. SNAPP:

20 Yes, is this question and answer right now? I didn't want to ---

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 We might as well. I mean we're all friends here. Why not?

23 BY COURT REPORTER:

24 I need your name, please.

25 BY MS. SNAPP:



1 I'm sorry. Jane Snapp, S-n-a-p-p, and I say that because everybody calls  
2 Smith.

3 So, anyway, I have pink ribbons on my land, and why I came tonight was to  
4 see, I realize the pink ribbons mean something. When they come back, will they  
5 remove the pink ribbons when they have taken care of the situation?

6 BY MR. BOONE:

7 Actually, our field guy is sitting right in front of you, and he's probably  
8 the best person to answer that question.

9 BY MR. FARMER:

10 Yes, you've got them in your yard?

11 BY MS. SNAPP:

12 Yes, sir.

13 BY MR. FARMER:

14 Yes, we'll come back there.

15 BY MS. SNAPP:

16 So we will know when you come back because they're gone.

17 BY MR. FARMER:

18 To take care of the yard, yes.

19 BY MS. SNAPP:

20 I just wanted --- I mean that was a signal that they're gone is --- I mean  
21 that you're through is when the pink ribbons are gone.

22 BY MR. FARMER:

23 Well, that will be one of the last things we do.

24 BY MS. SNAPP:

25 And the ones stuck in the ground?

1 BY MR. FARMER:

2 Yeah. Yeah.

3 BY MS. SNAPP:

4 Okay.

5 BY MR. FARMER:

6 Well, things --- you know, this is we're talking 20,000 acres, and we put  
7 about 15,000 pieces of ribbon into the ground, and we go by the ribbons so we  
8 know where to go back to. So I can't say we'll remove all of them in all the  
9 wooded areas, but anything that's visible in your yard.

10 BY MS. SNAPP:

11 It's not the --- it's not --- I don't care about the pink ribbons. It's the  
12 fact that there's something there.

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Terry, you're not marking anything ---

15 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

16 Explain what they are.

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 --- dangerous, are you?

19 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

20 Explain the ---

21 BY MR. MOON:

22 I think we need to explain that you're not marking something dangerous.

23 I think she's ---

24 BY MS. SNAPP:

25 That's what ---

1 BY MR. MOON:

2 --- thinks it is marking something.

3 BY MR. FARMER:

4 No, it's a path.

5 BY MS. SNAPP:

6 See, I looked at ---

7 BY MR. MOON:

8 Right.

9 BY MS. SNAPP:

10 See, I was inspecting under my tree to see if something is there. Okay.

11 BY MR. HAYES:

12 They're doing transects in a straight line.

13 BY MS. SNAPP:

14 Okay.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 And they're putting a wooden stake about --- roughly about every  
17 hundred feet.

18 BY MS. SNAPP:

19 Okay. So it's just a marker.

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 And that's the path that we're going with the magnetometers as they go,  
22 and that pink ribbon hanging usually designate there's a wooden stake there.

23 BY MS. SNAPP:

24 Okay.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1           So they can see it from a distance, and then when they get to that  
2 ribbon, they can get look down and see the peg, but it should be --- you should  
3 be able see some in a straight line. You see another one. You should be able to  
4 walk from that one to that one and that one to another one for a long way.

5 BY MS. SNAPP:

6           I was just --- see, that's why I came to the meeting. I was just assuming  
7 there's something under the ribbon.

8 BY MR. HAYES:

9           Oh, no.

10 BY MS. SNAPP:

11           That's why I came, and I hope one of these days to have grandchildren  
12 running around, which I don't yet. I appreciate y'all, because my brother can  
13 pick up bullets, and they're just little, but I'm going, "Okay, there could be  
14 other things," and I appreciate the cleanup tremendously.

15 BY MR. SAVKO:

16           Paul Savko.

17           To partly answer your question, he answered part of it, but Mr. Farmer  
18 there uses transect as a navigation using the GPS for a straight line, and they  
19 do it in two straight lines in parallel, and he simply marks it. It doesn't mean it  
20 is identifying ordnance or anything. It's simply navigation. Thank you.

21 BY MS. SNAPP:

22           That's what I wanted to know.

23 BY MR. BOONE:

24           Is there a password on there? (Referring to screen)

25           Were you going to say something, Jason?

1 BY MR. SHIFLET:

2 I wanted to just comment.

3 BY MR. BOONE:

4 Sure.

5 BY MR. SHIFLET:

6 Quickly maybe. I forget --- I did not catch your name. I'm sorry.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 Peterman.

9 BY MR. SHIFLET:

10 Peterman. Mr. Peterman, Shawn was talking a second ago, and most folks  
11 have been to these meetings before and heard me talk and the reason that our  
12 investigation is not always quite so simple.

13 I just want to sort of give you an idea of what we have to deal with, and  
14 just to use an example. There's a range right here. You can see it in blue. It  
15 goes all the way up to here. This is a pretty large area, and that's designated in  
16 the historical documents as Combat Range No. 15, and to my recollection the  
17 only document in use of that range is for small arms, but there have been lots  
18 of other things found in that range aside from small arms, and they're not ---  
19 they're not necessarily always associated with what you might think will be a  
20 target location, and so at more simplistic sites where we have ranges that the  
21 data suggests were used in the way that they were documented, then those  
22 sites are a little bit easier to understand and navigate and investigate; but when  
23 we have cases like this when we have a very large area where the documented  
24 use is poor and the hazards found on that property are far in excess of small  
25 arms, then we, as those who look at these type sites, we know right away that

1 there's something not right, and you can --- and at that point you can no longer  
2 take at face value what you're seeing in the historical documents.

3 If we were to just look at that site and say, "Well, there's no reason to  
4 investigate it because it's just small arms," we would be missing some significant  
5 exposure potential.

6 BY MR. PETERMAN:

7 I'll buy that.

8 BY MR. SHIFLET:

9 Is that --- I just wanted to say that's the reason why it's not always quite  
10 so straight forward.

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12 If you know what your limitations are, you know again what penetration  
13 those various mortars, whatever you're firing, you know what the limitations  
14 are. Did you set up your initial search to go to that depth to find them? Once  
15 you're in that area, you're done with it.

16 BY MR. SHIFLET:

17 When we have a range that we're assigned to investigate, one of the first  
18 things that we do is try to determine all the potential munitions used in that  
19 range. Just because it's designated as a rocket target area or a 60 millimeter  
20 mortar range, it doesn't always mean that's the only use that it had; and so one  
21 of the early things that we do in our investigations is research as much  
22 historical documentation as we can find and try to determine all the potential  
23 items used at that range. Once we have that, we typically design our  
24 investigation around the munitions type that has the greatest hazardous  
25 fragment range, for lack of a better term. Okay. So if it's a rocket target

1 area but we have reason to believe that 105s were used also in that area, then  
2 we would design our investigation, potentially, I mean this is a decision that is  
3 debated among the property owners and the stake holders and the government  
4 and the experts in the field, but we would be more likely to design our  
5 investigation around that more hazardous item so that we do look deeper in the  
6 subsurface.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 What is the maximum depth?

9 BY MR. SHIFLET:

10 Of?

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12 Of all the things that you're looking for, what is the maximum depth that  
13 you find the remains of the munitions?

14 BY MR. SHIFLET:

15 Typically, four to five feet is about the depth.

16 BY MR. PETERMAN:

17 I read somewhere in a program I looked on in the internet that they go  
18 five, four feet. So if you establish four feet as your norm, it seems to me that  
19 going around, even though it's an extensive area, how much time do you have  
20 looking in this area? What? What's the time?

21 BY MR. SHIFLET:

22 Right. Well, let me --- let's back up. Let's back up one second.

23 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

24 Explain transects.

25 BY MR. SHIFLET:

1           Let's just say for argument sake that we're going to set the depth of  
2 four feet as our maximum depth of investigation. Are we looking for bullets,  
3 because this is a small arms range, or are we looking for bigger?

4 BY MR. PETERMAN:

5           Well, what's contained in a bullet? I've fired a few weapons in my day.  
6 Most spent bullets are spent. Of course there's no danger there in a spent  
7 bullet.

