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            STATE OF MAINE
            LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING
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                In the Matter of
                Zoning Petition ZP 779A
                    October 16, 2023
                    Night 1 of 3 of Public Comment
                    BEFORE: Karen A Dube-Harriman, Notary Public,
        at Stearns Jr. Sr. High School, 199 State Street,
        Millinocket, Maine.
            DON THOMPSON \& ASSOCIATES, INC.
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    MR. WORCESTER: Good evening. I now call in session the public hearing of the Land Use Planning Commission on the Zoning Petition ZP-779-A, Wolfden Mt. Chase LLC proposed rezoning to allow for the Pickett Mountain Mine. My name is Everett Worcester. I represent Piscataquis County. I'm the current Chairman of the Land Use Planning Commission and I'll be acting as the hearing officer this evening. Now I'd like to have the others at the table introduce themselves. Leo, please start.

MR. TRUNDEL: Leo Trundel, Aroostook County.
MR. PRAY: Peter Pray, Penobscot County.
MS. HILTON: Gwen Hilton, Somerset County.
MS. BEYER: Stacie Beyer, Executive Director of the Land Use Planning Commission.

MR. ELWELL: Caleb Elwell, Assistant Attorney General and Counsel for the Commission.

MS. FITZGERALD: Betsy Fitzgerald, Washington County.

MR. ELLSWORTH: Perry Ellsworth, Hancock County.

MR. WORCESTER: And we have one commissioner who is listening remotely to this session. It's Millett Billings, from Hancock County.

This hearing is being held pursuant to the
provisions of Title 12, Section 684 and Chapter 12 of the Commission's rules mining and Level $C$ mine exploration activities. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Commission's Rules for the conduct of public hearings and the State's Administrative Procedure Act. The purpose of this session is to receive public testimony on the proposed rezoning of Pickett Mountain Mine. This session is being recorded and live streamed.

First, the applicant will make a brief introduction to the proposal.

JEREMY OUELLETTE: Thank you.
MR. WORCESTER: If you want to swing it around so you're talking to the folks that's fine with me. MS. BEYER: The court reporter needs to see him.

MR. WORCESTER: Sorry. We have a court reporter that's reading his lips.

JEREMY OUELLETTE: Good evening Commissioner Worcester, Commissioners and LUPC staff and members of the public. My name is Jeremy Ouellette. I'm the vice president of project development for Wolfden and I'm here tonight to introduce the project -- the Pickett Project.

The Pickett Project is around 9 miles north of Patten, Maine, along Route 11. It goes 4.4 miles on an existing logging road from Route 11 over into the other property. So the Pickett Project -- if you can see on the screen there's a green box and that depicts that property ownership by Wolfden

Resources. That's 100 acres. And, it's kind of hard to see from far away, but there's a smaller yellow shape inside that green box and that represents what we're proposing as rezoned area. It's 374 acres. Still can't really see it, but there's a yellow box that shows the rezoning area of 374 acres. The -- this is the proposed mine site layout and for reference the yellow line that you probably couldn't see is the dark black outline on the outside of the shape. So, I'll mention that within that first -- the outside black line there's 400 foot buffer and then within that buffer is really where you see the infrastructure of the site. You'll notice several colors within the site. There's, sort of, like, blue, purple, orange to the west and then green to the north. Those represent different -- obviously, different areas and different phases of the operation and then the green to the north is the proposed storage facility.

Those 3 areas on the site combined worked out to be about 129 acres. And, so, first talking about the blue area. That's really where the nuts and bolts of the project will end up taking place.

So, what we're proposing here is a small
state-of-the-art underground mine. It's an extremely small footprint expression on the surface -- and, I don't know if this pointer will work. No. The pointer won't work, but there's an identifier that's a little line sort of right in the middle of the map and that is a portal. That's the expression on the surface. It's not a large one. It's quite a bit smaller than this room and it's about 64 foot by 100 feet and that's in surface area. And, what that is is the underground tunneling system.

So adjacent to that to the north in the Blue area there's a series of rock storage pads. One for ore which is -- so the ore is the rock that metallic mine is after. And, in this circumstance what we're looking for is zinc, copper led and a little bit of silver and a little bit of gold. One thing to note is the volume of metal per ton -- and in this deposit is really quite high -- so the value per ton is quite high and that's noteworthy for later on.

So, just north of that first pad is a waste rock pad and that rock pad is for the inert rock that we'll be tunnelling through on the way to the deposit itself. And then to the northeast of that is another pad and that's for low grade -- essentially for(inaudible) and then to the northeast of that is the snow storage area.

A really important area that $I$ wanted to bring to discussion in that blue zone, I suppose, or phase, is the water management area. And, it's kind of very east of the site. You can see a darker circle on the scene there. That's one of 2 large ponds and the water treatment facility. Now, the first large pond is a pre-water treatment storage pond. And, what happens is everything that -- every bit of precipitation whether it's rain or snow that could be contaminated and collected and it's collected into that first pond. The pond is rated for a one in 500 year 24 -hour storm event so it's rather large and water from that pond then translates into the water treatment facility. The water treatment proposed for this project is ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis. Essentially, the ultrafiltration reverse osmosis cleans water (inaudible)so we clean water to the very strict

Chapter 200 regulation which dictates that we're not able to contaminate any of the water or water resources surrounding the site. We will be treating water to within a Class A water standard in $T 6-R 6$.

After it's treated it's discharged into a second pond, a post water treatment collection pond. And, that water pond is really -- the purpose of it is so that we can test the water and confirm that the water treatment has done what it was supposed to do. So, before we can discharge to the environment in any sort of way -- this treated water -- it's first confirmed by an independent lab and then, okay. We have some clean water and we can discharge it. The way that we discharge it is designed in such a way to maintain hydrology of that site all around us and I'll explain that more in a bit, but the way that we do that is through a series of spray irrigation and m(inaudible).

In the bottom left in the orange area, that's Phase 2. Phase 2 is only really scheduled to come online 3 to 4 years into the project life. That has a vertical excavation, it's called a shaft and a hoist and what that's for is a vertical conveyance for rocks that will be drawn from the deeper parts of the mine which is an absolute depth of 27 hundred
feet or a half of a mile. As well in that Phase 2 area there's another waste rock storage pad and it's much smaller and then when you look to the north, as I mentioned there in the green, there's storage facility that's laid out.

I also want to point out on this map there's sort of a brighter blue or a cyan color, different shape. And, what they are is a weather scientist from Maine had come out to the footprint and did a survey of the entire footprint and surveyed the entire footprint and delineated all the wetlands around the site. And I mentioned why maintaining hydrology is very important, so none of our infrastructure is designed to come into contact with any wetlands. In fact, we made a 75 offset from any wetlands -- wetlands and other water features -- but as we're discharging, distributing the clean water after it's proven to meet Class A standards we spray irrigate it which, essentially, by doing that we mimic the natural precipitation that would ultimately be falling onto those water features already and they're kind of living the lives that they're living today.

So, this is the underground -- a lot of folks in this room has probably seen this slide, but I
discussed the portal earlier and to the bottom left image you can see -- that's sort of an example of what the portal might look like. And there's a little white vehicle in the middle of that and that's for scale -- that's the size of a half ton truck and then you can see that vehicle driving towards the start of the tunneling system. To the right of that image is a schematic. On the very top you can kind of see the surface topography and the location -- schematic location of the portal. And, from that portal we establish a series of tunnels with cross-sections of 16 foot by 16 foot. Those tunnels are switchback orientation until we get to the desired elevation and then we draw a horizontal which is similar cross-sections over in the ore body itself which is depicted by that large gray block. So, once the tunnels are into the deposit we drill from one down to the next and then the fragmented rock is exploded and then the fragmented rock is then picked up by a front-end loader and the loader brings it up, loads it into a truck or into what are known as skiffs or the vertical conveyance in terms of the Phase 2 area and then it's brought up to surface. So, when a truck comes to the surface to drive up the ramps that were developed to get to the
deposit and then they put the ore on top of the ore pad as I mentioned early.

It's important to note as well we've collected some data and sort of a theme throughout the discussions is that a lot of data is required to finalize the design for this part of the project. And, so, a part of the data collection is really understanding the type of rocks that those tunnels will be in and we will collect enough data to ensure that we kind of point those tunnels through inert rock, essentially, through aggregate. And, by doing that we're temporarily storing that waste rock or that aggregate on the surface onto a lined pad or a double lined pad and then as we take components of the ore body we'll take it in smaller bits. So, for scale that grade block is around 4 million tons. We would take about four thousand tons at a time. So, we would take a 4,000-ton small block and then we would move that and store it temporarily on the ore storage pad and then we pull rock that has been excavated from the tunnel which are ultimately inert and we bring it back down and fill the voids with them. And, we do that sequentially so that there's never any very large excavations that are in there (inaudible).

Also, I wanted to mention just around the hydrology -- as I mentioned earlier as well -deep water. So the ground water table has a certain pressure in it and the tunnels as we excavate them they revert to an atmospheric pressure so inherently what happens is the poor water pressure from the groundwater table flows into the tunnel. We then collect that water and we discharge it at, roughly, 30 gallons a minute is what we've estimated. It was estimated by extrapolation from another mill.

So I want to talk a little bit about -- I mentioned earlier the metals that we're after, so, zinc and led and copper and silver and little bit of gold. Now, zinc and copper are 2 of the -- they make up the majority of the metal we're after in this deposit and both of which are on the critical minerals list and this is just a bit of a summary of the average consumption of metal. I guess what I'm trying to point out in this slide are these are the metals that everybody in the room uses every single day.

So why are people interested in the project? So, this is a bit of a summary of, you know, with a mining project like this obviously there's a good amount of employment that comes out of it. We're
proposing around 270 jobs -- 270 plus. And, the mining portion of it, specifically, is around 233 jobs and they're extreme high wages, specifically, for the economic region. And, one question that I get pretty frequently is how are you going to find the people? I think it's important to introduce training programs for all people. It's a brand new industry in the area and so we'd be interested in hosting a few training programs through various levels of educational facilities including vocational school, community colleges and that sort of thing. We did get a socioeconomic report generated out of a firm based in Yarmouth, Maine, and that socioeconomic report boils down -- when you consider the multipliers and all that sort of stuff for a project like this to around 7 hundred million in total economic output for the project.

So, what does the employment look like? I know it's a little bit tough to see, but this table, essentially, represents the high level, you know, the jobs that we're going to look to fill. At the top it's kind of like senior management and then getting into more administrative and technical staff, so accounting, human resources, engineering geology, environmental sciences; all that good
stuff. And then getting into surveying and that sort of thing and then ultimately where the bulk of the employment comes from is the underground work. And, so, when we're considering employment underground I think it's important to note that these skill sets already exist in the state. So, equipment operators, those skill sets exist in the state. Construction workers, silver work, cement, mechanic, welders, everything like that exist here already. So, all of those positions that are in kind of the bulk of the work force are what I believe skill sets that are existing in this area already. And, what those training courses would focus on is taking the skill sets that exist in the state already and then adding to that knowledge of the environment that you'd be working in. So, understanding that working in an underground tunnel is a little bit different than working in the forestry industry.

So, in terms of the schedule. All I want to get to on this slide is that there are multiple steps along the way. We're at the, sort of, first of several and it's about a 4-to-5 year permitting process depending on everything goes tickety-boo and then we would be 2 year construction phase, 10-to-15
year operating phase, 2 to 3 years of reclamation post operation and then monitoring in perpetuity. And, that is my introduction to Pickett.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you. If you want to speak this evening and have not signed up to do so, please see one of the LUPC staff, so if you want to speak you need to get on the list. Each speaker will have three minutes. Let me just pause for a second and give you some idea because a lot of you probably haven't spoken in public in long time; or, maybe ever. If you have something prepared, like, a written statement, if it's a couple of pages double spaced, you might have time to read it in 3 minutes. If it's a single page double spaced you're in great shape. If it's a single page single space you're pushing the boundary line, okay? Just to give you a reference point. If you do have prepared remarks and you realize maybe you've gone overboard with them, I suggest that you look back through your written comments and try and highlight the things that you want to talk about in the three minutes and then submit the written copies to Audie Arbo who is sitting here in front of us. At this time I would ask all persons planning to testify this evening to stand and raise your right hand. Do you swear that
the testimony you are about to give is the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

SPEAKERS: (Collectively)I do.
MR. WORCESTER: You may be seated. Now we're going to be calling people up one by one. What we have done -- oh. You've got the spaces filled. Good for you.

