

FINAL DRAFT SUMMARY OF THE COX CREEK
CITIZENS OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE MEETING
July 10, 2024 - 5:30 PM
Cox Creek Operations and Maintenance Complex/ Hybrid Meeting
1000 Kembo Road, Curtis Bay, MD 21226

Attendees:

Anne Arundel Bird Club: Dawn Merino

Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works (DPW): Melissa Harlinski

Baylaw, LLC: Dirk Schwenk

Cox Creek Citizens Oversight Committee (C O C) Facilitator: Angie Ashley

Maryland Port Administration (MPA): Bertrand Djiki, Danielle Fisher, Katrina Jones, Amanda Peñafiel, Joseph Ross, Darren Swift

Maryland Environmental Service (MES): Dallas Henson, Colleen McMullen, Robert Natarian, Kenna Oseroff, Claire Spears

Pasadena Sportfishing Group (PSG): Robert Schmidt*

Local Residents: Sue Ricciardi, Chuck Thompson

Resident of Legislative District 31 & Chair of the Cox Creek C O C: Gary Gakenheimer* *Rock Creek Community:* Greg Sliviak, Ruth Sliviak

Scenic Rivers Land Trust (SRLT): Erin Kilbane

Stoney Beach Community: John Garofolo

The Terrapin Institute: Marguerite Whilden

*Denotes Cox Creek C O C members.

Action Items:

- MPA will provide Mr. Schwenk the link to view the quarterly discharge monitoring reports that are submitted to MDE for the Cox Creek DMCF. (complete)

1.0 Welcome, Introductions & Opening Remarks

**Angie Ashley, Facilitator
Gary Gakenheimer, Chair**

Meeting materials are at the following link: [7/10 Cox Creek C O C Meeting](#). Ms. Ashley welcomed attendees and called the meeting to order. Ms. Ashley stated that the Cox Creek C O C is established in statute. Recognizing the outdated membership, during this legislative session, MPA staff took proactive steps to work with legislators to update the membership to accurately reflect active organizations in the area and current active members. House Bill 343, cross-filed with Senate Bill 20, was passed, updating the Cox Creek C O C membership effective July 1, 2024. Work is underway to identify members interested in seeking appointments for the vacancies. Members are appointed by the Governor, who also determines the terms. In the past, the terms were two years in duration.

The Cox Creek C O C comprises eleven members representing various entities and interests. The bill makes the following changes to the composition of the Cox Creek C O C: instead of two members from the North County Land Trust, the Cox Creek C O C must include one member of the land trust that holds the conservation easement of the Cox Creek Forest Conservation Easement Area; the Cox Creek C O C must include one individual who represents recreational birding in Anne Arundel County; instead of one member of the South Baltimore Business Alliance, the Cox Creek

C O C must include one member of the Baltimore Industrial Group; and the Cox Creek C O C must include two individuals who represent a waterfront community in the northern part of Anne Arundel County. Unchanged members of the Cox Creek C O C include one delegate to the Greater Pasadena Council, one individual who represents the pleasure boating industry in Anne Arundel County, one member of the Pasadena Business Association, one member of Restore Rock Creek, one resident of Legislative District 31, and one resident of Legislative District 46.

The bill outlines the statutory duties of the Cox Creek C O C to require it to monitor the management of dredged material at the Cox Creek Dredged Material Containment Facility (DMCF); advise MPA of complaints lodged by individuals affected by the redeposit of Anne Arundel County dredged material and other dredged material in the Cox Creek area; provide input and feedback to MPA regarding the management of dredged material at the Cox Creek DMCF; and make recommendations to MPA on the potential impact that activities at the DMCF may have on nearby communities and natural resources.

The Cox Creek DMCF will continue to be supported by MPA and staffed by a consultant as its facilitator. The Chair is a voluntary position, and the facilitator supports the Chair as needed. The Chair provides leadership on behalf of the Cox Creek C O C in advising the DMMP, providing input and feedback on managing dredged material and the Cox Creek DMCF, and ensuring the Cox Creek C O C complies with its responsibilities. The Chair is also responsible for representing the Cox Creek C O C to other DMMP committees and to the larger port community. Additionally, the Chair can be a sounding board of ideas and a steward of the organization's standing in the community.