8 BY MR. SHIFLET:

9           Right, or maybe a misfire or something that --- or, you know, one that was  
10 just ---

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12           You have to have powder to make that.

13 BY MR. SHIFLET:

14           Right.

15 BY MR. BOONE:

16           That's what we're trying to determine with the investigation: What is  
17 the level of hazard in this area? When you say go down four feet, well, we're  
18 not going to dig up that entire area to a four foot depth to remove every  
19 hazard.

20 BY MR. PETERMAN:

21           But you have --- you do have equipment that you can determine from the  
22 surface what's down there.

23 BY MR. SHIFLET:

24           Well, this is where I was going with this, and that's why I ask the  
25 question.



1           If we set the maximum depth at four feet, I mean this is a legitimate  
2 question, am I looking for a bullet or am I looking for a 60 millimeter mortar?

3 BY MR. PETERMAN:

4           You know what you've got by the mass. I mean mass is what's going to tell  
5 you that.

6 BY MR. SHIFLET:

7           Well, unfortunately, that's not exactly true, because a bullet on the  
8 surface has a geophysical signal that might be similar to a 60 millimeter mortar  
9 buried three feet deep.

10 BY MR. PETERMAN:

11           Say that again. A pistol, a rifle shell?

12 BY MR. SHIFLET:

13           A bullet ---

14 BY MR. PETERMAN:

15           I mean ---

16 BY MR. SHIFLET:

17           --- on the surface has a, in some cases, a similar geophysical signal as a  
18 larger munitions buried deep, and it's that inability to discriminate, positively  
19 discriminate that is part of what we have to consider when we're designing our  
20 approach. When we're using these sensors on the surface, either analog sensor,  
21 collecting geophysical data digitally, there is a geophysical response that we are  
22 evaluating. We're either listening to an audible signal or we're --- we are looking  
23 at the peak return of a geophysical signal and digital data. Someone has to  
24 decide whether or not that response is worthy of digging. In some cases it's a  
25 horseshoe buried six inches below the surface, and it is very difficult, and

1 there are industry experts that strive in their careers to be able to do this,  
2 and they haven't done it yet, but it's very difficult to tell a horseshoe buried at  
3 six inches apart from a 37 millimeter buried at three inches.

4 BY MR. SAVKO:

5 Or a belt buckle.

6 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

7 Until you dig it.

8 BY MR. SHIFLET:

9 Or a belt buckle.

10 BY MR. SAVKO:

11 Exactly.

12 BY MR. SHIFLET:

13 On the surface.

14 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

15 Until you dig it.

16 BY MR. SHIFLET:

17 You cannot --- you can't discriminate, and so when you look at an area like  
18 this as big as Combat Range 15, there was only document --- the only document  
19 in use was small arms. I'd ask the question again, what are we looking for? Are  
20 we looking for small arms, because we know something about small arms. They're  
21 small and they typically are not very buried very deeply. They're used on the  
22 surface. They don't have a --- they don't penetrate deeply into the subsurface.

23 But if we're setting our threshold at four feet deep, then it's nearly  
24 impossible to detect something as small as a bullet four feet deep.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1           You don't need to know about a bullet. It has no hazard. Your hazard  
2 comes from your bigger elements.

3 BY MR. SHIFLET:

4           Right.

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6           But you won't be able to know that based truly on the data until we dig it,  
7 and when we dig it, that's what takes the time in the field to collect the data.  
8 So that's the challenge that we face in the field is, as Jason explained, we can  
9 set our threshold and our sensors can detect four feet or so, sometimes a little  
10 deeper, depending on the terrain and what item size mass we're looking for, but  
11 we don't know what that is until we put a shovel in the ground, which takes time.

12 BY MR. PETERMAN:

13           Well, I'm just sitting here thinking what you said. I find it hard to  
14 believe you're going to rifle bullets at four feet.

15 BY MR. SHIFLET:

16           We don't.

17 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

18           We don't, but we find them in the near surface that gives the perception  
19 and the data potentially that there's something bigger deeper, and when we  
20 remove those smaller items near the surface, or even a 37 millimeter near the  
21 surface, sometimes there's more below it, and we will evaluate after we dig to  
22 see if there's anything else below using the sensor again, but we don't know if  
23 it's a small item close to the surface, a horseshoe, or a 60 millimeter deeper  
24 until ---

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1 Well, I'm from a Missouri on the horseshoe bit, because that, I'd have to  
2 see that. I'd really have to see that.

3 BY MR. SHIFLET:

4 This is a little bit of a bad example, but this is kind of what we're up  
5 against. Take a metal detector to the beach. Okay. Walk out on the beach,  
6 and when you detect something with that metal detector, before digging it, tell  
7 me what it is and how deep it is.

8 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

9 And how big it is.

10 BY MR. SHIFLET:

11 And how big it is. That's --- that's essentially what we're being asked to  
12 do, which is very difficult, and we have methods that we can use to improve the  
13 odds that we find things that we're trying to find and not other stuff, like nails  
14 and barbwire, but that is a difficult problem to solve.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 Sir, there's a lot of magnetic rock out there, too. There's a place over  
17 close to the Deaf and Blind School where they've spent about half a million  
18 dollars and didn't find anything but that magnetic rock.

19 BY MR. PETERMAN:

20 We spent that kind of money?

21 BY MR. HAYES:

22 Oh, yeah, there's spent over 20 million dollars on this project so far.

23 BY MR. BOONE:

24 You have a question, sir?

25 BY MR. WILSON:

1 Yes, my name is Mike Wilson. I was wanting to know if you all have  
2 established any type of timeframe on when this is going to be complete?  
3 Obviously, you've been in and out and in and out, but this time here and leaving,  
4 what's the timeframe?

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 This stage of the CERCLA process is we plan on being done with the field  
7 work in the next month or so. They will be analyzing the data and writing the  
8 remedial investigation report for roughly six months after that. So this phase,  
9 which is the remedial investigation, should be done mid next year after all the  
10 reviews get taken into account and all the state chimes in making sure we check  
11 our boxes.

12 BY MR. WILSON:

13 Well, fast forward six months, then what's next?

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 Immediately following a remedial investigation report there is a  
16 feasibility study. The purpose of that document is to, in essence, come up with  
17 a plan for the actions that we need to take based on the remedial investigation.  
18 So there will be another report which we'll bring to the group here and we'll  
19 discuss, and then once that's finalized, there will be a decision document that  
20 will go up the chain and become the official plan for the remediation.

21 BY MR. TOBIAS:

22 I'd like to say something. They've been working on this a long time. They  
23 found white phosphorous hand grenades in neighborhoods in Camp Croft. They  
24 found mortars on horse trails at the State Park. They've cleaned up an impact  
25 area where a tank shot howitzers over there toward the bypass. They've

1 cleaned up a lot. There's some that's so contaminated they've not got the money  
2 to clean it up, and I think we're going to try to address these really, really  
3 contaminated areas, clean them up, and where the little bullets are, they're  
4 going to leave most of that land, because they're everywhere, and I'm not sure  
5 if you did it for a hundred years you could pick up every little bit of  
6 contamination the government left.

7 They're trying to get stuff that's immediate danger to the public, which  
8 like that's white phosphorous hand grenades in the Wedgewood neighborhood,  
9 you know. They've gone and got some contaminated places. They haven't got  
10 every one of them because they haven't found them all yet. It takes time.

11 BY MR. WILSON:

12 To follow up on that, at the end of this report are there going to be  
13 44,000 acres, I believe you said, is there going to be any areas where you all are  
14 able to sign off of and say, "This is clean"?

15 BY MR. BOONE:

16 What we will be certain of is that there will be areas we feel reasonably  
17 confident that either there is no or little risk, and that's the lawyer answer, I  
18 know.

19 BY MR. WILSON:

20 That is, but I can understand.

21 BY MR. SAVKO:

22 The exception would be those that did not give permission to have access  
23 to the property.

24 Those are the exceptions.

25 BY MR. SHIFLET:

1           Yeah, I said early on in the investigation process that one of the  
2 outcomes of our investigation will be a map kind of like we have posted tonight  
3 in the remedial investigation report that says, "Here's the area of investigation,  
4 but we didn't have access to all the parcels," and we won't know anything about  
5 those locations.