When the first speaker -- we're going to call people up. Audie is going to read your name and you come up to the speakers -- the platform -- and what you want to tell us is, please clearly identify yourself by name and place of residence and whether what you represent another individual, firm or legal entity before beginning your testimony, speak clearly so that an accurate account of this proceeding may be recorded and to ensure that your comments can be considered. And I've already gone over the part about written testimony. Any questions before we start? Audie, the first person.

MS. ARBO: I apologize if I butcher your name. I'm going to try hard to get them right. The first person is Trey Stewart.

TREY STEWART: Good evening, Commissioner Worcester, Counsel Elwell and distinguished members of the Land Use Planning Commission. My name is

Harold Stewart, but most folks call me Trey. I'm a resident of Presque Isle, Maine and I currently represent District 2 in the Maine Senate which includes, roughly, 50 communities in Northern Maine. My district is a wide swath of Northern Aroostook and Northern Penobscot County including Hersey, Mt. Chase, Patten and Moro Plantation which are the counties immediately adjacent to the project site. I'm here with you tonight in Millinocket because I believe in this project. I first met Jeremy Ouellette and the Wolfden team over 2 years ago; and through a series of meetings these folks have answered every question I've had along the way. I'll address what I feel are the policy reasons for supporting this project, but first I'd like to talk about my personal experience as a resident of Aroostook County.

I'm 29 years old and I've lived the bulk of my life on State Street in Presque Isle the Star City. Eleven years removed from high school I can count more of my friends from the class of 2012 who have moved away rather than those who stayed in Maine -in northern Maine. Mind you that Presque Isle is a service center for dozens of smaller communities where attractive employment is even less
significant. Here's what I'm getting at: We should be embracing every opportunity when it comes to career opportunities for our family and for the future.

As a state senator this project is even more appealing because it will serve as a first test of what I understand to be the most environmental conscientious mining statute in the developed world; one that I supported previously served in the House. I'm currently in my 7th year serving in the State of Maine, in the Maine legislature and rarely have I had a piece of legislation that was supported by both political parties; the environmental advocacy and the Maine business community. These Chapter 200 mining rules allow for a new business opportunity in our working forest, but with considerable protection for our natural resources. This is the type of balance that I wholeheartedly support and that Northern Maine needs.

Over these 3 days you'll undoubtedly hear about the need to protect the valuable resources in the North Maine woods and I couldn't agree more. In fact, my family has a multi-generational camp that we use up there and my favorite days are the ones enjoyed there. I've got a personal vested interest
in protecting this asset. However, I would ask that you remember in addition to our woods and waters, perhaps our most precious resource is that of our Northern Maine people. I respectfully ask that you listen to the support that you hear from the folks who live in these communities. These folks support the rezoning application and are interested to see the project move forward to the next phase. I'm here today to join these voices and ask that you please approve this petition. Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you. Next?
MS. ARBO: Kathy Javner.
KATHY JAVNER: Good evening, Chair Worcester, Commissioners. I am Kathy Javner, representative of District 29 which consists of Chester, Woodville Medway, East Millinocket, Millinocket, Patten, Mt. Chase, North Penobscot, Herseytown Township, Long A Township, Grindstone Township and Soldiertown Township. And Chester is my hometown.

My interest in this project in $T 6-R 6$ has grown over the last year and a half. I spoke with Jeremy Ouellette 18 months ago. I had several questions about the potential environmental impacts of the project, the company's commitment in creating a
local workforce and their quality of jobs that would be offered during this project. I greatly appreciate the due diligence that the company has undertaken regarding outreach in the Katahdin area, especially the areas in immediate proximity to this proposed site. Through conversations with the petitioner company and with several businesses and constituents in the host communities, I've come to the conclusion that the company should be granted this request for rezoning and are allowed to move to the DEP permitting phase of their project. My understanding of Maine's Chapter 200 law passed with bipartisan support including an override of Governor LePage's Veto in 2017 is that our legislature has effectively established the most environmentally stringent mining regulations in the world. I looked at the required water quality monitoring processes as well as the required financial commitment for any foreseeable reclamation efforts and I'm comfortable that should the DEP eventually allow this mine to go forward Wolfden will have proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that their processes for protecting the water and the ecosystem are rock solid. I'd like to think of Maine as a national leader. So when $I$ hear most stringent in the world is the standard that we
are working with to protect our natural resources, that makes me feel comfortable supporting the project. The employment opportunities that would be available working on this type of mine are high skill, high-wage jobs. Wolfden is committed to hosting a 14-week training program sited at the community colleges and the regional vocational and technical high schools which would provide a new opportunity for graduating students interested in a skilled labor trade. I've heard scepticism in the form of where are we going to get people to do these jobs; and it's a bit disturbing to hear that. Think of the number of talented young people that you know that are 18, 19, 20 years old who are traveling to work on a rig in the Gulf of Mexico or working construction in the southern United States for top dollar. This is a way at to help a good number of our young people stay in the Katahdin Region after graduating high school and start a life here.

Finally, I feel compelled to voice my frustration regarding the letter sent by several of my legislative colleagues from Wel -- thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: You can wrap up briefly if you'd like.

KATHY JAVNER: Thank you very much. I
appreciate that. I will read this very quickly because I feel it's very important to my constituents. Finally, I feel compelled to voice my frustrations regarding a letter sent by several of my legislative colleagues from -- let's just say not from here -- this communication sent to the honorable members of this Commission made it clear that the most who have signed that letter have very limited understanding of life here in rural Maine. Sending such a letter is apropos of the type of behaviors we see every day at the State House; Portland's solution for rural Maine economic needs. I personally commute round trip from Chester to Augusta 127 and a half miles one way on a regular basis during session. I respect your decision to hold an additional public hearing in Bangor which I will also be in attendance for, but I ask that you place significant weight in the words of the folks that you'll hear from over these 2 nights in Millinocket, folks from Patten, Mt. Chase, Moro Plantation, East Millinocket, those who have sat through several informational sessions and have developed a trust in the folks who are in the project area. I thank you for your time tonight and your willingness to serve the people of rural Maine.

Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next is Jonathan Kinney and then Joseph Underwood and if Alice Bolstridge can come. When I call your name as on deck if you could come sit up front so we can move it along. That's why I'm going to call you early.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening. Jonathan Kinney and I represent myself. Good evening, Commissioner Worcester, Counselor Elwell and distinguished members and staff with the Land Use Planning Commission. My name is Jonathan Kinney. I'm a veteran of the United States Coast Guard and I served 3 terms in the Maine House of Representatives. I'm a resident of Buxton, but own a camp not too far from Boyd Lake and I will be heading there this evening.

I join you tonight as a member of the Joint Standing Committee on environments and natural resources during the 128th Maine Legislature. That endured many long days and nights hearing public testimony and grinding through work sessions that eventually arrive to what was then LD820, an act to protect Maine's clean water and tax payers from pollution which would eventually become the updated Chapter 200, the law that will govern this project
should you allow this private property to be rezoned following these procedures. I'm not here tonight as someone from down state that wants to tell folks in northern Maine how they should manage their own working forest. I suspect you'll hear from plenty of those folks. I do enjoy spending time in Northern Maine and even getting some bird hunting tomorrow, but that's not why I'm here. I felt compelled to drive up here tonight because I wanted to provide history as to how we got here. Chapter 200 is a piece of legislation that we should be very proud of. This bill came to be law over the veto of Governor Paul LePage who thought the new law regulations were too significant. This bill was supported by the Natural Resources Council of Maine, The Sierra Club, Appalachian Mountain Club and the Environmental Priorities Coalition who all testified and supported this proposal which is now the law that governs the approval of this project should the Commission allow Wolfden to move forward. I suspect that you will hear from some of these groups this week in opposition of the rezoning proposal that would allow this project to move forward. If in fact Chapter 200 is the stringent regulations that my colleagues voted into law in 2017. I ask that
you allow this company to move forward by approving this application for rezoning and I thank you very very for the opportunity to speak tonight on this very important matter. Thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next is Joseph Underwood followed by Alice Bolstridge and if Todd Martin can come up front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening, Chairman Worcester and distinguished members of the Committee. My name is Joseph Underwood and I'm a district representative for District 5 which is Presque Isle. And, it's been a pleasant drive down and hopefully it will be a pleasant drive back.

Wolfden Resources has a strong record of production of minerals with 2 ongoing projects in Manitoba; Rice Island near the town of Snow Lake and the Nickel Island Project. A third property, the Tetagouche Property, near Bathurst New Brunswick, is a property with an easy travel distance from here. Wolfden has a very strong experience record of working with regulators. Maine has the most stringent laws regarding mining in the United States. They have been designed and written by the legislature and implemented by agencies and
commissions like yourselves. Wolfden Resources has invested at least $\$ 100,000$ on this application and should have the opportunity to proceed with a rezone of the property to a plan development subcategory of D dash PD. This subdistrict classification would allow for metallic mineral mining. The Land Use Regulation Commission rules in this sets the definition of $D$ dash $P D$ subcategory and it's my belief that this application meets this definition. A new subdivision classification will have no adverse effect or impact or the current use. This reclassification is appropriate for current usage. Maine has a great opportunity presented to them for mining materials, minerals like copper, led, zinc, gold and silver. Approval of this application would be leadership and is setting a new standard for responsibility in this field in the United States. These impacts would be felt in northern Maine with an estimated output of seven hundred million dollars area wide. Northern Maine International Airport, which is in Presque Isle, is a top notch airport that can be used for movement of equipment to and from this mining operation. The possible job pool extends into Maine with the University of Maine at Fort Kent and the University of Maine at Presque

Isle. Northern Maine Community College is an excellent institution for establishing and implementing programs geared specifically for this project. Recently the 114th conference of the New England Intercollegiate Geological Conference was held at Presque Isle. Two tectonic belts were identified in Northern Maine. These belts identified minerals that were present for the past 200 years. Four of the top mineral deposits in Maine is in Aroostook County. In conclusion, this rezoning request ought to pass.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Next up is Alice Bolstridge with Todd Martin on deck and if Chris Carr could come up front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm Alice Bolstridge from Presque Isle, Maine. I was born in Portage Lake near Bald Mountain site considered for a mine like the one we've seen proposed at Pickett Mountain. For more than a decade I've been researching the risks and benefits of metallic mineral mining and testifying in opposition to plans that propose unacceptable risks to the environment in Maine's wet climate. In 3 minutes $I$ can't talk about all the worries I have about this proposed mine so I'll
focus on the threat to waters surrounding the site. Wolfden's application lists numerous water bodies there; recreational water areas within 3 miles of the project area that includes one lake, four ponds and a river. Inside the project area are 29 wetlands, 22 water courses, 8 vernal pools and 2 potential vernal pools. Mine infrastructure, the application says, will be sited at least 75 feet away from wetlands, stream and vernal pools to avoid direct impact to these resources during construction and mine operations. Within three miles is about the distance of a one-hour walk even for me at 85 years old and 75 feet is about the length of my small backyard. Since water always flows downward with the force of gravity, how can those distances possibly prevent toxic pollution from reaching all that water? Wolden promises his water treatment approach will be returned clean treated water back to the environment and will maintain current water quality within the project area down gradient water bodies. I have looked for and never found an example of a metallic mineral mine anywhere in the world that lived up to promises like that. At every forum on this subject that I have attended over these years I have asked for an example of a mine
that has not polluted surrounding waters with toxic chemicals. Every example given proves to be false when I follow up with research. And in the pre-filed testimony says the aqua filtration and reverse osmosis Wolfden proposes can in theory produce high quality effluence. The phrase in theory is important because as she goes on to say: Wolfden provides no example of a comparable mine that accomplishes the level required. If I had more time I would talk about false promises made for economic and community benefit. Instead I'll close with these thoughts. Metallic mining closures leave communities economically, socially and environmentally depressed. This kind of mining is among the dirtiest industries in the world. There has never been such a mine anywhere that lives up to promises of economic benefits and environmental safety. Please do not rezone this area. Documentary sources are included to support my opinions if you need them. Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next is Todd Martin with Chris Cayer on deck and if Nick Mullins would come up front, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening, Chairman Worcester, members of the Land Use Planning