Mr. Gakenheimer requested a motion to approve the April 10, 2024, Cox Creek C O C meeting summary; the Committee approved.

2.0 Cox Creek Dredged Material Containment Facility and Sediment Technology and Reuse Facility

Darren Swift, MPA

Mr. Swift stated that the paused Confined Aquatic Disposal (CAD) pilot project will not be a topic of discussion at this meeting. Further efforts on CAD remain paused at this time. Despite MPA's strong support for the CAD Task Force legislation, it did not make it out of committee. Even though the bill did not pass, MPA is still committed to dedicating the necessary resources to implement the objectives of the CAD Task Force as proposed by the bill as a sub-committee under the DMMP's Bay Enhancement Working Group (BEWG) and ensuring public participation in the process. MPA is looking forward to working with the future CAD sub-committee to review the State's long-term strategies for maintaining functional and thriving ports, the capacity challenge and limitations on the State dredged material placement sites, and the latest science and findings related to CAD as a potential dredged material management option in Baltimore Harbor. The BEWG meetings will be open for public attendance. For more CAD information attendees were encouraged to visit the [DMMP website](#) and sign up to receive updates. Attendees were also invited to attend the next Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) meeting on the evening of September 25, 2024.

Mr. Swift provided an update on the Cox Creek DMCF expansion +60' construction activities. The dike raising construction to +60' was completed in June 2023. The team is in the process of concluding final efforts related to the dike raising construction. Preparation of record drawings and as-builts are in process. Approximately 1.8 million compacted cubic yards (CCY) of fill material

has been excavated and used in the dike raising construction. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) Dam Safety Division approval package for the final construction is being prepared and is anticipated to be complete by late summer/fall of 2024. For the upland cell, the excavation design is being revisited to maximize capacity. Current calculations estimate up to 285,000 cubic yards (CY) of material, mostly clay, will be excavated. The intention is to stockpile excess material at the Cox Creek Sediment Technology and Reuse (STAR) Facility. A portion of the excavated material from the upland cell (approximately 75,000 CY) will be used to raise the North-South Cross Dike by the end of 2024. Other upland cell material may be used in remediation efforts on the Cox Creek STAR Facility property.

To transport the material to the Cox Creek STAR Facility, MPA is investigating hauling options for the excess material from the borrow area to stockpile at the Cox Creek STAR Facility. One proposed hauling route utilizes the existing roads, such as Kembo Road, Fort Smallwood Road, and Fort Armistead Road, to transport the material. This option allows for a price comparison between off-road and on road hauling to assist MPA in making an informed decision and will enable MPA to have a contingency plan in place as an alternative to the off-road hauling if either permitting or logistics proves off-road hauling to be less viable. MPA does not believe this to be a likely scenario; however, this option allows for better flexibility. The drawbacks to this hauling option are both longer loading and hauling times, and use of public roads. The preferred proposed hauling option is to use a direct hauling route between the two sites, which provides a shorter access route to minimize hauling time and allows for the use of off-road haul trucks that can be loaded faster and carry much larger loads of material. An additional benefit is that it will keep all construction traffic between the sites and off the public roads. The cross-property access road is currently at 90% design and the team is waiting for a final geotechnical engineering report before completing the design.

After the upland cell excavation work is completed, the capacity of the Cox Creek DMCF will be 14.7 million cubic yards (mcy). MPA is currently working on +80' dike design options to prepare for future construction if needed, however, MPA is hopeful that innovative reuse (IR) at the Cox Creek STAR Facility will extend the life of the Cox Creek DMCF without having to raise the dikes to +80'.

Mr. Swift provided a Cox Creek STAR Facility remediation update. MPA purchased the approximately 140-acre property in December 2022. Due to the site's long industrial history of manufacturing titanium dioxide, the property is under an Administrative Consent Order with the previous property owner and the MDE to guide remediation, which will be a ten-year phased process. The agreement also includes a cost share with the previous property owner. Another feature of the Administrative Consent Order is that it divides the property into five operable units. MPA developed a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for each of the operable units and to date, MPA has received approvals on the RAPs for almost all the operable units. The outstanding RAP for the Waste Acid Neutralization Operable Unit will be submitted to MDE in October 2024 for approval. The first operable unit available for development will be the Upland Operable Unit followed soon after by the Settling Basins Operable Unit. The team is now developing the design for the remediation efforts that were outlined to MDE in the RAPs. Some of that work includes demolishing various structures on the property to prepare for development.