6 BY MR. WILSON:

7           And that will be identified on the map?

8 BY MR. SAVKO:

9           Yes, sir.

10 BY MR. SHIFLET:

11           Well, they'll sort of have to be.

12 BY MR. WILSON:

13           Right.

14 BY MR. SHIFLET:

15           And the problem is what that leads --- it's not a problem, but what that  
16 leads to is that leads us down this path of evaluating. It's chopping up the area  
17 into manageable units, is a good way to think of it, so there are going to be  
18 properties that we did not have access to which will become sort of a  
19 manageable unit. We'll be able to say that we didn't have access to them and we  
20 don't know much about them.

21           Then there will be properties where we investigated with our transects,  
22 and we really didn't find much of anything, and we'll be able to say, "Those have  
23 a very low or low risk," and then there will be areas that are in between that  
24 and areas where we might consider to have high risks; and so there's a little bit  
25 of categorization that will happen across the site, because the ultimate

1 outcome is of this CERCLA process is a decision document that the stake  
2 holders and the government and the public all agree is the way --- is the  
3 remedial action that needs to be taken for a given area, however that area is  
4 defined, and so we have to get from where we are today, which is learning about  
5 the site, to the point where even the public is comfortable with, yes, the  
6 government needs to spend money to do that thing, and that thing will be  
7 defined on that property or that group of properties or whatever it is.

8           So we have to get from where we are to there and that process is what  
9 Shawn is describing that CERCLA process where we evaluate and then we talk  
10 about potential alternatives, and then from those potential alternatives, maybe  
11 one or two are picked to be the best, and then everyone has to agree on the  
12 option.

13 BY MR. PETERMAN:

14           That brings up a question. Now you show a lot of areas where you've got  
15 people that --- yeah, put that map up there again. You've got areas of people  
16 living in apparent problematic points on your map, all those dark areas there.  
17 Who is responsible for going and talking to those people to get their attention,  
18 "Hey, Buddy, you may be sitting on a lot of munitions?" Who is responsible for  
19 contacting those people?

20 BY MR. BOONE:

21           The Corps of Engineers is responsible, and we've reached out to them in  
22 mail, certified mail. We've knocked on their doors, if necessary. The state has  
23 told us that they want either a refusal or an acceptance, but some  
24 documentation from them saying that we've contacted them and done our job  
25 trying to get permission.



1 BY MR. SHIFLET:

2 Some of those dark parcels that you see there, those are folks that have  
3 decided to sign a refusal. That means they understand the concern. They still  
4 don't want us to investigate their property.

5 BY MS. SNAPP:

6 I can vouch for that. Jane Snapp. I can vouch the fact that they have  
7 tried. My husband was sick for several years, and to me that letter was just  
8 not on my list of priorities at the moment, because we were going to the  
9 hospital and the doctor's office two or three times a day every day --- week,  
10 and so I --- and we kept getting them and getting them, and finally I read one  
11 and signed it, but they were insistent. I mean they didn't just send a letter and  
12 it just stopped. I mean they kept coming, and it was just my problem that I  
13 didn't take time to read them in the beginning, but I finally read it and I  
14 understood it, what was going on, and I signed it and sent it back.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 Congratulations for showing up.

17 BY MS. SNAPP:

18 And the community members have called me and said, "You just sign your  
19 letter, and should I sign it," you know, but the ones who had the letters I think  
20 checked with their neighbors to see what they're doing.

21 Where is Whitestone Road on that map, please?

22 BY MR. SHIFLET:

23 It's right here. I think it turns and goes this way.

24 BY MS. SNAPP:

25 So we've got a bit disinterested then, don't we?

1 BY MS. BYRD:

2 I'm going to add something. Susan Byrd. I'm with DHEC. I work for the  
3 State, and we work directly with the Corps to the best of our ability to notify  
4 the individuals. We try to make cold phone calls, knock on doors. It's not just  
5 the letter in the mail and walk away. We've also worked with a number of the  
6 RAB that may be friends, community that have a type of relationship with some  
7 of the individuals to explain to them in more detail what the letter entails and  
8 what the work entails hoping to get them to sign or refuse.

9 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

10 I know you had a question about when we visit an area how to minimize  
11 the back and forth to that same area.

12 BY MR. PETERMAN:

13 Yeah. Why go back? Why go back?

14 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

15 Just to clarify, since you haven't had an opportunity and haven't been at  
16 precious meetings, this investigation, a lot of what we are doing is what are  
17 called transects, so we're just walking lines spaced anywhere from 400 feet  
18 apart to 800?

19 BY MR. SHIFLET:

20 Eighty-two.

21 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

22 To eighty-two feet apart. So we're not walking a hundred percent. We're  
23 walking these lanes to collect the data. When we do find an item, we do take  
24 care of it along that lane. It's what's between the lane that helps us. The data  
25 we collect along the lanes used to kind of tell the story of what's between the

1 lanes that is presented in the remedial investigation report, and then it's used  
2 in the feasibility study to look at all the alternatives, as Shawn and Jason have  
3 said, about risks in certain areas; and that feasibility study also identifies  
4 alternatives to address the risks, as well as presents cost estimates that then  
5 carry forward with those decision documents to potentially be used to try to  
6 get the funding at the back end to implement those remedial alternatives.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 Tell me how much has been spent on this.

9 BY MR. BOONE:

10 On which part?

11 The entire study?

12 The entire project or just this sampling today?

13 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

14 Remedial investigation.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 Total.

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 Around 22 million dollars.

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 Can you put a price on safety?

21 BY MR. PETERMAN:

22 Yes.

23 BY MR. SAVKO:

24 How much? What price would you put on a life?

25 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

1 Well, you know, that's a trick question to ask Mr. Peterman. You know no  
2 one puts a price on a life.

3 It's more than 22 times what I got that's for sure, but, you know,  
4 technology moves on, and they're trying to decrease the likelihood that there's  
5 a dangerous event from happening, and, you know, 22 million dollars spent since  
6 the close of camp is, you know, is not a ton of money for clearing.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 You said this is only been going since the '90s, so all those other years  
9 that land has just laying there idle.

10 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

11 Well, not really. Robin Zimmerman. Excuse me.

12 Spartanburg County Sheriff's Department is responsible for picking up  
13 ordnance and cleaning up stuff.

14 BY MR. PETERMAN:

15 Is that why he has 200 men on his department?

16 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

17 No, sir, in fact we are probably the third most populous county in the  
18 state is why we need over 200 men.

19 BY MR. PETERMAN:

20 I never knew the Sheriff was down there policing that area.

21 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

22 In fact the officer in charge that is supposed to be here tonight, he's not  
23 here, Lieutenant Dyas, they are the ones you call. I grew up out there. Jimmy  
24 Tobias was there. We can tell you about many a case where we found hand  
25 grenades, mortars, 105 millimeter shells, 75 millimeter pack howitzer shells,

1 mortar shells and call the Sheriff's Department, and they came to get it or  
2 they called the explosives and ordnance unit from Fort Jackson and they came  
3 up here and got it.

4 I think you'll be finding stuff at Camp Croft 200 years from now, and I  
5 don't think it will ever all be cleaned up.

6 BY MR. SAVKO:

7 Paul Savko. What Mr. Zimmerman is trying to say about the Sheriff's  
8 Department, the Spartanburg Sheriff's Department and the County all have a  
9 bomb disposal group. They absolutely get ordnance from homes.

10 My brother bought a home, and he --- there must have been 400 pounds  
11 of fireworks in his garage. How long it had been there? It was unsafe. He  
12 called the fire department, and they take care of it. They find mortars in  
13 homes. People bring home all kinds of souvenirs at home, and these people are  
14 responsible for that. We simply use them to dispose of the ordnance that's  
15 found in the process. It is not an expense of the Sheriff's Department. If  
16 they didn't do anything, they're going to get paid. We just simply use them as a  
17 resource.

18 BY MR. PETERMAN:

19 They just come when they're called. They don't go out there on ---

20 BY MR. SAVKO:

21 Absolutely.

22 BY MR. PETERMAN:

23 --- the property?