Commission. My name is Todd Martin and I live in Winslow, Maine and I'm the Northeast Senior Program Manager for the National Parks Conservation Association; our country's largest nonprofit advocate for our national parks service site since 1919. On behalf of our 7,000 members in Maine and 1.6 million members across the country. I'm here tonight to urge you to deny Wolfden's application to rezine 374 acres in T6-R-6 and the unorganized territories of Pickett Mountain for their dangerous zinc mine. After reading Wolfden's application thoroughly it's abundantly clear that their mining proposal is a serious threat to the dark skies, to the quiet solitude, the view shed, the endangered species of the Katahdin Woods and Water National Monument whose border is just 7 miles from the proposed mining operation. Metallic mining on Pickett Mountain threatens the clean waters of the Penobscot watershed. According to the Maine Geological Survey Pickett Mountain contains an indicated and inferred resource of 5 million metric tons of sulfide. When it's exposed to air, rain, and/or snow sulfide-rich tailings from the mine would create sulfuric mine drainage polluting nearby state heritage waters, the west branch of the

Mattawamkeag River and in turn the Penobscot River. While polluted water from the mine is not expected to flow through the three rivers within the National Monument, we stand in solidarity with the Penobscot Indian Nation as this mine threatens their sacred river and the millions of dollars and hard work that was put into restore endangered Atlantic salmon into those waters. Furthermore, Wolfden refuses to demonstrate where it will site its ore concentration and tailings management facility off site. This is crucial information that LUPC must know to fully evaluate their rezoning petition. The Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is the only International Dark Sky sanctuary east of the Mississippi River and only the second national park to achieve that designation. Future plans in the Monument call for night sky viewing infrastructure on the Seboeis Parcel of the Monument which is just 7 miles of this proposed mine. Light pollution from the mining operation would pollute the darkest sky east of the Mississippi and could risk the Monument losing its designation as an International Dark Sky sanctuary. We're also deeply concerned that blasts from explosive magazines, rock crushing with heavy machinery and construction noise will disrupt the
quiet solitude in the Monument. With 55 ore-laden dump trucks traveling Route 11 each day to the yet-to-be-sited ore concentration and tailing management facility that will disrupt the peaceful gateway communities and the visitors experiencing as folks come to this region to escape the hustle and bustle or urban areas. Visitors flock to this region of Maine to escape that noise. The National Monument welcomed 43,000 visitors last year who spent three million dollars in the local economy. Baxter State Park welcomed 64,000 visitors who also spent millions locally. An industrial operation in the middle of Maine's most famous outdoor recreation destination is a direct threat to this region and to our economy. And, time is up. Thank you for your time.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next Chris Cayer with Nick Mullins on deck and if Mike Reddy could come up front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thanks for letting me speak tonight. My name is Chris and I live in a small town here in Maine of 600 people just 30 minutes from the Canadian Border. Someone asked me today when $I$ came in if $I$ was from the city which $I$
thought was funny because Millinocket is the city where we're from. Took off work a little early today to be here because when we heard what was happening we felt we had to voice our opposition. I'm here to urge the panel to consider the long-term impacts that this decision will have on the environment and the people who live here in Maine. The woods and waters are our most precious resources here and we rely on the State's natural beauty and pristine environment to draw in business for the State. I went to business school here in Maine at the University of Maine. Got to learn about sustainable business where companies could be not just financially sustainable but also environmentally sustainable and responsible for the community. Too often corporations exploit an area's natural resources and pollute the surrounding land and water. They make short-term gains when we're left paying the long-term costs. They even have a name for this. It's called externality. These are the costs passed onto our community and the State even though we don't share in the profit. The cost of sulfide mining on our environment is too high. Sulfuric acid is a byproduct of sulfide mining and can lead to acid mine drainage a process that kills
and entire ecosystem and could take hundreds or even thousands of years to fix. I learned today there are Roman mines that are still dumping sulfuric acid into the environment 2000 years later. Please don't mortgage our future for this short-sided proposal. Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next is Nick Mullins and if we could have Mike Reddy on deck and if Kelly Merrill could come up front, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Members of the Land Use Planning Commission, members of the public in attendance, my name is Nick Mullins. I'm a husband, a father and a former 5th generation underground coal miner from central Appalachia. In the last 12 years my family has been searching for a new home because of the negative impacts of mining, including acidic mine drainage. Over 100 years ago coal was discovered in abundance beneath our lands and investors came from all over the United States to purchase mineral rights and land from our ancestors. They promised our great-great-great-grandparents that they'd never know anything was being mined from beneath their properties and it wouldn't be until generations later that we realized the true costs of those unethical land deals. Once the mining has
started the region became a wasteland full of intense poverty, suffering, opioid abuse and sickness. The mining companies still tell us that their industry is beneficial to our communities. They tell us that they follow all state and federal regulations and they clean up their messes, but the damage that they do is irreparable. They might be able to put the rock back and the dirt back. They might be able to put fertilizers on the surface and reclamation, but you can't fix what was done underneath to the underlying hydrology. My family learned that the hard way. My great-grandfather built the initial catch box for our family's spring. From it pure Appalachian Mountain water flowed filling our thousand-gallon reservoir every night. It supplied our homes with 50 PSI of pure mountain water with no need for pumps, but in 2000 a mining company came along and disturbed that aquifer. Once they did that we started seeing acidic mine drainage coming out of our spring. It is now unusable and it gives us nothing but contaminates. Once it was done it was done at least -- unless anyone here can tell us how to fix our mountain spring. Our spring is only one of tens of thousands that have been permanently destroyed due to mining. Now and for
hundreds of years into the future they will release acidic mine drainage with high concentrations of metals, minerals and contaminants that will affect downstream creeks and rivers for generations to come. The company continues to deny any responsibility for these actions and in 2016 they even enlisted their friend, the 45 th president of the United States, Donald Trump, to halt a public health inquiry that would have exposed the negative impacts of mining to our region. Companies like these have millions of dollars at their disposal and powerful friends at all levels of government through trade associations. They hire public relations firms and professionals to come in and learn about your community. They tell you all the things that you want to hear.

MR. WORCESTER: Can you please wrap it up. NICK MULLINS: They will promise tax revenues, jobs and any number of other potential socioeconomic benefits, but once the minerals are gone, once the damage becomes apparent and the water starts turning colors those economic benefits will become meaningless. Whatever short-term economic gains you will get will be spend fighting cancer, kidney diseases and whatever other problems that come up
with your children's future. All I can say is Commissioners, people of the public, if you let this happen you're not going to let the future generations get very far. Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next is Mike Reddy with Kelly Merrill on deck and if Jared Bornstein -- I can't read this writing -- could come up.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hello. My name is Michael Reddy. I hate public speaking. I'm terrified of this so forgive me. I'm going to speak fast. I split my time between Dresden, Maine, where I own property and Northeast Vermont and I lived in Pembrook when we passed an ordinance there to stop Wolfden. Throughout the proceedings we've been told that the LUPC needs to allow Wolfden to move onto the Chapter 200 process in order to do more detailed studies. The detailed studies that would actually provide the evidence were necessary to show whether or not it is possible to rezone and ensure that no undue adverse impacts will take place. But in Crux's investment video of February 21 Ron Little was asked: Are you restricted by this rezoning component yourself? His answer: It's really a self-imposed restriction. We're not trying to overdo it until we've got an indication that we're
through rezoning. This rezoning is about securing funding, a takeover premium, not about securing the wellbeing of Mainers or their natural environment. Ron Little has claimed there's nothing north of Bangor but moose and trees. If they have the gall to tell us what we need and put us in the tenuous position of being dependent upon them in international financial markets. They promise jobs, but we know they speak with forked tongues. Page 499 of Wolfden's application states: Despite lower income only 59.6 and 62.0 percent of households in Houlton LMA and Millinocket LMA respectively could afford to purchase a medium-priced home in their area compared to 38.4 percent statewide. 48.9 percent of renters -- renter households in Millinocket could afford the medium rent in 2020 compared to 45 percent statewide. In Houlton 49.2 percent could afford the average rent in 2017 compared to 45 statewide. Their promised jobs are 7 days on and 7 days off the industry standard to allow fly-in and fly-out miners, not to facilitate hiring locals. While some business owners might see increased revenues the money Wolfden's out-of-state miners make will actually drive up rents and make it more expensive for locals to stay put. Wolfden's
application is full of contradictions -- I'm never going to finish in a minute so I'll just wrap it up -- on Page 118 he claims that rocks would be blasted into manageable-size fragments that can be loaded into underground trucks or into the skiff and hauled or hoisted to the surface. Yet 2 pages later he writes: All mined ore will be crushed underground and then trucks will then transport the crushed ore and waste rock to the storage pads. It's a huge implication -- the difference is huge because of the acid-generating potential of the crushed ore and the potential for the dust from the crushed ore to spread contaminants at the surface. There's so many contradictions, but I'll submit written testimony that provides more examples. I ask the staff and the public to oppose rezoning and not rely on the DEP to protect us and our future. Thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: All right. Up next is Kelly Merrill with Jared Bornstein up on deck and if John Kelleher can come up.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening members of the Land Use Planning Commission and fellow Mainers. My name is Kelly Merrill. I have the privilege of
living and working in the Northwest Mountains of this state. I'm here as an environmental activist and a devoted spiritual practitioner to defend the land and water and to speak against the harmful destructive processes that desecrate the planet and extinguish life for short-term gain. I'm here in solidarity with the Wabanaki people and with life. I'll also tell you who I'm not. I'm not someone paid to be here. I wasn't a heckler -- as suggested earlier -- bussed in from the city. I live in a rural city on the northwestern border of the state and I worry about such damage in my town. Wolfden and its investors are responsible for mercury contamination and for clean water act violations numbering in the thousands; contaminating the land and the water for past and future generations. Recent years environmental rollbacks have made the north woods vulnerable. The proposed mine will harm subsistence hunting, fishing and foraging. It will, as mines do, irrevocably and permanently harm the land, the water that sits around it and the life in it. The EPA calls metallic mining the most polluting industry in North America. Wolfden will be no exception. There has never been a sulfide mine that hasn't contaminated groundwater.