Mr. Swift outlined the proposed short-term plan for MPA at the Cox Creek STAR Facility including ramping up capacity recovery and IR while remediation of the property continues. Currently, a geotextile tube (geotube) field, stockpile locations, and material hauling routes on the

property are being planned. This is exciting for MPA to have readily available material for IR projects and capacity to continually dewater and dry material. This has been an obstacle due to the limited space available to start a dewatering and drying operation.

Mr. Swift stated that the robust pipeline of IR Research and Development (R&D) projects is a pivotal factor in defining the need for the Cox Creek STAR Facility, which will be Maryland's first center for IR. MPA continues to progress the R&D projects to establish plans for future utilization of the Cox Creek STAR Facility ensuring the site is prepared to accommodate IR. Through a Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by MPA in 2019, eight R&D contracts were awarded for projects involving diverse uses of dredged material. Five of the R&D projects have been completed, showing promising results for potential large-scale implementation of IR. MPA recently awarded the eighth contract to explore the use of dredged material as cement clinker and supplemental cementitious material. This new R&D project will be introduced at the next Innovative Reuse Committee (IRC) meeting on August 27, 2024. Mr. Garofolo inquired about the impact the rebuilding of the Francis Scott Key Bridge will have on planned projects. Mr. Swift responded that, at this time, no significant interferences with planned projects are anticipated related to the rebuilding of the Francis Scott Key Bridge.

Mr. Swift stated that MPA has developed a Master Plan for full site development focusing on large-scale capacity recovery. MPA anticipates issuing an RFI (Request for Information) in the late summer, or early fall of 2024. A potential developer does not have to participate in the R&D RFP to be considered or eligible to submit a response to the RFI. After receiving submittals, MPA will review the information before making any offer. MPA will review the market analysis of products, economic impact statements for the immediate area and the State of Maryland, and the environmental impact of the projects. After the information has been reviewed and verified, MPA plans to engage with prospective developers to start negotiations for development. The anticipation is that construction activities could commence at the Cox Creek STAR Facility in the next two years. Mr. Garofolo inquired how MPA will handle contractor work at the Cox Creek STAR Facility and how much material will be recovered from the Cox Creek DMCF. Mr. Swift stated that, ideally, contractors will have long-term leases lasting several decades requiring permanent infrastructure for large production facilities to be built on the site. The goal is to handle a minimum of 500,000 cy of material annually, which aligns with the amount of material Cox Creek DMCF receives annually. MPA will receive more information regarding how much material each contractor expects to use through the RFI process. It is anticipated that several contracts will be awarded to have multiple contractors on site conducting IR projects while beneficial use (BU) projects continue.

Ms. Ashley stated that if interested in learning more about the Cox Creek STAR Facility a tour will be hosted on Friday, August 16, 2024. The tour will include the Cox Creek DMCF, the Cox Creek STAR Facility, and the nearby Hawkins Point DMCF. The tour will depart from the Cox Creek Operations and Maintenance Complex at 9:30 AM and more information will be distributed over the coming weeks.

3.0 Swan Creek Nature Trail

Joseph Ross, MPA

Mr. Ross stated that the Swan Creek Nature Trail (SCNT) is a community enhancement project initially recommended by the Cox Creek C O C. The trailhead will be adjacent to the Cox Creek Operations and Maintenance Complex. Once complete, the SCNT will make an approximately two-mile loop through the Cox Creek Forested Conservation Easement Area, including three

boardwalks and one pedestrian bridge. The pedestrian bridge will be placed over a pre-existing rock-lined, stormwater drainage swale. Mr. Gakenheimer asked if the plan is to install a fence along the BGE utility lines. Mr. Ross stated that MPA will not be installing fencing in that area, however, the project will include signage warning against trespassing on state property.