24 BY MR. SAVKO:

25 Absolutely. Yeah, we call them, and they come support us.

1 BY MR. BOONE:

2 But the point is that there's a legitimate hazard here in which this  
3 funding is for cleanup.

4 BY MR. PETERMAN:

5 It's hard for me to visualize people are in an area that you can't get their  
6 attention. That's hard for me to visualize.

7 BY MR. MOON:

8 I think it's --- John Moon. I think it's safe to say that, obviously, there's  
9 been a lot of money spent, and I'm sure there will be more money spent as they  
10 move forward and what not, but, you know, and a lot of times I think it's safe to  
11 say, you know, if I'm wrong, just interrupt me, but when you have appropriated  
12 dollars, you only have so much at certain times, and obviously in '86 there was  
13 only so much appropriated monies to spend to do ex-amount of studying, and it  
14 could have been based just off the historical documentation that this is in this  
15 area and we need to get in there and we need to do something about it.

16 Whether we cleared it or whether we just put signs up that say, you  
17 know, "Do not enter for this reason or that reason, it's unsafe," that kind of  
18 thing, there are areas on our park that I manage at Croft that where that is  
19 that. You know, and, obviously, you don't want the public to go into those areas.

20 Then that money over time, you know, right now we've --- I mean this is  
21 the first time in --- that I know of that we've had enough money to where we  
22 can actually do a total sweep of an entire area, except those areas where folks  
23 have not allowed access to the properties.

24 So that --- I mean that's not explaining it. I think the biggest thing for  
25 someone like yourself that's brand new to the whole thing, which as I am myself,

1 is to learn a lot of this stuff, because it's a lot of documentation on reading is  
2 to understand what has been done and how we got there. I don't know that we'll  
3 ever get to a definite answer in this particular meeting. I think as you read  
4 more, you start kind of understanding where we are today and how these guys  
5 got there. It may help you understand a little better of the total process that  
6 Jason is speaking of, that Shawn is trying to explain, and you're not going to do  
7 it in this meeting because it's a lot to wrap your hands around. It really is, and  
8 I understand where you're coming from and I can see exactly what you're saying  
9 and feel your pain, if you will, and that you're going to have to just read up a  
10 little bit, you know, on some past meetings, and there's the minutes posted in  
11 the library on the website and just read other questions that have been asked  
12 and answered, but I understand where you're coming from.

13 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

14 Put your name in the hat and become a member of the future board.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 I'm a taxpayer. I'm not a property owner. I'm worried about my taxes  
17 being spent to clean up something that's pretty obviously a screwed up deal.  
18 That's what I'm concerned about.

19 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

20 I'm in the same church and different view. I don't have property in that  
21 area, either. I live over there on 29, but I didn't understand the process and I  
22 was in the military, too. I read as much as I could in three nights and I was  
23 tired of reading, and I asked for permission to join the board, and there wasn't  
24 nothing to it, and I've learned a lot, and I recommend you do the same thing.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1 Well, I've looked at some of the reports and I've seen segments where it  
2 was outlined, and it was very obvious to me that the people went through and  
3 they plotted each segment and there was a whole sector there, and that's  
4 already been signed off on. Why go back there?

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 Well, we're incorporating that information and not doing a full  
7 investigation on those sites.

8 BY MR. PETERMAN:

9 I mean I saw a lot of charts there that it looked like they found mortars  
10 here and over here.

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 Those places are about that big on the map.

13 BY MR. FARMER:

14 Small areas in comparison to what you're seeing there, much smaller.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 What's the total acreage there?

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 Forty-four thousand.

19 BY MR. PETERMAN:

20 Forty-four thousand.

21 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

22 Nineteen thousand was the actual of what the camp was. You see a lot,  
23 but not on the original. It was forty-four thousand, but the camp was 19,332  
24 acres. They expanded in 1944 to forty-four thousand.

25 BY MR. TOBIAS:



1 I'd like to address Mr. Peterman one more time that a lot of people didn't  
2 know the camp existed. It came in here from out of town, out of the state.  
3 They bought homes here, and then they come up and find a mortar in their yard.  
4 There became an outcry from the community saying, "We can't stand this to  
5 happen. The government needs to clean up their mess they left," and this is  
6 what we're trying to do in the meeting is to have the community involved, get  
7 the word out, and have people say we can come on their land and look for the  
8 ordnances; and then once we've looked, say, in a one-acre yard, those people  
9 have assurance that children are safe, but I don't think we, as good people and  
10 stewards of the community, could take and say, "Oh, we can't spend any money.  
11 Let's just leave it. Let's ignore it." The community wouldn't stand for it. They  
12 wanted this cleaned up.

13 BY MR. PETERMAN:

14 Well, I'm proposing you leave it alone because that's my opinion.

15 BY MR. TOBIAS:

16 Well, I'm kind of getting that feeling from you that it doesn't matter.

17 BY MR. PETERMAN:

18 Well, I simply said, sir, if you remember, I said, "If you're in there, check  
19 it once. Don't go back." That's it. Don't go back and re-plot the same old  
20 tracks, because that's the way the government works. I know how the  
21 government works. They re-plot, they go back over it and back over it and  
22 nothing reported.

23 BY MR. TOBIAS:

24 I understand, but over the years they've not really got --- they took  
25 samples, micro samples of the area, and they'll say, "Okay for like this is what

1 we found in this micro sample. We found three bullets and we found three hand  
2 grenades and we found three land mines." That gives them an idea this as to  
3 where we need to work, and when they found huge contamination like over there  
4 on Dr. Lowry's land, they went in there and they cleaned it up.

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6 And we're not going back there.

7 BY MR. TOBIAS:

8 And we're not going back there, but there's other places.

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 What did he have?

11 BY MR. TOBIAS:

12 Three hundred. How much?

13 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

14 I think the remediation on that parcel was four.

15 BY MR. TOBIAS:

16 Four hundred.

17 BY MR. SHIFLET:

18 Four acres.

19 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

20 Four acres.

21 BY MR. TOBIAS:

22 Four acres.

23 BY MR. MOON:

24 Yeah, as a matter of fact, that's what I was trying to get across to you is  
25 that they're not --- they won't go back in. Those will be put into these ---

1 those little spots across that entire map what we looked at, and they won't go  
2 back to those areas because those areas have been done. They're finished. So  
3 you have to keep that in mind as you're looking.

4 I mean you're seeing it as, obviously, this is just one meeting and taking in  
5 a lot of information, and it's a lot to think about.

6 BY MR. PETERMAN:

7 Well, I can inject the fact that you're going to get GIs that put mortars  
8 out of the range. That's a given known, but you're going to find out those  
9 patterns are going to be pretty obvious after a while. When you begin to go in  
10 there and plot and so forth.

11 So it looks to me like somebody keeps going back and going back and going  
12 back. We as taxpayers can't afford that kind of recount, recount. We don't  
13 need that kind of stuff. We need to hit it once and get out of there. That's  
14 what I'm here for. Why are we spending all this time and all this money and how  
15 much more is going to do it?

16 BY MR. SAVKO:

17 There's a question over here.

18 BY MS. BYRD:

19 I'd like to add something to add that, and I think that as you go through  
20 the documents, and it's an unfortunate thing that it's the way that the law was  
21 written by none of the people in this room, but there are requirements of how  
22 these documents have to be written, and I think you're seeing things that have  
23 been already cleaned up just re-mentioned in numerous volumes but it's not a  
24 revisit over and over. It's just trying to make that document comprehensive of  
25 all the work that's been done over time.

1 BY MR. PETERMAN:

2 Well, let me tell you I am going to look through the documents.

3 BY MR. SAVKO:

4 Please do.

5 BY MR. PETERMAN:

6 I'm a mile to the library. I'm going to be over there.

7 BY MR. SAVKO:

8 Mr. Peterman.

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 Guarantee you that.

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 Paul Savko. Mr. Peterman, are you a carpenter?

13 BY MR. PETERMAN:

14 No.

15 BY MR. SAVKO:

16 Do you know what a carpenter does? He measures twice and cuts once.

17 There's no harm in going back. We have previous documentation that they did

18 some partial research and found something. You go back to that area and

19 research it and you find maybe perhaps mortar. There's no harm in going back

20 if there's evidence that you need to go back.