Wolfden's job is just to spin a tale to justify their extraction and minimize the danger, but this process leaches mercury and arsenic into our land and water. Further, it will introduce millions of pounds of cyanide into the pristine wilderness and critical waterways and tribal trust land. I'm wondering how the critical mineral list holds up the endangered species list. I'm wondering how they rate the importance to the Atlantic salmon and brook trout and our ways of being. I'll add, that should clean up be required, Wolfden has only committed to what amounts to 2 percent of its anticipated profits to remediation. The company would then be free to walk away after causing irreparable damage. I urge you to deny Wolfden this application to mine Pickett Mountain. Thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Next up if Jared Bornstein followed by John Kelleher and if Brian Burger could come up front, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening. My name is Jared Bornstein. I'm a guide and a lodge owner in Sherman which is just south of where this proposed mine is. I am also a political consultant and a proud Democrat and I feel it's important to say that
because I feel this has taken on sort of partisan bend and I want people to know in this room that I'm not paid to be here. I'm here because I care about the community that I've invested in. I want to level set with everybody here. We have a choice. We have a choice between Wolfden or we have a choice between illegal gold miners in South America. We have a choice between Wolfden or we have a choice between cobalt mines in Africa because our phones, our microphones, our TVs, everybody's electronics, our electric cars that we all want, they all require these metals. We don't have a choice whether we use the metals or not. This is where we are as a society. What we do have a choice for, what you have a choice here today is whether Wolfden gets to have the most state-of-the-art mining facility in Maine or whether we rely on China to supply all our minerals for electronics. Again, everything that we use. I mean, it's all over. Look at all the cords we have. That's copper and that comes out of the ground. We can't avoid it anymore. And I need to tell you that the reason that I am here supporting Wolfden most stringently today is because when I drive my lodge in Sherman to go get Groceries at Ellis' in Patten, I see almost as many abandoned
houses as I do full houses. I see people struggling every day to put food on the table. The average household income in Maine is around $\$ 62,000$. It's not very much. When a project comes to town and says we're going to do this responsibly. We're going to do this for the community. We're going to invest in infrastructure and local paying jobs. There's full companies that create roads for logging. These are the same sorts of contractors who are going to be used. They're going to use the existing infrastructure and we need to really think about, do we want to have local mines that we have control over? Is that where we want to get our metal? Or do we want women and children in Africa in bare feet mining cobalt? You have the choice here today whether it's between those mines or these mines and I strongly encourage you to approve their application and let them move forward to the DEP permitting process. Thank you so much.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next is John Kelleher followed by Brian Burger and if Chris Johansen can come up front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening Ladies and Gentlemen, Board members. My name is John Kelleher
and I live at Mt. Chase. I opposes the rezoning Wolfden's Pickett Mountain parcel from cabin occupancy to mining. The potential for irreversible damage to the Mattawamkeag River watershed, the potential pollution to local wells increase a carbon footprint and the fact that this mine is three miles from my house in Wels, I strongly urge you to deny this. The damage to the local flora and fauna far outweighs the short-term economic benefit to the region. I was in a discussion with a local business person recently and they're pro mine and they thought property rights -- these people own 9,000 acres. They should be able to do what they want with it. And, I agree. You should be able to do what you want with your land, but when it comes in and effects the health and welfare of the people that abut it, of the watershed, of the flora and fauna I totally disagree with the mining of Pickett Mountain. That's all. Thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next is Brian Burger with Chris Johansen on deck and if Pete Connolly can come up front, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening LUPC and audience. My name is Brian Burger and I'm a
resident of Moro Plantation. I'll try to avoid technicalities and false choices, but focus on reflection. My academic background is in environmental sciences. I've worked 30 -plus years in the fish wildlife and environmental protection and almost 25 years in the US Military. I also volunteered for 15 years in the local regional land use planning. Personally I've endured a nearly 20-year battle in my previous home, homestead in new mining activities that came after I built. This is kind of Deja Vu. Kind of PTSD. I've been involved and witnessed many mining activities both historical and existing through much of my professional life. I've never witnessed a community or a eco-region that benefitted -- truly benefited from mining in the long term. I'm not here to necessarily denounce everything that Wolfden has said. I've met with many of these people. They're gentle people. It's a long climb uphill to do as they propose. Nonrenewable resource extraction has a long, storied and templated history of changing ownership, decreasing attention to responsible activity and ultimately taxpayer burdens of legacy problems and damages. Tourism and recreational activities in the area of resource extraction continue only to the
extent that the lands waters and wildlife may continue and that users will tolerate a spoiled area. Mining does not equate to timber management. While small temporary economic gains may occur to a select few the community loses and the personal real estate loses value. A community becomes depressed in the long term from direct and indirect effects of mining. Environmental stewardship lessens over time. Depression and futility become the public norm for mood, expression and futurism. While the LUPC may focus now on the sterile subject of land use, they're truly paving -- or not -- the path for the wellbeing of people, creatures and this landscape.

MR. WORCESTER: Can you please finish.
BRIAN BURGER: Yes, sir. Processing roots conditions and locations are integral to this entire process. There's been no declaration as to where the processing is going to occur and I think that's hugely a part of the decision that needs to be made here. Thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: Would you like to submit your comments?

BRIAN BURGER: I will do that. MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next is Chris Johansen with Pete Connolly. And I apologize for this one, but Denis Burt, maybe. If they could come up front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'll send you a copy. I had a system failure between my computer and my printer and I'm not going to leave you with this. My name is Chris Johansen. I live in Ludlow, Maine, and I'm representing myself. Good evening. Thank you. We are all responsible for pollution anywhere in the world. If you use a product that elements are mined in Senegal or anywhere else you are responsible for the pollution. I don't believe you'll hear anybody here today saying they will not use clean energy, cell phones or any other product made from the metals and minerals mined here. If you'd like to use these products, then step up to the responsible mining done right here where it will be done according with our standards and where we can keep an eye on it. I've been to most of the hearings on this issue and I've yet to hear any scientific reason why this mine would be dangerous to our environment. In 2014 the Maine legislature and other NGOs; Nongovernmental Organizations including the Natural Resources Council passed new money regulations that they said that would prevent anyone
from mining in Maine. That was their goal and that's what they were bragging about when they put this in. From the National Resources Council website the headliner: Maine. Home of the Nations strictest mining laws. Wolfden's mines have put forth a plan to operate a mine according to Maine's strictest in the nation mining laws. In closing, I fully support the plan put forth by Wolfden with the caveat that as a self-appointed watchdog I will continue to monitor the operation up there at Pickett. Thank you for your patience. MR. WORCESTER: Thank you. MS. ARBO: Up next is Pete Connolly followed by Denis Burt and then if Chuck Loucra could come forward.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm Pete Connolly and I live in Island Falls representing myself. My great-grandchildren are the 8 th generation to be in Island Falls since 1840. We love Maine. We love the community. We love the resources. We need jobs. We need world-class training. We need business in Aroostook County. We have dying. I know mines. I'm a mechanical engineer. I lived in Joplin, Missouri. We've had mines there for 100 years. It is proven technology. It's not rocket
science. It's proven. 90 percent of our zinc is imported into the United States. We need zinc. 35 percent comes from China. We can have that from Maine. America needs zinc mines. Maine needs jobs. Your approval simply let this process move forward so they can dig -- core more. Make sure it's economically viable and we end up with -- if they're successful after five years of investigation they dig the hole and we get 230 jobs in Patten. That's a home run. That's jobs for all of our kids, all of our families, all of our friends. Follow the science. In America there's 14 mines, six owners in six states. They are not polluting today. They are not destroying lives. They are not -- in general, the EPA is all over them watching everything they do. Go to those towns in the Middle Tennessee mine off one of the Interstates. 50 miles to Nashville where a million people live. They've got 325 employees. They've been there 50 years. They're incredibly, environmentally responsible. Go about 40 miles to the East Tennessee mine. Eight hundred thousand people live in Knoxville 20 miles away. It's been there 70 years. They have had no loss of jobs. They've had no land and water pollution. They've had no pollution to crops. They've had --
everybody and their cousin is watching them. They are located in pristine areas. Mines work. Zinc mines are simple compared to mining. So, I would say, please. Move this process forward. If they run into bad economics it gets killed next year or the year after or the company will kill it. Please let this move forward. This is not new technology. This is proven. We need this in Maine. Thank you. MS. ARBO: Up next is Dennis Burt followed by Chuck Loucra and then it's Chuck Leimhiser you can come up front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is Dennis Brackett. I live in Patten, Maine. I was born here and lived here for -- all my life; 61 years. And right off the bat I am a true sportsman. I know this area. Twenty five years ago I worked for a woods contractor in there. I fished Pleasant Lake, Pickett Mountain, Mud Lake. I hunt. I recreation -- snow sleds and ATVs. I just ride through and look at the leaves, so, I do know this area, but $I$ also know that we need jobs. And, what I understand I try to go to both sides of the meetings and get as much education as I could. I went to the computers. I've listened. I've gone to meetings and what I understand is we have the
toughest, strictest mining regulations there are. National Resources Council of Maine sat in on it. I know they're against this, but they sat in on these regulations. I trust you guys. I trust the State of Maine. These people say they can mine this and do it by your regulations. If they can do that, where is the problem? You guys are going to police them. An independent person is going to take the water samples. I don't understand what the holdup is. When it comes to jobs I know firsthand. I have a nephew that graduated from Katahdin High School. These guys were exploring their mining. He went to work there right out of high school, made pretty near as much money as I did working 50 years. The jobs pay good money. When the exploration got done he had to go over the road out to New York, out to Colorado. He just came back home because he found a job local. He would love to go to work for them. I know a lot of high school seniors who would like to go to work for them. Do you know how many college kids I know that has a debt that they can't even find a job in what field they took? I know my kids when they got out of high school went to work. They were fortunate. They were taught a work ethic and they both had good jobs and I appreciate that, but
we need jobs in this area and we need them now. These people, they're all talking about recreation. There's something to think about here. They own T6-R6. They've been very friendly, very cooperative with the ATV clubs, with the snowmobile clubs, allowing people to hunt. Do you know what could happen -- and this isn't just these people. These are anyone that owns land -- great big gates go right across that road and say: Your recreation is over. Yes. We have a law in Maine that you can walk to a 10-acre pond, but how many is going to walk 40 miles, 30 miles?

MR. WORCESTER: Can you finish up.
DENIS BRACKETT: Yes. I support this and I hope you guys support this. Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next is Chuck Loucra and then Chuck Leimhiser and if John Breedlove could come to the front, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I will start my comments the same way I'm going to end them. I strong support Wolfden Pickett Mountain project. My name is Chuck Loucra and my family and I live very close to this project. We're about 5 miles away, so we're a pretty big stakeholder in this and we're in the adjoining township of Moro Plantation. Our family
also runs a lodging business there on the property. I am a town selectman, road commissioner, inland fisheries agent, Knowles Corner ATV Club President and part time music teacher if that's worth anything. Those are my credentials. I believe in the benefits of this project both economically and as everyone has spoken, occupationally, and also, strategically to help decrease our reliance on foreign countries to obtain certain resources, specifically precious metals that all of us uses -and it's already been spoken about today -- in our daily lives, our automobiles, electronic devices, and a whole long list of products necessary to maintain our lifestyles. So many countries that we are getting these resources from are even hostile to us and our Canadian neighbors and they're also countries that are using child labor for this same reason. For these reasons I agreed earlier this year to volunteer on the Wolfden Community Advisory Board which meets in Patten. I receive no money from that. It's just because in my heart I felt this was a worthwhile endeavor to put my time into. Over the past few years I have say in on countless meetings and informational sessions about the construction, the operation, the mining
environmental safety concerns. Any questions in these meetings were met with truthful, concise answers and/or a personal invitation for an eyes-on look at the project one on one to go over there and evaluate it on their own -- themselves. Wolfden Resources has been completely supportive from Day 1 to the surrounding communities and also to the local outdoorsman. The company purchased the property for their mining site and I believe that they will continue to follow all the stringent regulations that our state and local and federal government has put on them. Therefore, they should be free to pursue their business project. I strongly support the Wolfden Pickett Mountain project and urge the LUPC to approve their request for rezoning. Thank you for listening.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next is Check Leimhiser followed by John Breedlove and if Scot Walker could come up front, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening, Commissioner. Thank you for the opportunity to talk. My name is Chuck Liemhiser and I am from Old Town and I am not associated with any organization. I'm speaking for myself. I am opposed to this application. We've
heard earlier tonight and earlier today about the most tough -- the strictest regulations. It doesn't matter how strict the regulations are. I defy anyone to find me any location that is -- where a mine has provided an environmentally positive impact. It just does not happen. I may get some grief about showing up here from down state. Yes. I am down state about 40 miles in Old Town. I've lived there most of my life. Spent many of my summers up here on the rivers. I kind of mentioned Old Town as well because that's where the state-owned Juniper Ridge landfill is. We were promised great economic benefits from that project also and we've had nothing but problems. Since then and interestingly enough there is talk now that the residual from the tailing processes -- processing from this mine, the very, very, very worse environmental byproduct of the entire operation, could be coming to Juniper Ridge in Old Town. I ask that you deny this application for the health of Northern Maine. Thank you, very much.