Mr. Ross stated that the SCNT will have a natural surface and include four outdoor classrooms with specific educational themes created with the natural environment in mind. The outdoor classrooms will feature log seating, allowing the stumps to be arranged depending on the lesson's needs. The design also includes four viewpoints at various elevations including a high vantage point of the water, a low vantage point of the water, a view of the shoreline, and an elevated view of the shoreline and remnants of historical shore shacks. The project team is working to finalize trail signage including a sign dedicated to the historical shore shacks. Ms. Ashley stated that Ms. Rebecca Kolberg was a long-standing member of the Cox Creek C O C, the North County Land Trust, and the Greater Pasadena Council. Ms. Kolberg recommended that a sign dedicated to the history of the shore shacks be included in the trail given that remnants of the structures are still visible. Mr. Ross stated that other trail signage includes a trailhead kiosk to provide welcome information and serve as a location for visitors to sign in and out. Each outdoor classroom will also include signage tailored to a theme including Swan Creek Wetlands; For the Birds; Woodland Animals; and Plant and Tree Life. Interpretive signage along the trail will provide more information about the surrounding environment and directional signage will provide distances to the next amenity.

The SCNT will be open Monday through Friday from 7:30 AM to 3:00 PM to align with site operating hours. In addition, the SCNT is planned to be open on one Saturday monthly as MPA evaluates the need for extended hours. Permitted trail uses will be posted on the trailhead kiosk. Pets, including dogs, will not be allowed unless certified as a service animal, and the service animal must be on a leash. The SCNT design includes elongated steps at set locations due to the area's topography and is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible instead of ADA compliant. Mr. Garofolo inquired as to how emergencies on the SCNT will be handled. Mr. Ross stated that on Friday, July 19, 2024, the project team will be meeting with MPA Security and Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) Police to discuss topics such as security considerations and emergency protocols. Mr. Schmidt emphasized the importance of involving the Anne Arundel County emergency response groups in emergency planning discussions given that if a trail user calls 911 the call will involve emergency response from local groups.

Mr. Ross stated that, to advance trail efforts, extensive environmental coordination has occurred and continues to be underway. For National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) coordination, the project team is awaiting finalization and approval from MDE. Related to the Joint Permit Application (JPA), the acknowledgement letter was received from MDE in March 2024 and the project team is now awaiting approval. The first round of MDE comments on the Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plans were received in June 2024 and the second submittal is pending. Coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) related to eagle and heron coordination has also occurred. Project concurrence from USFWS has been received and DNR approval is pending.

The SCNT project is currently at 90% design and final design is anticipated to be reached in late summer or early fall of 2024. Construction is anticipated to begin in late 2024 once environmental coordination and permitting approvals are complete with the SCNT opening in 2025.

Mr. Schmidt inquired if MPA would consider allowing fishing along the SCNT in the future. Mr. Ross confirmed that fishing will be considered an allowable use of the SCNT in the future. Mr. Schwenk stated that since the SCNT will be open for public use, public interests such as fishing should be encouraged. Ms. Sliviak stated that signage related to fish consumption should be posted if fishing is permitted in the future. Mr. Schmidt stated that PSG encourages educating youth on fishing and fishing conservation. PSG also hosts meetings throughout the year to educate adults about similar topics. Mr. Garofolo stated that many waterfront communities have experienced issues with non-community members fishing from community piers due to the lack of public places to fish in the area. Mr. Garofolo added that trash management would need to be considered if fishing were allowed in the future. Mr. Ross stated that initially the SCNT will operate under a pack in, pack out procedure regarding trash management. Ms. Jones stated that recreational activities such as fishing may be done strategically in phases in order to make sure they are successful as opposed to allowing fishing from the beginning and then prohibiting it in the future because it was not well implemented.

4.0 Dredged Material Containment Facility Operations and Monitoring

Colleen McMullen, MES

Ms. McMullen stated that MPA is responsible for finding adequate long-term placement capacity for the nearly five mcy of sediment that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) dredges annually from the shipping channels that link the Port of Baltimore (POB) to the Atlantic Ocean and beyond. On behalf of MPA, MES operates and manages the Cox Creek DMCF. Ms. McMullen presented on the Cox Creek DMCF operations and monitoring including permits, pre-dredging placement screening, dredging, inflow, and discharge monitoring.