21 BY MR. PETERMAN:

22 That's the very point that I was making. Why have to go back? If you do

23 it once, do it ---

24 BY MR. SAVKO:

25 The tech ---

1 BY MR. PETERMAN:

2 --- and get out of there.

3 BY MR. SAVKO:

4 The technology in 1949 and '48 and '47 ---

5 BY MR. PETERMAN:

6 But you didn't do it back then.

7 BY MR. SAVKO:

8 --- was different than today.

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 Wait a minute. You're getting your dates mixed up.

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 No, no, no.

13 BY MR. PETERMAN:

14 You didn't do anything until what, the '90s?

15 BY MR. BOONE:

16 We didn't start this comprehensive view until last year. We haven't been  
17 everywhere until now. We still haven't been everywhere because we can't  
18 permission.

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 Before the military left, they did their very best to clean it up with the  
21 technology that they had, which was visual. They had to go visually see it, and  
22 then later on there was more science that said, "Okay. We can find it with  
23 perhaps a magnetometer," but it only reached six inches. Today we can go four  
24 feet. Technology changes. Today we're doing a much better job than the  
25 military when they cleaned it up. Now are we going to fault the military because

1 we didn't clean it up when they left? They did the best job that they could.

2 Anyway, thank you.

3 BY MR. BOONE:

4 Have we said anything in the RI?

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6 We can do a status of where we are.

7 BY MR. MOON:

8 Yeah, I think we need to cover the project update of exactly where we  
9 are. That was the next thing on the agenda.

10 BY MR. SAVKO:

11 I think when you see this you will understand the engineering that's  
12 behind it. It is impressive.

13 BY MR. TOBIAS:

14 You don't have that photograph where over there by the fire department  
15 and the baseball field where they found all those anomalies, the mortar,  
16 munitions, but when you have so many anomalies and you have to try to  
17 determine which is, I think that might help you realize what you're seeing out  
18 there is not just all military stuff, but it's all kind of other stuff over the years  
19 that's been put out there through construction and trash and things. It's  
20 unbelievable how much anomalies there are out there.

21 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

22 It's amazing how much stuff that throws you off. I mean they'll go down  
23 an area, and they'll think they've got it clean. Six months later, here comes a  
24 14-year-old kid. He finds a 60 millimeter mortar lying there. Even though they  
25 went over it, it didn't pick up that. It's the basic signs of geophysical ground

1 penetrating radar magnetometers. They're not even perfect. That's why they  
2 have to go back.

3 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

4 Plus you've got to remember that they're doing these samplings spaced  
5 apart, 82 feet to --- I forget what they said but whatever, so there might be  
6 ordnance in between the two. It's just physically not possible to do every inch  
7 of that entire property.

8 BY MR. PETERMAN:

9 It depends on how many years you've been at it.

10 BY MR. BOONE:

11 So our ---

12 BY MR. SAVKO:

13 Not enough.

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 So our method basically is to put these sampling lines across the entire  
16 property. Each one of these dots is a hundred feet from the next one. So in  
17 this area what we do is we go along with the metal detector. It gives us --- we  
18 either dig to find out what's making the detector beep or we just count the  
19 anomalies. It gives us an anomaly density. Based on what we find, then we go  
20 back and put in grids, what we call grids, and dig all the anomalies down 50 by  
21 50 area.

22 So the project update for those who have been tracking this is that  
23 we're done with all the transects and we're in the process of placing grids and  
24 continuing to dig down. So we're looking at about a month left in the field at  
25 digging those grids and collecting information.

1 Sir?

2 BY MR. WILSON:

3 Just for information, how many people are out there digging on a given  
4 day?

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 There's three men, two man teams and a two man quality control team,  
7 and how many teams do you guys have?

8 BY MR. FARMER:

9 It varies. We've basically got --- right now we've got 15 people on the  
10 site.

11 BY MR. WILSON:

12 But it's never 200. It's 20, 30, 15, something like that?

13 BY MR. FARMER:

14 Yeah.

15 BY MR. WILSON:

16 I'm just trying to get the scope of the work.

17 BY MR. FARMER:

18 Yeah, I don't think we've had more than 17 at one time on this  
19 investigation.

20 BY MR. BOONE:

21 So close to finished. We're done asking for ROEs, so what we have is  
22 what we have, and ---

23 BY MR. TOBIAS:

24 Do you have a picture of the anomalies where it was found over there?

25 BY MR. BOONE:



1 Jason wasn't --- that's his computer. He wasn't involved in that.

2 BY MR. TOBIAS:

3 Because that was really an eye opener to me to see how much debris is all  
4 over that whole ---

5 BY MR. PETERMAN:

6 What was it?

7 BY MR. TOBIAS:

8 There were all kinds of thing. There was ammunition. There were beer  
9 cans. There were nails. There was barbwire. There was hand grenades. It's  
10 just so much.

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12 I thought you had the capability to differentiate between those items.

13 BY MR. TOBIAS:

14 This is just a couple years ago.

15 BY MR. BOONE:

16 We can't differentiate like that.

17 BY MR. MOON:

18 The only way, I mean, you just have to dig it. Once you dig it, then you  
19 know. That's what takes so long. Obviously, if you've got to dig four feet and  
20 what you find out is that it's nothing more than a horseshoe.

21 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

22 It's only on the television commercial that they can figure out where the  
23 gold rings are. In actuality these things ---

24 BY MR. MOON:

25 They don't work that way.

1 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

2 --- they don't work that way.

3 BY MR. SHIFLET:

4 I can tell you unequivocally there are very smart people whose career it is  
5 to analyze that visual geophysical data and make a prediction of what we're  
6 going to find, and they're not very good at it.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 I have another question.

9 BY MR. SHIFLET:

10 And that's their full time job as experts.

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12 Is there hunting allowed on this property?

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Sure.

15 BY MR. SAVKO:

16 Hunting, walking trails.

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 People live there.

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 All they have to have is a permit.

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 Play baseball.

23 BY MR. TOBIAS:

24 Gardens. They've ploughed up ---

25 BY MR. BOONE:

1 Fields, cattle.

2 BY MR. TOBIAS:

3 They were plowing up mortars in people's gardens.

4 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

5 There's a firing range on the edge of it. I'd go there about three times  
6 a week.

7 BY MR. TOBIAS:

8 It's very contaminated.

9 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

10 There's a private hunting club at the very lower end of the camp called  
11 Big Oak Hunting Club. It's the last few acres in the camp. That was a machine  
12 gun range. A lot of chemicals are buried down there.

13 BY MR. SAVKO:

14 And at the end of there's a shooting range.

15 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

16 Yeah.

17 BY MR. SAVKO:

18 When they went in, they did the transects. They found all kinds of small  
19 arms ammunition. They found a lot of ammunition at the shooting range.

20 BY MR. PETERMAN:

21 Well, that's non-toxic. Shooting ammunition is a non-toxic, unless you've  
22 got powder and something to contaminate.

23 BY MR. SAVKO:

24 Let me give you an example. Kids picked up a hand grenade, picked up  
25 several hand grenades and they took them 20 or 30 yards away and played with

1 them and threw them out in the woods. They were found. They were found not  
2 where they're supposed to be. They were found 20, 30 yards away. Kids play  
3 with them. They throw them away. They play with them. That's why you've got  
4 to go look.

5 BY MR. TOBIAS:

6 What bothered me was the white phosphorous hand grenades in people's  
7 front yards three inches, you know, under the ground at the golf course. I  
8 mean that's pretty horrific, and no notice of anything when they bought the  
9 property.

10 BY MR. PETERMAN:

11 Didn't I see a golf course on that property somewhere?

12 BY MR. SAVKO:

13 Possibly so.

14 BY MR. TOBIAS:

15 There was mortars all over it when I was a child.

16 BY MR. PETERMAN:

17 What's the name of the golf course?

18 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

19 The Creek.

20 BY MR. TOBIAS:

21 The Creek.

22 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

23 And on those equestrian trails down in the State Park. I mean John Moon  
24 can verify this. They found grenades, mortars.