MS. ARBO: Up next is John Breedlove followed by Scot Walker and then Cody Brackett.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hello. My name is John Breedlove. I'm from Bangor and I still live in

Bangor and I've come to speak about the rezoning -in support of the rezoning of Wolfden's project area. I went to the University of Maine in the mid '80s. Got a geology degree and for the last 30 years have been working as a mineral resource exploration geologist a little bit in Maine, mostly around North America overseas. Sometimes way overseas. The last 8 years I've been working in the Midwest, but for 2 years I came back and worked on the Pickett Mountain project. I worked as a mineral exploration manager shepherding the project and I'm just standing here today as a private say citizen. I know all the guys, but I'm stressing that these are my words and if I make any mistakes they are mine. I know I have 3 minutes, but there's 2 points I want to make. Working in the field for 2 seasons. I was working in the woods almost every day. As people know, the location is three miles as the crow flies from Route 11, 8 miles to the east to a satellite parcel KWW and 15 miles from Matagamon. Those 2 are in another watershed and it's a whole different drainage than where Pickett Mountain is. The project itself is located in industrial woods. It's routinely logged, heavily logged, and the traffic there over 2 seasons lots of logging trucks,
some hunters, 2 kayakers one day and no fishermen. It is not heavily recreated. I think there's a couple of trails and besides logging there's not a lot going on in there. That's my observation from working there in the 2 field seasons. Other people have talked about strategic -- the metals we use to keep our site going now, so I'm going to pass that point and to the regulations. Okay. Toughest in the US. Wolfden says they can abide by these and I think whether or not they can abide by these rules the process is it gets rezoned and it goes to the DEP and the DEP; looks at the technical viability of the project and they will decide whether this project gets permits. It's not a done deal, but the process looking at the way it seems to go is that it rezoned and then the DEP looks at the technical merits of it and I would not like to see the LUPC short circuit that process by saying no. I mean, Wolfden's done the work. They've collected the data. Let the DEP look at it and let the chips fall where they may. Thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next is Scot Walker followed by Cody Brackett and if Ashley Bodin can come up to the front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening. Thank you all for coming out for this public comment so far. My named is Scot Walker. I live in Island Falls. I'm a local business owner -- actually, several businesses including a real estate agency with offices in Houlton and Hermon, a golf course in Island Falls, restaurant and smaller rentals and other things, but I'm here in support of this. I'm also heavily involved in the Big Valley Snow Club who actually grooms the snowmobile trails across the Wolfden Resources land. We've done that the last couple of winters. They've been nothing but wonderful to deal with in opening up its trail in connection to the corridors to the west for people to flow back and forth between our Big Valley Snow Club and the Mt. Chase Shin Pond, Matagamon, Millinocket south and north passage ways. My feelings on this is that there is huge economic possibilities for this. My feelings also are that we need to give them the opportunity to prove that they can do it following the strict standards that the State has put into place. To shut this down now and say you can't do it, we should let me them prove that they can do it. If the water tests are coming back good, the sampling is done, they're following
the rules, they should have the opportunity to proceed. We're all using the minerals that they're getting. There's not one person here that does not use one of these minerals every single hour, probably, of their life. If everybody wants to shut down maybe this isn't necessary, but that's not going to happen. They should have the opportunity to prove that they can do what they're saying. If they cannot, it shouldn't exist, but if they can they should have the opportunity to do clean mining here in Northern Maine. I strongly urge you to support this. Thank you very much for your time. MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next is Cody Brackett followed by Ashley Bodin and if Dave Edwards can come forward, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good afternoon, everyone. Cody Brackett. Lifelong Patten resident. I graduated Katahdin High School in 2010 and I've stayed here ever since graduation. On the one hand I can count the classmates that didn't, you know, that stayed. The rest left. I attended one semester of college, I got my first bill and dropped out to drive a snowmobile groomer and I paid the bill riding a snowmobile for the living until the
snow melted and then I went to a potato house and forklift driving and I bounced around. Some jobs aren't here forever. They might only be here for 10 years, but it does not decrease their value to the worker. Today I work for a railroad in the area as a conductor, locomotive engineer. From a snowmobile groomer to a locomotive. They're both fun to drive. So, I'd like to point out that the value of the jobs provided by Wolfden are only a small part of the picture, but might be a big part to the people that it will affect. The National Monument came to this region shortly after I graduate high school. There was a big argument about private landowner rights and someone's right to do what they want with their property and how it affects them. I can no longer take an ATV on their land or pick fiddleheads. Today them and their affiliates are building a massive facility right in the Lunksoos right across from where the west (inaudible) dumps in where they found Don Fendler. They had built a road good for 50 miles an hour and leveled the region to build a building as big as a local hardware in Patten. And that's okay for the environment that they support. I'd like to point out that one of the arguments made for the National Monument that it would never affect
the development outside of the boundaries. Today I have a letter from the National Resource Council of Maine that says directly placing a mine in Maine's Katahdin region just miles from Baxter State Park and Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is too big of a risk. As a resident of Patten and all local towns that voted down a National Monument this is kind of an insult to see them now today betraying this. At a minimum Wolfden shows proper paperwork and proper procedure they need the right to move forward with this. They should be given the opportunity. Past mining is different. Chapter 200 -- Nick Bennet told me himself he had a hand in its creation -- is the strictest mining law. To say it's untested is unfair. To say they can't do it is unfair. It's been untested. I'd like to give Wolfden a chance and I hope you do, too. Thank you. MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next Ashley Bodin followed by Dave Edwards. And, if Ray Bates could come forward, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hello everyone. My name is Ashley Bodin. My husband and I moved to Island Falls about 2 years ago. I'm representing myself. Respecting all the opinions and speakers here today

I won't insult you all by calling myself a Mainer just yet. I haven't been here long enough, but I actually decided to move to Maine on my first visit to this state. The reason we fell in love with Northern Maine is because you have valuable resources, clean water, dark skies, clean air, all of which we need to sustain life as well as hunting, fishing, outdoor recreation, ATV and hiking trails all of which we, who live up here, need to enjoy life. Having visited 49 states and dozens of other countries I have seen first hand just how rare what we have here really is. I recently had the pleasure of attending a concert in Island Falls this summer and I had an opportunity to interview several people, locals and visitors asking them why they were here and what they enjoyed about it.

Unanimously the answer was the fresh air and the peace and quiet. Wolfden has no stake here. They're here to make their money and go. All the rest of us -- especially to you -- this is home. Before moving to Maine $I$ was a back county guide for many years in a small town in Alaska called Skagway. We did not have mining directly in town, but transported it from train to boat for about 2 decades long before I was ever there. Over the
years our community developed some of the highest cancer rates in the state in a town of 300 permanent residents. It was because of our subsistence diet of shrimp and of crab that was polluted by the mine tailings that leached into the water. Lead and zinc/ore cleanup costs the town over 46 million dollars in remediation. There exists no proven way to mine without irreparable damage to the natural water system. Reverse osmosis not only strips the water of its natural and necessary minerals, but also creates a toxic waste byproduct that as of yet we don't have the technology to clean up. To all in favor of the mine I hear you. You want jobs to the community and you have a desire to offer the younger generation sustainable economic opportunity and I agree with you. We can't control what happens elsewhere in the world, but we can vote with or dollars and tell big corporations governments that we want them to better, that we want more choices than really bad or really bad. If we do nothing, nothing will change. We currently reside in the top 10 percent in the country for quality of life as we as humans move forward with climate change. I plead with you to deny this petition and I offer instead for your consideration that we shift this energy and
focus on tourism and protecting our resources, our history for ourselves and for future generations. There are state grants and other organizations even right here in Millinocket in position to support expanding tourism in our area. Not a whole lot of training required to prep local jobs in tourism because who knows the woods and waters of Maine better than Mainers.

MR. WORCESTER: Could you please finish.
ASHLEY BODIN: Yes. Even if the jobs with Wolfden go 100 percent to local residents they have a number and an expiration date, though the damage will remain with us long after they are gone. Tourism is limitless and creative with a niche for everyone with far more proven ecological and economical benefits. Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next is Dave Edwards followed by Ray Bates and if Marian Fowler and come up front. AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is David Edwards. I'm from Lincoln and Mt. Chase. I'm also another person that's not much for speaking in publically, so if you pardon my nervousness we will make it through this. I didn't intend to speak tonight. I always found that you learn more when you listen and I came here tonight to listen, but walking in I couldn't
have but have a little bit of a flashback with the Union. I saw my old friend Neal in the background and he was doing his bio-mineral thing I tried to talk to him as we did down in Lincoln. I don't know if you remember the Earth Purchase coming down and doing their raid, but $I$ tried talking to him a little bit about NRCM, sat down and designed this with Wolfden to come up with an environmentally friendly procedure and whatnot to do it. And, maybe I should back up a little bit. My background is, I was schooled as a biologist. I've had a little bit of geology. I've had a lot of biology, flora and fauna. I understand ecosystems and that kind of stuff, so that's why I came here to learn. I've worked with environmental groups before. I was a chairperson of the Penobscot River Bay Institute for approximately a decade that's housed out the Mitchell Environmental Center down in UMO. One of our programs was the Penobscot River Keepers which we took school kids out in voyager canoes and did environmental education and whatnot based on sound science. We partnered with the salmon clubs or whatnot for the Salmon River Restoration. You guys might be well aware of what cooperation can do when people sit down collectively and use sound science,
sound industry practices, best management practices. And, one example is when we had NRCM who is the strongest environmental group in the State of Maine with something like a seven million dollar a year operating budget well respected by the State, all agencies, all private groups. They sat down with stakeholders and whatnot and we came up with the Penobscot River Restoration project. You may be aware that well be aware that we're leading the nation in that. We took the dam out -- finished taking the dam out in Bangor. We took the Milford dam out and we put the waterway in Howland on this side of things. And, I'm running short on time, but I would just like to make one quick statement. All the people from away have their opinion, but I'd like to give a little historical fact from somebody who is truly a native Mainer. My family has been in Lincoln longer than the town has been there. My cousin had a farm from 1820, so I got the inside (inaudible) from 1877. My roots run deep. I would like to remind you guys that in the '50s the State of Maine come up with a lake water classification system that was spread out through the nation. In the '60s a single person by the name of Howard Trotsky put in a lawsuit that lead to the Clean

Water Act by our Senator Muskie that was implemented throughout the United States. And the '70s come along -- the '80s we got Senator Mitchell's Clean Air Act. We led the nation taking dams in river restoration. Why should not we sit down in partnership with the most legitimate, authoritative, defined, recognized, respected environmental group along with respected industry who is committed to this project and come up with a plan that can also save the nation? One last thought and this is strictly personal. There is somebody in the crowd that said he was kind of against this, but he's all for it. He's going to come up and test them and hold their feet to the grindstone. I hope they do. I hope they get all cooperation. I'm schooled as a biologist. If the guy starts -- would like to come up and start a monitoring program and I'm sure they would work with us and monitor that for the local people; by the local people, for the local people. Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next we have Ray Bates followed by Marian Fowler and if we could have Will Neils come up front.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening Commission Members. I salute you for your hard task before
you. You've listened to pros and cons. And I would not necessarily appreciate being in your position, but, I, too, am opposed to the Wolfden project. My understanding is the reverse osmosis has not been used on a project of this magnitude. I would want verification that indeed it will work. Despite how many people have spoken in favor of this project I'm not sure that they -- as neither do I -- have expertise in the background of hydrology, geology, mining -- to say, unequivocally, that this is not going to damage our environment. I'm a life-long educator. I live in Patten. I have read, watched, seen documentaries on mining dan no place have I seen that mining has been an asset. I'm not an expert on mining, but I recognize what $I$ see as a sales pitch for a project to convince you that this mining regulation should be reconsidered and rezone this property to allow mining. When, indeed, if Maine has the strictest mining laws there wouldn't be no need for this because it doesn't meet the standard. We don't know where the tailings are going to go and there's been no proof that the water can be returned to the land. Some might argue that water is the most -- clean water is the most precious resource we have. We're looking at various
ways to have energy to heat and cool our homes, but water is precious. So, I wish you good luck. I hate to rely on you and the DEP to save us from this natural disaster in our communities. We're already dealing with PFAS with millions of dollars for cleanup. We don't need another. Thank you.

MS. ARBO: Up next we have Marian Fowler followed by Will Neils and the last person will be Laura Farnsworth.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is Marian Hale-Fowler. I'm a resident of Norcross, Indian Purchase 3. Hi, Pete. High school classmate Peter Pray. I am, so far, pretty much a lifelong resident of Maine and almost a lifelong resident of the greater Millinocket area. My husband and I taught school here in middle school and we were here for the glory years when we were in high school.

Millinocket was a booming town, but then we stayed here and we've been here for the really, really bust years. We know. We remember. We are still living through a very, very difficult economic time, but I also remember when the rivers were pretty polluted and I was -- I feel -- I'm speaking from the heart. I came to listen and learn and I thought, well, what the heck. I can speak from my heart; and I'm going
to. At this point I really hope that you say no, you know, come back with more tangible evidence that this can be done, but -- because I'm hearing dollars and jobs versus environment. And, we've come a long, long way from the days when the rivers were filthy and it's a very difficult climb to climb your way back up. So, I say you have a hard job ahead of you folks. You need to evaluate not just the amount of money and the number of jobs, but you need to remember the future generations. My husband and I live on land that his family settled 5 generations ago and I'm speaking for the future generations for our children and grandchildren to try to keep it clean and better and improve it. And, I'm saying at this point I hope that you'll say, no, not yet, to Wolfden. Thank you very much and thank you for your work.