Permits

There are several permits that authorize the work that is conducted at the Cox Creek DMCF. The Tidal Wetlands License (TWL) and the Water Quality Certification (WQC) authorize the Cox Creek DMCF and the Swan Creek Mitigation Wetlands construction. The Harbor Wide TWL and WQC authorize any pre-dredging sediment sampling that is completed to analyze the sediment quality ahead of dredging and placement; the dredging of the locations included in the permit such as access channels; berth and DMCF access channel maintenance; and the placement of the dredged material at a designated site such as the Cox Creek DMCF. The Individual State Discharge Permit, more commonly known as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, establishes water quality parameters for the site discharge. The Overlay State Discharge Permit limits the nutrients measured as nitrogen and phosphorus that are present in discharge. The nutrient load is shared between Cox Creek DMCF, Masonville DMCF, and any future DMCF discharging into the Baltimore Harbor. Additionally, Maryland regulations require water users to obtain a Water Appropriations Permit to conserve, protect, and use water resources of the State of Maryland in the best interest of residents. The Water Appropriations Permit limits that amount of river water that can be used to create dredged material slurry for inflow into the Cox Creek DMCF and limits the amount of groundwater that can be pumped from the upland borrow pit to the

Sediment Basin.

Pre-Dredging Placement Screening

Prior to dredging, bulk sediment analysis is conducted, which is required for MPA Right of Entry. The final placement determination is based on results of the bulk sediment analysis and planning logistics. Dredged material must be designated as non-hazardous by a Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis, limits set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Final placement of material is also based on the DMMP long range planning, which considers the location of the dredging, the capacity of the site, and the future placement needs.

Dredging

Ordinarily, the Cox Creek DMCF receives material from maintenance dredging of the Baltimore Harbor shipping channels. Federal channels are maintained to -50' Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) and are maintenance dredged, on average, every three to four years. Dredging can occur hydraulically or mechanically. For MPA projects, dredged material is typically removed from the channel using a clam shell bucket. The dredged material is then placed in a scow and tugged to a DMCF for inflow, storage, IR or B U, and dewatering.

Inflow

Inflow of dredged material can also be completed through mechanical or hydraulic methods. During mechanical inflow, heavy equipment removes dredged material from the scow and deposits the material at designated locations on site. During hydraulic inflow, water is added to the dredged material to create a slurry that is then pumped through pipes for placement. At the Cox Creek DMCF, the most common inflow method is hydraulic, although some smaller projects have been inflowed mechanically. During the hydraulic inflow, the slurry is either created using water from the Patapsco River or recirculated DMCF water. Recirculation is considered a Best Management Practice (BMP) because it uses the water already in the cell to hydraulically offload dredged material instead of introducing water that would need to be discharged, thus minimizing nutrient inputs into the Patapsco River.

Discharge

Water can be discharged at one of two locations, or outfalls, using twelve-inch pumps. Discharge from the Sediment Basin consists of groundwater and stormwater accumulated onsite during construction, which is discharged using a fourteen-inch pump. Discharge includes water quality monitoring according to the parameters defined in the NPDES discharge permit.

To ensure water quality protection and compliance with the permit parameters, pre-discharge reference samples are collected using a grab sample. Grab sampling involves using a bucket to collect one discrete sample of water. Lab analysis is conducted to confirm permit compliance. The parameters analyzed include pH, total fixed solids (TFS), copper, zinc, and ammonia. Discharge only occurs if the samples meet permit parameters. Mr. Schmidt inquired if there are any exceptions that require water to be discharged regardless of whether the permit parameters are met. Ms. Oseroff responded that a bypass allows for emergency discharge, however, it has never been utilized at the Cox Creek DMCF. Mr. Garofolo asked if the dredged material is also sampled. Ms. McMullen stated the dredged material is thoroughly tested before being accepted at MPA facilities.

Ms. McMullen stated that once the reference samples are analyzed and compliance with permit parameters is confirmed, discharge starts through one of the two outfalls. While discharge occurs, one discrete sample is collected every twenty minutes by an ISCO sampler located at the discharge pipe intake for up to eight hours totaling ten liters of water as required by the permit. A lab analyzes the composited sample, and the results are submitted to MDE quarterly. Discharge permit limits are set by MDE based on existing conditions therefore there have been a few iterations of the permit. The current discharge permit for the Cox Creek DMCF was issued on March 1, 2021. The permit specifies daily, weekly, monthly, semi-annual, and annual analysis requirements. Mr. Schwenk inquired if the public can access the reporting through MDE, to which Ms. McMullen confirmed. Ms. Peñañiel stated that the permit number can be searched through the MDE website to view quarterly monitoring reports. Ms. Oseroff stated that past data is submitted and is then reviewed by MDE through the permit application process to determine whether specific analytes are identified as an issue and therefore should be listed in the permit for monitoring.