25 (CONVERSATION OFF THE RECORD)

1 BY MR. SAVKO:

2 We're going to do a summary here, I guess.

3 BY MR. MOON:

4 The two lakes you see here are a part of the State Park, and I think to  
5 address your question, there is biological hunting but more importantly,  
6 probably more than hunting, is the fact that we're open 365 days a year for  
7 folks to come out and recreate in some form or fashion, hiking, mountain biking,  
8 fishing.

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 Yeah, I took some kids on that lake once.

11 BY MR. MOON:

12 Yeah, and as far as fishing purposes and doing those things, you're safe,  
13 but there are contaminants out there. You know, that's why when you come to  
14 the park, the first major sign you see is dealing with this and lets you know not  
15 to dig and those kind of things. Obviously, this is why, I mean, obviously, and  
16 eventually, I hope, is that we will know where our bigger issues could be is some  
17 kind of understanding of, you know, low risk areas. That's a very low risk, and  
18 then have some kind of ---

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 Assurance.

21 BY MR. MOON:

22 --- assurance, and that's a low area we won't have to worry about. There's  
23 children over there playing in that area, they want to get over there and chop  
24 around and dig, they're okay. That's a pretty low risk area.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1           And that's what presents the questions is the number of years this thing  
2 has been there.

3 BY MR. MOON:

4           Uh-huh (affirmative response).

5 BY MR. PETERMAN:

6           And the money that's been spent, and, as a taxpayer, what happened?

7           What's happening?

8 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

9           Well, it's cleaner than it was.

10 BY MR. HAYES:

11           Go ahead, Jason.

12 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

13           All of the areas that were originally thought to be very hazardous have  
14 been checked out. All of the areas where these incidents of unexpected  
15 ordnance have been have been checked out. You know, all of the --- you know,  
16 but now we're at a point where they're doing a thorough sampling just to see are  
17 there any areas that haven't been brought to somebody's attention that we can  
18 go and check out. You can't dig up four feet out of, you know, digging 44 acres,  
19 and you're not going to transect 44 acres elbow to elbow. You're just --- that  
20 ain't going to happen.

21 BY MR. PETERMAN:

22           It depends how long you get to work at it.

23 BY MR. BOONE:

24           Do you have a question, sir?

25 BY MR. WILSON:

1 I've got a question for the gentlemen that have been on the board and  
2 been associated yourselves that I've been associated with that property down  
3 there since the '60s. Has anyone ever heard, and it's a rumor, ever heard an  
4 explosion down there where any of this ammunition exploded?

5 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

6 Yes, sir. It happened June of 1945.

7 BY MR. PETERMAN:

8 Did it have any casualties?

9 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

10 Two deaths. They have a peach farm on near one of the firing ranges,  
11 and a gentleman, who is usually here, his father picked up an 81 millimeter  
12 mortar. They were in a truck. They were all killed, himself and a young boy, and  
13 there's been a number of times at night, sometimes at night in the wintertime  
14 and the spring you can hear explosions down there, which I think is ammunition,  
15 which, you know, the military says this won't happen, but sometimes, when that  
16 stuff freezes and then thaws, that's set to detonate when it thaws and it goes  
17 off, because I've lived out there long enough to know. You can hear it at night,  
18 boom.

19 BY MR. TOBIAS:

20 Robin, you remember when we had the fire down there years ago when we  
21 was children, there was stuff blowing up. When I was a child playing on Kelsey  
22 Creek, we would pick up hand grenades and pull the pins and throw them in the  
23 road.

24 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

25 Yeah.

1 BY MR. TOBIAS:

2 I mean they went boom, but we were playing with a lot of really, really  
3 bad things.

4 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

5 We were.

6 BY MR. TOBIAS:

7 And we're trying to protect the children that come after us.

8 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

9 Yes.

10 BY MR. TOBIAS:

11 I grew up there I know what's all out there.

12 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

13 Exactly.

14 BY MR. TOBIAS:

15 I don't ---

16 BY MR. PETERMAN:

17 You mean after you did it one time, you went back and did it again?

18 BY MR. TOBIAS:

19 Oh, yeah, we were hooked then.

20 BY MR. SAVKO:

21 Of course, they were children.

22 BY MR. TOBIAS:

23 Ten-year-old children throwing hand grenades is a treat.

24 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

25 You know every 12-year-old boy thinks he's bulletproof.



1 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

2 I think the most dangerous thing out there is those 75-inch bazooka  
3 rockets. You can pick one of those up today probably today, 70 years or 67  
4 years, hold it like this, turn it up, and it will go off. It would go straight down.  
5 That's happened out there, and they found bazooka rockets out there in one  
6 area near a warehouse. There was a bazooka range. They found a lot of  
7 bazookas. Land mines, that type of thing are still out there.

8 BY MR. MOON:

9 Maybe we can move on to the next thing. On there is Schedule. I think  
10 we've somewhat kind of covered it some. Just maybe hit it just so we're staying  
11 --- just go through it real quick on just the schedule. I think we've hit it in  
12 some ways.

13 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

14 We've got a month left to do, right, roughly? Isn't that what we said?

15 BY MR. SHIFLET:

16 Roughly a month of field work.

17 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

18 Of field work.

19 BY MR. SHIFLET:

20 And then at the tail end of that field work is going to be a point where  
21 we collect soil samples that will have to be analyzed by a lab and then evaluated  
22 by us. So there is a delay between when we say that we're done doing field  
23 work and when the report will be accessible for review.

24 BY MR. PETERMAN:

25 What's the purpose of the field soil sample?

1 BY MR. SHIFLET:

2 One of the things that we are charged to look for are what's called  
3 munitions constituents, and those are either explosives or metals that are  
4 associated with munitions items and things like lead, copper. We are supposed  
5 to look for that, as well, and so we --- from what we learn about the site, as  
6 we're doing our investigation, we select areas to investigate the soil, and those  
7 samples are sent off for laboratory analysis for those specific constituents  
8 that we're looking for.

9 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

10 Do we have any well drilling just for sampling purposes?

11 BY MR. SHIFLET:

12 At the moment we are not planning on sampling groundwater. We will if  
13 we have evidence that leads us to ---

14 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

15 Samples.

16 BY MR. SHIFLET:

17 --- believe that we need to, but at the moment we're not.

18 BY MR. PETERMAN:

19 Well, I apologize for asking a lot of questions, but as somebody that's a  
20 taxpayer, I think I'm deserving a few answers. So I apologize for shooting my  
21 mouth off, but that's why I came.

22 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

23 That's what the meetings are for. I encourage you to join. You'll learn a  
24 lot. You really will.

25 BY MR. BOONE:

1           The thing is that that's why we have these meetings

2   BY MR. MOON:

3           Right.

4   BY MR. BOONE:

5           Is to answer questions like yours.

6           It's a shame that you're the only one here to hear it that hasn't heard it  
7 before. That's the frustrating part.

8   BY MR. MOON:

9           I'm sure there's other people out there that have the exact same  
10 questions you have. They just don't show up.

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12           Well, that's one of the things after all these years that you've been in  
13 the military, you figured you spent your time and so forth and look like what  
14 we've found today.

15 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

16           Well, you know, one of the reasons I joined was, you know, I had the same  
17 questions as you, and you can ask these guys the first few meetings. "When are  
18 we going to go down there," you know, and ---

19 BY MR. PETERMAN:

20           Hell, I think I could limp around there in all these years and find most of  
21 that stuff, you know.

22 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

23           There's a lot of vines out there. If you would go out there in the 95  
24 degree heat with those two guys and follow them through every bush and wild  
25 blackberry patch and just stay on that 100 foot line post to post, you'd have

1 some idea why, I mean, why it's taking so long. It ain't no easy job. I wouldn't  
2 do it.

3 BY MR. PETERMAN:

4 Well, I'm a hunter, and I never go on that ground. It's a good thing I  
5 haven't ventured over there.

6 BY MR. SAVKO:

7 Paul Savko.

8 Mr. Peterman?

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 Peterman, yeah.

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 I'm a taxpayer, also. I have filed income taxes for the last 61 years and  
13 I still do. I am comfortable with the money that's being spent here. I'm  
14 absolutely comfortable.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 That's reassuring.

17 BY MR. SAVKO:

18 I am absolutely comfortable with the engineering that is here. I am  
19 comfortable when they finish they will have at least a degree of confidence to  
20 the people that have the property.