MR. WORCESTER: Thank you.
MS. ARBO: Up next is Will Neils followed by Laura Farnsworth.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening. My name is Will Neils. I was born and raised and still live in Appleton, Northern Knox County. It's been a while since I've appeared before the commission here and I appreciate the opportunity. Needless to say what's
important for us to remember is that while people from other countries -- foreign investors like
this -- always come to Maine hat in hand expecting us to be bumpkins and take whatever it is offered to us. We know that we, in fact, are smart enough not to necessarily take the offer because it's offered. What's really important for you to remember is the whole context of this discussion right now has to be filtered through some basic totally and absolutely nonnegotiable realities. It was approximately 23 years ago that James Wolfowitz, who, at that time, was a head of the World Bank, a relatively notorious international organization that many of you probably are aware of acknowledged that the next world war would be for water. Now, why does that matter to people like us? Well, we live in Maine. A place with an abundance of clean water now. One of the reasons for that is because we've never been stupid enough to allow industry to do things like, I don't know, frack gas or maybe drill a half of a mile into the earth and set off explosions because, you know, that will affect the aquifer. So, when we think about this let's just review why water is important to us. We need it to grow food. We need it because we're made up of water primarily -- our bodies --
and we need it to drink ourselves. These are pretty important notions you want to keep in mind. It's very important that you not create the rezone for this project. We already have enough cooperate drifters from other countries stealing our water. We don't need one like this belligerently destroying it and spreading that around. It took us
generations to start the cleanups in Orrington at Holtrachem. It took us generations to shut down the toxic paper plants in this State. And, it's important for us to remember this is not subjective. This is reality. They've never had a metallic mine like this that didn't, in fact, destroy the area near it. So, just because some cooperate grifters show up and claim it's going to be fine doesn't mean they're respectable. This gentleman started a gold mine in Burkina, West Africa back in the mid OTTS which has lead to untold domestic strife and trouble, lots of killings and a few military coups. So, it's not like these people don't, obviously, have some cooperate blood on their hands. The whole point is, are we stupid enough bumpkins to believe that they will conduct themselves honorably in our state? I don't believe we are. I'm sure you've all heard of a pig in a poke. Well, this is a pig in a
joke. And the joke is on everybody here if this commission begins the process of rolling this idiotic proposal forward. We all need jobs in Maine, but we don't need jobs that destroy our ability to survive for multiple generations thereafter. Do your jobs to the citizens and taxpayers of this state. My family owns 65 acres of land. We don't want our aquifers destroyed. Thank you very much for your time. I expect you to act accordingly.

AUDIE ARBO: Okay. Next we have Laura Farnsworth and we have one person that didn't check the box, but they did sign in and that would be Edward Spencer.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening. Commissioners,
I rise because I'm in opposition to the Wolfden project. My name is Laura Farnsworth and I'm from Island Falls. When I was a child in the '50s my father took me hunting in the forest surrounding Mattawamkeag Lake. And, I learned hydrology, hydro-geology. As we traveled along a road or a pathway he would signal for me to stop and listen and I could hear a twig snap or a tree squeak or a distant train whistle and sometimes the babble of a brook. Sometimes the brook could not be seen. My
father would reach behind a tree and produce a blue agate cup, remove a damp rock or 2 and we would have a drink so cold and refreshing that I remember it to this very day. It had no taste. I remember that, too. My father would put the cup and the rocks back in place and on we would go. He later explained that those underground brooks and spring brought water to the surface from deep underground. He told of the last glaciers passing through about 10,000 years and that these glaciers were melting and dumping rocks, gravel and sand in huge mounds and deposits. He showed me where glaciers scoured out ponds and marshes and what the mounds left behind formed ridges so big they forced down the land and pushed water up that was deep below the surface. In school I learned that there are 2 main kinds of aquifers, contained and uncontained -- and I have my kitchen models with me. This would be an example of a contained aquifer, a fairly simple system. You could monitor it easily. And this is more like the aquifer we have or area. It's just spaces connected to other spaces. And, where it's replenished, the water sits down deep into the ground to replenish and it can wander. It doesn't have a specific path to travel. Many aquifers in our country are mapped,
measured and monitored. It's a matter of national importance. In the northern west quadrant of Maine aquifers have not been mapped or monitored, but we know that they are large and uncontained because we know our glacial history. So, I just want to share that in closing that there are places that are better prepared to handle zinc mining. This area and this company does not have the experience nor expertise necessary to operate a mine safely nor the incentive to protect this region into the future.

MS. ARBO: Next we have Ed Spencer. I do have a couple of people who signed up, but didn't check the box if they wanted to speak. If you intended to speak just come up -- and if you signed up -- let me know.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Good evening, Commissioner, members, public. Thank you for the opportunity to share my concerns in opposition of allowing zoning changes to Pickett Mountain. My name is Ed Spencer and I live in West Old Town. I'm a long-time opponent of the State-owned Juniper Ridge Landfill in Old Town. I'm also a logger. Family history informs my stance versus mining in Maine. My grandfather worked for a mining company for 32 years until he died 2,000 feet below the surface in

Bisbee, Arizona at Age 59 when $I$ was 6 years old. I can hardly remember him and greatly regret not having to get to know the man. His health was diminished by his life in the mine refine dust, fumes, darkness, heat, et cetera, are contrary to human health. If you think mining jobs offer hope to your youths and yourselves, you first need to take a realistic look at all the negatives associated with that life. And I defy you to show us a thriving mining community where the air is clean and you can drink the water and eat the fish and game. Wolfden's branding in our office window in Patten is an insult to our intelligence, quote, environmental. Sustainable. Acid mine tailings pose a threat to waters and air quality as do the processing of smelting of ores. I have recently visited the Katahdin region and walked along both the East Branch of the Penobscot and the Seboeis River. In the late '70s I worked for most of the summer in Mt. Chase. We used to stop and swim on the way home. And older guy in the crew would go catch some trout when our work was going well. This beautiful and bountiful land could be forever diminished by Wolfden's plan. This proposal seems to sharply contrast what the LUPC charter. It's an
extreme change of use, not just for the immediate lands in question, but the surrounding vicinity for miles around. It is deceptive that the developers have not included a processing and smelting location in their lengthy application. That alone should be grounds for rejection. I am grateful that the LUPC responded to our legislator's pleas for a hearing session in Bangor. In conclusion, Wolfden, a Canadian Firm, has shown its predatory nature by making statements to their shareholders such as, quote, there are no indigenous rights in Maine so this just streamlines the permitting process, end quote, while we continue working to achieve sovereignty for the Maine Wabanaki Tribes you should realize that popular opinion is that we trust the tribes to do the right thing. What is good for the Wabanaki is good for Maine and this zoning change is bad for both. Thank you much. And, I've got to say, I'm very sympathetic to your plight economically here. Old Town's mill is shut down, but my fear is that if this would happen, that it would prevent good jobs from coming to this region. Thank you.

MR. WORCESTER: Is there anyone who wishes to speak? I wish to remind everyone that the record will remain open for written comments until Thursday, November 2, 2023. And, for an additional week until Thursday November 9, 2023, for rebuttal testimony. Except for post-hearing briefs to be filed by the parties, no other evidence or testimony will be allowed in the record after that date. The hearing will be continued with the technical session at 8:30 a.m. tomorrow here at Stearns Junior and Senior High School. And, the next public comment session will be tomorrow at 6:30 p.m. here as well. I thank you all for coming and you were very orderly and I thank you for that as well. Good night. (This Public Hearing in the matter of Zoning Petition ZP 779A concluded for the night at 8:28 p.m. this date.)

CERTIFICATE

I, Karen A Dube-Harriman, a Notary Public in and for the State of Maine, hereby certify that on October 16 , 2023, personally appeared before: MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, in the aforementioned cause of action: PICKETT MOUNTAIN MINE REZONING APPLICATION, ZP 779-A, WOLFDEN MT. CHASE LLC., and the foregoing, as reduced to computer type, is a true and accurate record of the evidence as taken by me by means of stenograph.

I further certify that I am a disinterested person in the event or outcome of the aforementioned cause.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I subscribe my hand and seal in Readfield, Maine, this 24 th day of October, 2023.