Ms. McMullen stated that there is also an overlay discharge permit that limits total nitrogen and phosphorus loads discharged to the Patapsco River, which Cox Creek DMCF, Masonville DMCF, and any future MPA sites share. Daily samples are taken for total nitrogen, phosphorus, and flow during discharge. This information is used to calculate the monthly and quarterly total nitrogen and total phosphorous discharged from the site.

Biomonitoring is also required by MDE and conducted according to an approved plan. Biomonitoring is a way to test the DMCF water for toxicity during discharge. The MDE-approved Biomonitoring Plan requires two samples collected three months apart; forty-eight-hour acute testing for effluent toxicity on Mysid Shrimp and Sheepshead Minnows, two extremely sensitive organisms; and those results are reported to MDE. If sample results show toxicity discharge is halted, the source is determined and mitigated if possible, and reference biomonitoring samples are conducted before continuing to discharge to ensure the effluent is no longer toxic. Typically, there is no toxicity to the Mysid Shrimp and Sheepshead Minnows and the tests are considered successful, however, immediately following large inflows nutrient and ammonia levels can be too high and cause toxicity. Therefore, following large inflows, ammonia reference sampling is conducted to better understand potential impacts to biomonitoring testing.

5.0 Cox Creek Open House Planning

Danielle Fisher, MPA

Ms. Fisher stated that MPA is in the planning process for the 2024 Cox Creek Open House. Starting in 2016, the Cox Creek Open House was created to provide the community with an opportunity to give input on the dike expansion. Over the years the event has expanded and has become more family-friendly and interactive. In addition to providing the opportunity to learn about MPA's current and planned activities for the Cox Creek DMCF, this year's event will feature an interactive format with informative displays on the POB, DMMP, and MPA related projects; tours of the DMCF; guided youth fishing; Touch-A-Truck; self-guided birding in the Swan Creek Wetlands; educational games and crafts; and local resource and community partner exhibitors.

The Cox Creek Open House experienced significant growth from 2022 to 2023 with a 56% increase in station visitors, not including those who exclusively participated in birding. More importantly, between 2022 and 2023 there was a 119% increase in attendance from community

members residing in communities adjacent to the Cox Creek DMCF. The Cox Creek Open House also experienced increased total visitors and participating vendors. MPA is excited to continue the event's growth in 2024 as it is a great engagement opportunity.

The 2024 Cox Creek Open House will take place on Saturday October 19, 2024, from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM. The event will include a groundbreaking ceremony for the SCNT to mark the start of the trail's construction. Ms. Fisher shared the exhibitors already invited to participate in this year's event. Attendees were asked to provide any additional groups or activities that MPA should consider for inclusion in the 2024 Cox Creek Open House. Attendees recommended a disc jockey (DJ), the Baltimore Animal Rescue and Care Shelter (BARCS), Anne Arundel County Trails, Special Olympics, and Comus Sustainable Pozzolan Products. Ms. Fisher stated that if additional ideas come to mind after the meeting attendees are encouraged to contact ecoport@marylandports.com.

6.0 Roundtable Remarks and Open Discussion

All Members

Mr. Schmidt stated that PSG hosted a Fishing Derby at Fort Smallwood Park on June 23, 2024, where forty-seven children caught 284 fish. The next Fishing Derby will be held on September 28, 2024. For those interested, Mr. Schmidt recommended following PSG on Facebook or checking the PSG website where the event will be posted when sign-ups are open.

7.0 Upcoming Meeting and Adjournment

Angie Ashley, Facilitator

Ms. Ashley stated that the next Cox Creek C O C meeting will be held on October 9, 2024. Attendees were reminded of the August 16, 2024, tour of the Cox Creek DMCF, the Cox Creek STAR Facility, and the nearby Hawkins Point DMCF and were encouraged to attend the 2024 Cox Creek Open House, which will be held on Saturday, October 19, 2024.