21 The government is spending money in a lot of ways that, I'm like you, I  
22 could take issue with. I do not take issue with this.

23 BY MR. PETERMAN:

24 See, why they haven't gotten someone out and talk to those people that  
25 live in those properties and get their attention?

1 BY MR. SAVKO:

2 Everyone on this board has walked all of the streets in that particular  
3 area. They have been out there. They've been involved. We're all volunteers.  
4 We're interested in community.

5 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

6 If you had been at the last public meeting you'd have some idea of the  
7 mindset of some of the property owners and their objection to people coming on  
8 their property.

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 What were they?

11 BY MR. MOON:

12 Liability.

13 BY MR. SAVKO:

14 Liability.

15 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

16 They were afraid that if somebody came on their property looking for an  
17 explosive ---

18 BY MR. SAVKO:

19 And stuck a shovel in the ground.

20 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

21 And they got hurt, they would be liable, you know, for their injury, and  
22 there was no amount of talking to them that could completely convince them  
23 otherwise, you know, and there was --- there was another guy. I think he was a  
24 colonel, right? Former colonel. You know, he just swore up and down that there  
25 wasn't a chance in one million that there was anything out there that would hurt

1 anybody, never mind the fact that, you know, several people that live in that  
2 area and know about it.

3           So it's a wide range of reasons or excuses, not reasons, that they gave  
4 for not signing, but it's really a shame, you know, that this is your first one, and  
5 I encourage you, you know, come to all of them and join the board or whatever.  
6 We'll welcome you. You'll learn ---

7 BY MR. MOON:

8           I think the thing that ---

9 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

10          --- a lot.

11 BY MR. MOON:

12          The comment that you're willing to go and talk to these people and wake  
13 them up tells me that this is a good place for you on this board, because that's  
14 what this is all about. That's what this board is about.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16          How many of them have you talked to?

17 BY MR. MOON:

18          I basically talk to everybody that comes to my park.

19 BY MR. PETERMAN:

20          But you haven't gone out there and personally gone into the properties  
21 and got their attention?

22 BY MR. MOON:

23          No, I have not been to those properties.

24 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

25          Wait a minute.

1 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

2 The board ---

3 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

4 Being on this board does not authorize you ---

5 BY MR. MOON:

6 Right.

7 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

8 --- to take it in your own hands ---

9 BY MR. PETERMAN:

10 I just had to throw that in there.

11 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

12 --- and go knock on doors.

13 BY MR. PETERMAN:

14 I just had to throw that question in there where you all understand.

15 BY MS. BYRD:

16 I just wanted to add to that conversation with the lady that just left in  
17 the hallway, and she's going to, knows several homeowners, and she's going to  
18 include in their church choir a recommendation, and she does the bulletin, to  
19 have people sign it.

20 BY MR. PETERMAN:

21 That's excellent.

22 BY MS. BYRD:

23 Yeah, I mean that's what the purpose of this meeting is to get the word  
24 out. So it's a successful meeting, in my opinion, and she's just one individual.

25 BY MR. PETERMAN:

1           You bet.

2           Well, sorry to give you a hard time, guys, but it is our money you're  
3 spending.

4 BY MR. SAVKO:

5           No, sir, we like that. As a matter of fact, I would join the two  
6 recommendations. You would do good on this board. You're welcome to take my  
7 place.

8 BY MR. PETERMAN:

9           Hey.

10 BY MR. SAVKO:

11           You absolutely need to take my place and ask the questions.

12 BY MR. PETERMAN:

13           I am a damn Yankee that came down here ---

14 BY MR. SAVKO:

15           So am I.

16 BY MR. PETERMAN:

17           --- and stayed.

18 BY MR. SAVKO:

19           So am I.

20 BY MR. PETERMAN:

21           And I know the resentment that that creates in a lot of South  
22 Carolinians. I've seen that expressed time and time again.

23 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

24           I'm a half-breed.

25 BY MR. SAVKO:



1           We have nothing against you.

2   BY MR. PETERMAN:

3           --- because I've shot my mouth off enough here tonight, but ---

4   BY MR. SAVKO:

5           That's what the board needs.

6   BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

7           And please make sure you've signed in, and that way you will get the  
8   meeting notices, as well, if you haven't already, so.

9   BY MR. PETERMAN:

10          I've seen them in the paper before, but this is the first time that I've  
11   ever cut the thing out.

12   BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

13          Well, we send out notecards before every meeting.

14   BY MR. BOONE:

15          Yes.

16   BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

17          So if you're on the mailing list, you'll get ---

18   BY MR. BOONE:

19          Your tax dollars go to send you a personal invitation.

20   BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

21          You'll get a personalized notecard.

22   BY MR. PETERMAN:

23          Who pays for that?

24   BY MR. SAVKO:

25          You do.

1 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

2 Taxpayers.

3 BY MR. SAVKO:

4 Taxpayer. We brought you here by that ad.

5 BY MS. BYRD:

6 I'd like to add, though, that a lot of the superfund money under CERCLA  
7 is created from fees based on industries that have violated laws. I know a good  
8 majority of this funding is fee based. So I'm not going to say all of it. I'm not  
9 familiar with what percentage, but polluters have to contribute to this  
10 superfund.

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12 Do you have a lot of polluters in that area?

13 BY MS. BYRD:

14 Oh, I'm sure there are. It's a national fund. It's not a State of South  
15 Carolina fund. So it's not based on just an individual.

16 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

17 Sir, they have trained almost 200,000 men there, but most of them are  
18 from the northeast. That's where they came from. They decided to send them  
19 to the southern base. They were from New England, New Jersey, New York  
20 State, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and they all made --- a lot of them stayed and  
21 made fine citizens. We have nothing against northern people whatsoever. I  
22 mean you may run into ---

23 BY MR. PETERMAN:

24 Well, you can speak for yourself.

25 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

1 I'll speak for myself. We don't have anything against northern people.

2 BY MR. MOON:

3 All right. Moving along, Lieutenant Dyas is not here tonight. I don't think  
4 anybody here knows of any responses. I don't know of any responses of  
5 munitions since our last meeting. Terry, have you seen any responses?

6 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

7 I think he might be over there. I heard something on the radio about ---

8 BY MR. FARMER:

9 He's had responses for us.

10 BY MR. MOON:

11 Oh, okay.

12 BY MR. FARMER:

13 He's been out there for the last five days.

14 BY MR. MOON:

15 I'm sorry?

16 BY MR. FARMER:

17 I said, yeah, Lieutenant Dyas has been out there for the last five days  
18 with we've had stuff for him.

19 BY MR. MOON:

20 Okay.

21 BY MR. PETERMAN:

22 So what happens when a citizen is out there on that property now and  
23 watches your guys go around? I mean is that physically possible to go out there  
24 on the property and watch what they're doing.

25 BY MR. MOON:

1 I do know that we did have a meeting out at the park where these guys  
2 did show the way it works. They actually showed walking a transect and when  
3 they find an anomaly that they think needs --- that they're going to dig and  
4 showed how they do that, but now, I mean, I won't speak on whether that's  
5 something they would allow the public to just go and see. Jason?

6 BY MR. BOONE:

7 There's a safety ---

8 BY MR. PETERMAN:

9 Well, you allow hunters out there.

10 BY MR. BOONE:

11 There's a safety zone required based on what we expect to find in a  
12 certain area. So if we're digging an anomaly, you have to, if necessary, evacuate  
13 people from their homes and do whatever else to make sure that there's that  
14 clear radius around it.

15 BY MR. PETERMAN:

16 And that didn't get the attention of these folks that still don't show up?  
17 That's some hard heads down there.

18 Well, I hope you'll excuse my questions, but I think they're well intended.

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 Well, your questions are welcome.

21 BY MR. PETERMAN:

22 Thank you.

23 BY MR. MOON:

24 Any old business?

25 (NO RESPONSE)

1 BY MR. MOON:

2 New business topics?

3 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

4 I'll just add just a reminder to bring us back full circle to the first  
5 comment about the solicitation for the next RAB. As we mentioned, there are  
6 applications now in the library with the documents up in the Kennedy Room.  
7 There's a set here, as well as posted on the website. Individuals can submit  
8 electronically for consideration. So I encourage folks to take some with them.  
9 If you know of anyone who might be interested, to please encourage them to  
10 submit a community interest form for consideration for the next RAB.