Karen A Dube, Notary Public
My Commission Expires, May 19, 2025


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 67:18, } 70: 19 \\ & \text { allowed }[2]-19: 10, \\ & 77: 8 \\ & \text { allowing }[2]-51: 6, \\ & 74: 18 \\ & \text { almost }[4]-41: 25, \\ & 44: 6,55: 17,68: 14 \\ & \text { alone }[1]-76: 5 \\ & \text { america }[1]-48: 4 \\ & \text { Americ[ } 4]-39: 23, \\ & 41: 7,48: 12,55: 7 \\ & \text { amount }[2]-11: 25, \\ & 69: 8 \\ & \text { amounts }[1]-40: 12 \\ & \text { ancestors }[1]-33: 20 \\ & \text { answer }[2]-36: 23, \\ & 61: 17 \\ & \text { answered }[1]-16: 13 \\ & \text { answers }[1]-53: 3 \\ & \text { anticipated }[1]- \\ & 40: 12 \\ & \text { apologize }[2]- \\ & 15: 20,46: 2 \\ & \text { Appalachia }[1]- \\ & 33: 14 \\ & \text { Appalachian }[2]- \\ & 23: 16,34: 14 \\ & \text { apparent }[1]-35: 21 \\ & \text { appealing }[1]-17: 6 \\ & \text { appeared }[2]-69: 24, \\ & 78: 5 \\ & \text { Appleton }[1]-69: 23 \\ & \text { applicant }[1]-3: 11 \\ & \text { application }[16]- \\ & 18: 7,24: 2,25: 2,25: 9, \\ & 25: 15,27: 2,27: 8, \\ & 29: 8,29: 11,37: 10, \\ & 38: 1,40: 15,42: 18, \\ & 53: 25,54: 20,76: 5 \\ & \text { APPLICATION }[1]- \\ & 78: 7 \\ & \text { appointed }[1]-47: 9 \\ & \text { appreciate }[5]-19: 3, \\ & 21: 1,50: 25,67: 2, \\ & 69: 25 \\ & \text { approach }[1]-27: 18 \\ & \text { appropriate }[1]- \\ & 25: 12 \\ & \text { approval }[3]-23: 19, \\ & 25: 15,48: 5 \\ & \text { approve }[3]-18: 10, \\ & 42: 17,53: 15 \\ & \text { approving }[1]-24: 1 \\ & \text { apropos }[1]-21: 10 \\ & \text { aqua }[1]-28: 4 \\ & \text { aquifer }[4]-34: 18, \\ & 70: 22,73: 19,73: 21 \\ & \text { aquifers }[4]-72: 8, \\ & 73: 17,73: 25,74: 3 \\ & \text { Arbo [1] - 14:22 } \end{aligned}$ |  | ```attractive \({ }_{[1]}-16: 25\) ATV \({ }_{[4]}\) - 51:5, 52:3, 59:16, 61:8 ATVs [1] - 49:19 AUDIE \({ }_{[1]}\) - 72:11 Audie [1] - 14:22 audie [2]-15:9, 15:19 AUDIENCE [26] - 22:7, 24:9, 26:16, 28:24, 31:21, 33:10, 36:8, 38:23, 40:21, 42:24, 43:24, 46:4, 47:16, 49:12, 51:19, 53:21, 54:24, 57:1, 58:17, 60:22, 63:19, 66:24, 68:10, 69:21, 72:15, 74:16 audience [1]-43:25 Augusta [1]-21:14 authoritative \({ }_{[1]}\) - 66:6 automobiles [1] - 52:12 available [1] - 20:4 average [3]-11:18, 37:18, 42:2 avoid [3] - 27:9, 41:21, 44:1 aware [4]-64:24, 65:9, 70:14```B <br>  <br> babble $[1]-72: 24$ <br> background $[4]-$ <br> 44:3, $64: 2,64: 10$, <br> 67:9 <br> backyard $[1]-27: 14$ <br> bad $[4]-49: 5,62: 20$, <br> 76:18 <br> balance $[1]-17: 18$ <br> Bald $[1]-26: 18$ <br> Bangor $[7]-1: 23$, <br> $21: 16,37: 5,54: 25$, <br> $55: 1,65: 11,76: 8$ <br> Bank $[1]-70: 12$ <br> bare $[1]-42: 15$ <br> based $[2]-12: 13$, <br> $64: 21$ <br> basic $[1]-70: 9$ <br> basis $[1]-21: 15$ <br> bat $[1]-49: 15$ <br> Bates $[3]-60: 20$, <br> 63:18, $66: 21$ <br> Bathurst $[1]-24: 19$ <br> battle $[1]-44: 9$ <br> baxter $[1]-31: 11$ <br> Baxter $[1]-60: 4$ | ```Bay [1] - 64:16 beautiful [1] - 75:23 beauty [1] - 32:9 became [1] - 34:1 become [3]-22:24, 35:22, 45:9 becomes [2] - 35:21, 45:6 BEFORE [1] - 1:14 beginning [1] - 15:14 begins[1] - 72:2 behalf [1] - 29:6 behaviors [1]-21:11 behind [2]-73:1, 73:13 belief [1] - 25:9 belligerently [1] - 71:6 below [2] - 73:15, 74:25 belts [2]-26:6, 26:7 bend [1]-41:2 beneath [2]-33:18, 33:23 beneficial [1] - 34:4 benefit [2]-28:11, 43:9 benefited [1] - 44:15 benefits [7]-26:21, 28:17, 35:20, 35:22, 52:6, 54:13, 63:16 benefitted [1] - 44:15 Bennet [1] - 60:13 best [1]-65:1 betraying [1] - 60:8 Betsy [1]-2:18 better [4]-62:19, 63:8, 69:14, 74:7 between [8] - 36:11, 41:6, 41:8, 42:16, 46:5, 57:15 BEYER [2] - 2:14, 3:16 Beyer [1] - 2:14 beyond [1] - 19:21 big [8]-51:8, 51:24, 59:10, 59:13, 59:22, 60:6, 62:18, 73:14 Big [2] - 57:9, 57:15 bill [4]-23:12, 23:14, 58:23,58:25 Billings [1]-2:24 bio [1] - 64:3 bio-mineral [1] - 64:3 biologist [2] - 64:11, 66:16 biology [1] - 64:12 bipartisan [1] - 19:13``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { bird }{ }_{[1]}-23: 7 \\ \text { Bisbee }[1]-75: 1 \\ \text { bit }[17]-5: 13,5: 21, \\ 5: 22,6: 16,7: 16, \\ 11: 11,11: 13,11: 17, \\ 11: 23,12: 19,13: 18, \\ 20: 12,55: 6,64: 1, \\ \text { 64:7, } 64: 10,64: 11 \\ \text { bits }[1]-10: 15 \\ \text { black }[2]-4: 15,4: 17 \\ \text { blasted }[1]-38: 4 \\ \text { blasts }[1]-30: 23 \\ \text { block }[3]-9: 16, \\ 10: 16,10: 18 \\ \text { blood }[1]-71: 21 \\ \text { Blue }[1]-5: 17 \\ \text { blue }[5]-4: 21,5: 3, \\ 6: 9,8: 7,73: 1 \\ \text { Board }[2]-42: 25, \\ 52: 20 \\ \text { boat }[1]-61: 24 \\ \text { bodies }[3]-27: 2, \\ 27: 21,70: 25 \\ \text { Bodin }[4]-56: 24, \\ 58: 15,60: 19,60: 23 \\ \text { BODIN }[1]-63: 10 \\ \text { body }[2]-9: 15, \\ 10: 15 \\ \text { boils }[1]-12: 14 \\ \text { Bolstridge }[4]-22: 3, \\ 24: 7,26: 13,26: 16 \\ \text { bolts }[1]-5: 3 \\ \text { boo }[1]-13: 24 \\ \text { booming }[1]-68: 18 \\ \text { border }[2]-29: 16, \\ 39: 11 \\ \text { Border }[1]-31: 24 \\ \text { born }[3]-26: 17, \\ 49: 13,69: 22 \\ \text { Bornstein }[4]-36: 6, \\ 38: 21,40: 18,40: 22 \\ \text { bottom }[2]-7: 19,9: 1 \\ \text { bounced }[1]-59: 2 \\ \text { boundaries }[1]- \\ 60: 1 \\ \text { boundary }[1]-14: 16 \\ \text { bountiful }[1]-75: 23 \\ \text { Box }[1]-1: 23 \\ \text { box }[6]-4: 5,4: 9, \\ 4: 12,34: 13,72: 13, \\ 74: 13 \\ \text { Boyd }{ }_{[1]}-22: 15 \\ \text { Brackett }[5]-49: 12, \\ 54: 23,56: 24,58: 14, \\ 58: 18 \\ \text { BRACKETT } \\ {[1]-} \\ 51: 14 \\ \text { bragging }[1]-47: 2 \\ \text { Branch }[1]-75: 18 \\ \text { branch }[1]-29: 25 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