11 The schedule for that is to have those applications in by the end of  
12 October, so that those can go through a review by the Corps of Engineers for  
13 the selection for the RAB, which will then be announced after the first of year.

14 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

15 Do the current members need to resubmit or do you just presuppose that  
16 we live in the same?

17 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

18 RAB membership is for a term of two years, so this two-year term is  
19 coming to an end. So anyone, including the current RAB members who are  
20 interested, need to submit another application, yes; and as the By-Laws are  
21 written, there are nine RAB positions, and, as you can see from the last  
22 solicitation and evaluation, there were eight members that fulfilled the board,  
23 so we had nine total per the By-Laws.

24 BY MR. PETERMAN:

25 How do you solicit the members?

1 Do they have to come here to the meeting, shoot their mouth off and get  
2 invited?

3 BY MR. SAVKO:

4 Paul Savko. I was nominated by our City Councilwoman. She suggested I  
5 fill out the application. She thought I might be able to make a contribution.

6 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

7 I did mine the same ---

8 BY MR. SAVKO:

9 Filled it out and was accepted.

10 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

11 I did mine exactly like you did. I was on --- I went on the computer to  
12 see what all this was about. I stumbled across the ad and sent it in.

13 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

14 Word of mouth. We try to encourage a diverse representation from the  
15 community, whether you own land that was the former camp, you just are  
16 interested and concerned about ---

17 BY MR. PETERMAN:

18 I got no --- I've got nothing to gain, plus or minus. I don't own any land. I  
19 don't want that land. I'm just a taxpayer. That's all.

20 BY MR. SAVKO:

21 As I am.

22 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

23 That's all it takes.

24 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

25 And you're interested by the fact that you're here.

1 BY MR. PETERMAN:

2 I'm interested when people are wasting my money. That's what I'm  
3 worried about. That's why I came.

4 See, when I sat down and looked at the ad, I said, World War II has  
5 been over, okay. It's been 70, 71 years since that time. What's been done?  
6 What's the cost? How many man hours? How many acres? What's the  
7 affected area? What's the cost? Who's doing it? What are they doing? I  
8 mean these are the kind of questions that come to you when you just sit there  
9 and look at the ad in the paper, and say, "After all these years, what are they  
10 still doing here?"

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 Did you ask the question about the volunteers of how many hours of  
13 volunteering went into this?

14 BY MR. PETERMAN:

15 No. I don't know. Tell me.

16 BY MR. SAVKO:

17 A lot of hours. A lot of people have volunteered, never asked for a penny.

18 BY MR. TOBIAS:

19 Well, I joined the RAB because I was a concerned about firefighters'  
20 safety and bulldozers in the rural areas of the park. We were having fires and  
21 plowing fire breaks, and our tractor operators were in danger. Our volunteer  
22 fire department personnel responded, and they didn't even know that there  
23 were ordnances there; and since we --- then we enacted the protocol for the  
24 fire departments to get notified, the bomb squad to get notified, so that  
25 there's a safety net we've developed in responses to fires in 20,000 acres.

1 BY MR. PETERMAN:

2 See, I'm still having a problem with the Sheriff having a 200-men deputy  
3 force. I come from a northern area where if the Sheriff has three people,  
4 that's a big force, and he's got this same kind of acreage down here. What is it  
5 about the country that necessitates that kind of manpower?

6 BY MR. SAVKO:

7 That would certainly be a question for the Sheriff.

8 BY MR. PETERMAN:

9 I've asked him already, and he looked at me ---

10 BY MR. SAVKO:

11 And I hope you got an answer.

12 BY MR. PETERMAN:

13 --- like I'm some kind of kook.

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 Up north there are cities and townships. There's not a lot of  
16 incorporated land in the county.

17 BY MR. PETERMAN:

18 No, I come from a pretty sparse area, so.

19 BY MR. MOON:

20 I don't think anybody here can answer your question as to why there are  
21 250 members of the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Department. I have no idea.  
22 I mean, obviously, because of what Mr. Dyas has talked about or I heard ---

23 BY MR. PETERMAN:

24 That's a lot of ---

25 BY MR. MOON:



1           --- someone make the comment ---

2 BY MR. PETERMAN:

3           That's a lot of members.

4 BY MR. MOON:

5           Oh, I'm sorry. It was Mr. Zimmerman.

6 BY MR. PETERMAN:

7           Do you belong to the Sheriff's Department?

8 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

9           No, I just happen to know that we're the third most populous county in  
10 this state. We cover 879 square miles, and a county that size with a population  
11 of 356,000, we --- you know, you need 250 Sheriff's deputies.

12 BY MR. PETERMAN:

13           I came from a county that's bigger than this. It's hard for me to  
14 visualize this.

15 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

16           We're just rowdier than you folks.

17 BY MR. PETERMAN:

18           Something is wrong. Something is wrong. Go ahead.

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20           Mr. Peterman, I'm on the City Council. I belong to the Citizen Advisory  
21 Council. The Spartanburg Police Department and Fire Department are ISO  
22 Class 2 certified. There's only 200 cities in the whole United States that are  
23 certified ISO Class 2 certification. I went to my insurance company and I said  
24 my home insurance is ex-number of dollars. I took a citizen police academy  
25 exam and also took a 14-day, 14-week class. Our fire department is ISO Class 2

1 certified. Our police department is ISO Class 2 certified. They're guaranteed  
2 to get to your house within five minutes. Two hundred countries, 200 cities in  
3 the whole damn country have this certification. These people are well trained.  
4 They do a damn good job. They're certified nationally. Do they need 200  
5 people? Probably that's not enough. There are lots of people that are being  
6 mugged, robbed and what have you. They can't cover the whole area. It's huge.  
7 Spartanburg County is huge.

8 People are professional. Eight-seven percent of our budget comes from  
9 grants. They've got people that write grants to get vests, ammunition, shoes,  
10 clothes.

11 BY MR. PETERMAN:

12 Grants or taxpayer dollars?

13 BY MR. SAVKO:

14 Exactly.

15 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

16 We're getting off the subject now.

17 BY MR. SAVKO:

18 Exactly.

19 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

20 We need to move on.

21 BY MR. SAVKO:

22 How would you spend your taxpayer dollars?

23 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

24 Let's get back to the RAB.

25 BY MR. SAVKO:

1           Okay. Never mind. Never mind.

2 BY MR. MOON:

3           Unless there is any other business, I have a motion to adjourn. We've  
4 covered ---

5 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

6           Second.

7 BY MR. MOON:

8           --- what the agenda had on it.

9 (MEETING CONCLUDED AT 8:10 P.M.)

10

1 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
2 ) CERTIFICATE  
3 COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG )  
4

5 This is to certify that the within RAB meeting was taken on the 31<sup>st</sup> day  
6 of July, 2012;

7 That the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the meeting given;

8 That copies of all exhibits, if any, entered herein are attached hereto  
9 and made a part of this record;

10 That the undersigned court reporter, a Notary Public for the State of  
11 South Carolina, is not an employee or relative of any of the parties, counsel or  
12 witness and is in no manner interested in the outcome of this action.

13 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at  
14 Spartanburg, South Carolina, this 11th day of September, 2012.

15

16

17

  
\_\_\_\_\_

18

Sandra Satterwhite  
Notary Public for South Carolina  
My Commission Expires: 3/14/17

19

20

21

22

23 (SEAL)

24



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers.**



**Restoration Advisory Board  
July 31, 2012  
6:30 PM**

**Spartanburg Marriott at Renaissance Park  
Spartanburg, South Carolina**

**Meeting Agenda**

Welcome ..... John Moon, Community Co-Chair

New Business

Solicitation of Interest for 2013 RAB

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Update .... US Army Corps of Engineers  
Rights-of-Entry  
Project Update  
Schedule

Sheriff's Department Munitions Responses..... Lt. Dyas

Old Business

RAB New Business Topics

Adjourn

*Your attendance and participation are encouraged for the success of this important project!*

Reminder: Comments/questions shall be limited to two minutes on topic of discussion.