| ```17:8, 21:23, 62:1 developers [1] - 76:3 development [3] - 3:23, 25:4, 60:1 devices [1] - 52:12 devoted [1] - 39:3 dictates [1] - 7:1 died [1] - 74:25 diet [1]-62:3 difference [1] - 38:10 different [7] - 4:23, 4:24, 8:7, 13:18, 55:22, 60:12 difficult [2]-68:21, 69:6 dig [2] - 48:6, 48:9 diligence [1] - 19:3 diminished [2] - 75:4, 75:24 direct [3]-27:10, 31:14, 45:7 directly [2] - 60:3, 61:23 Director [1] - 2:14 dirt [1] - 34:8 dirtiest [1] - 28:15 disagree [1] - 43:18 disaster [1] - 68:4 discharge [4]-7:10, 7:13, 7:14, 11:8 discharged [1] - 7:5 discharging [1] - 8:17 discovered [1] - 33:18 discussed [1] - 9:1 discussion[3]-6:9, 43:10, 70:8 discussions [1] - 10:5 diseases [1] - 35:25 disinterested [1] - 78:11 disposal [1] - 35:11 disrupt [2]-30:25, 31:4 distance [2] - 24:20, 27:12 distances[1]-27:15 distant [1] - 72:24 distinguished [3] - 15:24, 22:10, 24:10 distributing [1] - 8:17 District [3] - 16:3, 18:16, 24:12 district [2] - 16:5, 24:12 disturbed [1] - 34:18 disturbing [1] -``` | ```20:12 documentaries [1] - 67:13 documentary [1] - 28:19 dollar [2] - 20:17, 65:4 dollars [8]-25:19, 30:6, 31:10, 35:11, 62:7, 62:18, 68:5, 69:3 domestic [1] - 71:18 Don[1]-59:20 DON[1] - 1:22 Donald [1] - 35:8 done [13] - 7:9, 15:6, 34:10, 34:21, 34:22, 46:17, 50:15, 56:14, 56:19, 57:11, 57:25, 69:3 double [3] - 10:14, 14:12, 14:14 doubt [1] - 19:22 down [22]-9:18, 10:22, 12:14, 23:3, 24:13, 27:20, 54:7, 54:8, 57:22, 58:6, 60:7, 64:4, 64:5, 64:7, 64:18, 64:25, 65:6, 66:5, 71:9, 73:14, 73:23, 76:20 downstream [1] - 35:4 downward [1] - 27:14 dozens [2] - 16:24, 61:10 drainage [6] - 29:24, 32:25, 33:17, 34:19, 35:2, 55:22 draw [2]-9:14, 32:10 drawn [1] - 7:24 Dresden [1] - 36:11 drifters[1]-71:5 drill [2] - 9:17, 70:20 drink [3]-71:1, 73:3, 75:11 drive [8] - 9:25, 23:9, 24:13, 24:14, 37:24, 41:24, 58:24, 59:7 driving [2] - 9:6, 59:2 dropped [1] - 58:23 dtreportn@ myottmail.com[1] - 1:24 Dube [3] - 1:14, 78:3, 78:21 Dube-Harriman [2] - 1:14, 78:3``` | ```due [2]-19:3, 34:25 dump [1] - 31:2 dumping [2]-33:3, 73:11 dumps [1]-59:19 during [4]-19:2, 21:15, 22:19, 27:10 dust [2] - 38:12, 75:4 dying[1] - 47:22 \\ E \\ E-mail [1]-1:24 \\ early [3]-10:2, 22:6, 32:2 \\ Earth \({ }_{[1]}\) - 64:5 \\ earth \({ }_{[1]}-70: 21\) \\ easily [1] - 73:20 \\ east \([4]-6: 11,30: 14\), \\ 30:21, 55:19 \\ East [4]-18:17, \\ 21:21, 48:21, 75:18 \\ easy [1] - 24:20 \\ eat \([1]-75: 11\) \\ eco [1]-44:14 \\ eco-region [1] - \\ 44:14 \\ ecological [1] - \\ 63:15 \\ economic [13] - \\ 12:4, 12:17, 21:12, \\ 28:11, 28:17, 35:22, \\ 35:23, 43:9, 45:4, \\ 54:13, 57:18, 62:15, \\ 68:21 \\ economical [1] - \\ 63:16 \\ economically [4] - \\ 28:13, 48:7, 52:6, \\ 76:20 \\ economics [1] - 49:5 \\ economy [2] - 31:10, \\ 31:15 \\ ecosystem [2] - \\ 19:23, 33:1 \\ ecosystems [1] - \\ 64:13 \\ Ed [2] - 74:11, 74:19 education [2] 49:23, 64:21 \\ educational [1] 12:10 \\ educator \({ }_{[1]}\) - 67:12 \\ Edward [1] - 72:14 \\ Edwards [4]-58:15, \\ 60:20, 63:17, 63:19 \\ effect \({ }_{11}\) - \(25: 11\) \\ effectively [1] - \\ 19:15``` | ```effects [2] - 43:16, 45:7 effluence [1] - 28:6 efforts[1] - 19:19 eight [1] - 48:21 electric [1]-41:11 electronic [1] - 52:12 electronics [2] - 41:10, 41:18 elements [1] - 46:10 elevation[1] - 9:14 eleven [1] - 16:20 Ellis' [1] - 41:25 ELLSWORTH[1] - 2:20 Ellsworth [1] - 2:20 elsewhere [1] - 62:17 ELWELL [1] - 2:16 Elwell [3]-2:16, 15:24, 22:9 embracing [1] - 17:2 employees[1] - 48:19 employment [6] - 11:25, 12:18, 13:3, 13:4, 16:25, 20:3 encourage [1] - 42:17 end [5] - 5:4, 9:20, 48:7, 51:20, 76:12 endangered [3] - 29:14, 30:7, 40:8 endeavor [1]-52:22 endured [2]-22:20, 44:8 energy [3] - 46:13, 62:25, 68:1 engineer [2] - 47:23, 59:6 engineering [1] - 12:24 England [1] - 26:5 enjoy [2]-23:6, 61:9 enjoyed [2] - 17:25, 61:16 enlisted [1] - 35:7 ensure [3] - 10:9, 15:16, 36:19 entire [5] - 8:10, 8:11, 33:1, 45:17, 54:18 entity [1] - 15:14 environment [13] - 7:10, 13:16, 26:23, 27:19, 32:7, 32:10, 32:23, 33:4, 37:3, 46:22, 59:23, 67:11, 69:4 environmental [17] -``` | ```12:25, 17:7, 17:13, 18:24, 28:17, 39:2, 39:17, 44:4, 44:5, 45:8, 53:1, 54:18, 64:15, 64:21, 65:3, 66:7, 75:14 Environmental [2] - 23:17, 64:18 environmentally [6] - 19:15, 28:14, 32:15, 48:20, 54:5, 64:8 environments [1] - 22:18 EPA [2] - 39:22, 48:15 equate [1] - 45:3 equipment [2]-13:7, 25:22 escape [2] - 31:6, 31:8 especially [2] - 19:5, 61:20 essentially [5] - 6:5, 6:23, 8:19, 10:11, 12:20 establish[1] - 9:11 established [1] - 19:15 establishing [1] - 26:2 estate [2]-45:6, 57:5 estimated [3] - 11:9, 11:10, 25:19 et [1] - 75:5 ethic [1]-50:24 evaluate [3] - 30:12, 53:5, 69:8 evening [23]-2:1, 2:9, 3:20, 14:5, 14:24, 15:23, 18:14, 22:7, 22:8, 22:16, 24:9, 28:24, 38:23, 40:21, 42:24, 43:24, 46:8, 53:21, 57:1, 66:24, 69:21, 72:15, 74:16 event [2] - 6:19, 78:12 eventually [3] - 19:20, 22:22, 22:24 Everett[1] - 2:5 evidence [4]-36:18, 69:2, 77:7, 78:9 example [7]-9:2, 27:22, 27:25, 28:2, 28:8, 65:2, 73:18 examples [1] - 38:15 excavate [1] - 11:4 excavated [1] - 10:21 excavation [1] - 7:22``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| excavations ${ }_{[1]}$ - | facilities [1] - 12:10 | 50:22, 55:16, 56:5 | 8:24, 16:1, 16:12, | free [2]-40:13, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10:24 | facility [8]-4:25, | fighting [1]-35:24 | 18:5, 18:6, 21:18, | 53: |
| excellent ${ }_{[1]}-26: 2$ | 6:13, 6:21, 8:5, 30:10, | ed [2]-28:4, 77:7 | 21:20, 21:23, 23:3, | quently [1] - 12:5 |
| except ${ }^{[1]}$ - 77:6 <br> exception [1] - 39:24 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 31: 4,41: 16,59: 18 \\ \text { fact }[7]-8: 15,17: 23, \end{array}$ | fill [2] - 10:22, 12:21 <br> filled [1] - 15:6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 23:6, 31:6, 69:8 } \\ \text { follow }[4]-28: 3, \end{gathered}$ | fresh [1] - 61:17 <br> friend [2]-35:7, 64:2 |
| Executive ${ }^{[1]}-2: 14$ | $23: 24,43: 6,65: 16$, $70: 5,71: 13$ | filling [1] - $34: 15$ | 34:5, 48:11, 53:10 | friendly $[2]-51: 4$, |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 13:9, 13:14, 58:9 } \\ \text { existing [4] - } 4: 3 \text {, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { failure }[1]-46: 5 \\ & \text { fairly }{ }_{[1]}-73: 19 \end{aligned}$ | filthy [1]-69:6 filtration [1]-28: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 40:18, 42:21, 47:13, } \\ & 49: 9,53: 18,54: 22, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { friends [3] - 16:21, } \\ & 35: 12,48: 11 \end{aligned}$ |
| 13:12, $42: 11,44: 13$ exists [1]-62:7 | fall ${ }_{[1]}-56: 20$ falling [1] - $8: 21$ | finalize [1] - 10:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 56: 23,58: 14,60: 19, \\ & 63: 17,66: 21,68: 8, \end{aligned}$ | front [18]-9:20, |
| panding ${ }_{[1]}-63: 5$ | als [7]-47:17 | 21: | 69:19 | 26:15, 28:23, 31:20, |
| expect ${ }^{11}$ - 72:9 | 47:19, 57:3, 57:7 | nancial [2] - 19:18, | owing [3]-23:2, | 33:9, 40:20, 42:23 |
| expected $[1]$ - 30:2 <br> expecting [1] - 70:3 | 60:24, 61:13, 72:18 false [3]-28:2, 28:10, $44 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 37:8 } \\ & \text { financially }{ }_{[1]} \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 57:21, } 57: 25 \\ & \text { food }[2]-42: 2,70: 24 \\ & \text { foot }[4]-4: 18,5: 14, \end{aligned}$ | 43:23, 46:3, 49:11, <br> 51:18, 53:20, 56:25, |
| expensive [1] 37:25 experience [3] - | families [1] - 48:11 <br> family [10]-17:3, | fine $[2]-3: 15,71: 15$ finish [4]-38:2, | 9:12 footprint [5] - 5:7, | front-end [1] - 9:20 frustration [1] - |
| $16: 16,24: 21,74: 8$ experiencing [1] - | $\begin{aligned} & 17: 23,33: 15,34: 11, \\ & 51: 22,51: 25,65: 17, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 45:15, 51:13, 63:9 } \\ & \text { finished }[1]-65: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8:9, 8:10, 8:11, 43:6 } \\ \text { for(inaudible [1] - } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:21 } \\ & \text { frustrations [1] - } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 31: 5 \\ & \text { expert }[1]-67: 15 \\ & \text { expertise }[2]-67: 9 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 69:11, } 72: 7,74: 22 \\ \text { family's }[1]-34: 13 \\ \text { famous }[1]-31: 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Firm [1] - 76:9 } \\ & \text { firm }{ }^{2]}-12: 13, \\ & \text { 15:13 } \end{aligned}$ | 6:6 <br> foraging [1] - 39:19 <br> force [2]-13:11, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 21:4 } \\ & \text { full }[4]-34: 1,38: 1 \text {, } \\ & 42: 1,42: 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 74:9 } \\ & \text { expiration }[1]-63: 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{far}_{[7]}-4: 8,22: 15, \\ 36: 4,43: 8,57: 2, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { firms }[1]-35: 14 \\ & \text { first }[18]-3: 11,4: 17, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27:15 } \\ & \text { forced }[1]-73: 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fully }[2]-30: 11,47: 8 \\ & \text { fumes }[1]-75: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Expires ${ }_{[1]}$ - 78:22 | 63:15, 68:13 | 5:2, 6:1, 6:14, 6:18, | foregoing [1] -78:8 | fun [1] - 59:7 |
| explain ${ }_{[1]}-7: 16$ | farm [1] - 65:19 | 7:12, 13:22, 15:8, | foreign [2]-52:9, $70: 2$ | funding $[1]-37: 2$ |
| explained $[1]$ - 73:6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Farnsworth }[4] \text { - } \\ \text { 68:9, } 69: 20,72: 12, \end{gathered}$ | 15:19, 15:21, 16:10, | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 70: 2 \\ \text { foreseeable } \end{array}$ | funny ${ }_{[1]}$ - $32: 1$ furthermore ${ }_{[1]}$ |
| exploit [1] - 32:16 <br> exploration [4]-3:3, | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 72: 17 \\ \text { fast }[1]-36: 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 61:3, 61:11, } 75: 7 \\ & \text { firsthand }[1]-50: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 19:19 } \\ & \text { forest }[3]-17: 16, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30: 8 \\ & \text { futility }[1]-45: 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 50: 15,55: 6,55: 11 \\ & \text { exploring }[1]-50: 12 \\ & \text { explosions }[1] \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { father }[4]-33: 13 \\ 72: 19,73: 1,73: 5 \\ \text { fauna }[3]-43: 8, \end{gathered}$ | fish $[2]$ - 44:5, 75:11 <br> fished [1] - 49:17 <br> fisheries [1] - 52:3 | 23:5, 72:19 <br> forestry ${ }_{[1]}-13: 19$ <br> forever [2]-59:3, | future [12]-17:4, 30:16, 33:5, 35:1, 36:1, 36:3, 38:17, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 70:21 } \\ & \quad \text { explosive }[1]-30: 24 \\ & \text { exposed }[2]-29: 22, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 43:18, 64:13 } \\ & \text { favor }[2]-62: 13, \\ & 67: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fishermen }[1]-56: 1 \\ & \text { fishing }[2]-39: 19, \\ & 61: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 75:23 <br> forgive $[1]-36: 10$ <br> forked [1] - 37:9 | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 16,63: 2,69: 10, \\ & 69: 12,74: 10 \\ & \text { futurism }_{[1]}-45: 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 35:9 } \\ & \text { expression }[3]-5: 7, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { favorite }[1]-17: 24 \\ & \text { fear }[1]-76: 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FITZGERALD }{ }_{[1]} \\ & \text { 2:18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { forklift }[1]-59: 2 \\ & \text { form }[1]-20: 11 \end{aligned}$ | G |
| extends [1] - 25:24 extent [1] - 45:1 externality [1] - | 8:21 <br> February [1] - 36:21 federal [2] - 34:5, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { five }[2]-48: 8,49: 16 \\ & \text { fix [3] }-33: 2,34: 10, \\ & 34: 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { former }[1]-33: 13 \\ & \text { Fort }{ }_{[1]}-25: 25 \\ & \text { forth }[3]-47: 6,47: 8 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gain [1] - 39:6 } \\ & \text { gains [3] - 32:18, } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 32:20 } \\ & \text { extinguish }[1]-39: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 53:11 } \\ & \text { feelings }[2]-57: 18, \end{aligned}$ | flashback [1]-64:1 flies [1] - 55:19 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 57: 15 \\ \text { fortunate }[1]-50: 24 \end{array}$ | $\text { gall }[1]-37: 5$ |
| extraction [3]-40:2, | 57:19 | ck [1] - 31:7 | forum [1]-27:24 | gallon [1] - 34:15 gallons [1] - 11:9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 44:20, 44:25 } \\ & \text { extrapolation }[1] \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { feet }[7]-5: 14,8: 1, \\ 27: 8,27: 13,42: 15, \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { flora }[3]-43: 8, \\ 43: 17,64: 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { forward [15] - 18:8, } \\ \text { 19:21, 23:20, 23:23, } \end{array}$ | game [1] - 75:12 |
| 11:10 | $66: 14,74: 25$ | flow [2] - 30:3, 57:15 | 24:1, 42:18, 47:15, 48:5, 49:4, 49:7, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gas }[1]-70: 20 \\ & \text { gates }[1]-51: 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| extreme [2]-12:3, 76:1 | fellow [1] - 38:24 | flowed [1] - 34:14 <br> flows [2] - 11:7, | 58:15, 60:11, 60:20, | gateway [1] - 31:5 |
| extremely ${ }_{[1]}-5: 7$ <br> eye [1]-46:19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { felt }[4]-23: 8,25: 18, \\ & 32: 4,52: 21 \end{aligned}$ | 27:14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 62:23, 72:3 } \\ & \text { four }[3]-10: 17,26: 9, \end{aligned}$ | geared [1] - 26:3 <br> general [1] - 48:14 |
| eye [1] - 46:19 <br> eyes [1]-53:3 <br> eyes-on [1]-53:3 | Fendler [1] - 59:20 fertilizers [1] - 34:9 few [4]-12:9, 45:5, | fly-in [1] - 37:21 <br> fly-out [1] - 37:21 <br> focus [5]-13:14, | 27:4 <br> Fowler [4]-63:18, 66:22, 68:7, 68:11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { General }[1]-2: 17^{\text {generated }[1]-12: 13} \\ & \text { generating }[1]- \end{aligned}$ |
| F | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 52:23, 71:19 } \\ & \text { fiddleheads [1] - } \end{aligned}$ | 27:1, 44:2, 45:11, | frack [1] - 70:20 fragmented [2] - | 38:11 <br> generation [3] - |
| facilitate [1] - 37:21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 59:16 } \\ & \text { field }[4]-25: 17, \end{aligned}$ | folks [13]-3:15, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9:18, 9:19 } \\ & \text { fragments }[1]-38: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $33: 13,47: 18,62: 15$ generational [1] - |




| ```Legislature [1] - 22:19 legislature [4] - 17:11, 19:14, 24:25, 46:22 legitimate [1] - 66:6 Leimhiser [3] - 49:10, 51:17, 53:18 length [1] - 27:13 lengthy [1] - 76:5 Leo [2]-2:10, 2:11 LePage [1]-23:13 LePage's [1] - 19:14 less [1]-16:25 lessens[1]-45:8 letter [5] - 20:21, 21:4, 21:8, 21:10, 60:2 letting [1] - 31:21 level [3] - 12:20, 28:9, 41:4 Level[1] - 3:2 leveled [1] - 59:21 levels [2] - 12:10, 35:12 Liemhiser [1] - 53:23 life [17]-7:21, 16:19, 20:19, 21:9, 39:6, 39:7, 39:21, 44:13, 49:14, 54:9, 58:5, 61:7, 61:10, 62:22, 67:11, 75:4, 75:9 life-Iong[1] - 67:11 lifelong [3] - 58:18, 68:13, 68:14 lifestyles [1] - 52:14 light [1] - 30:19 limited [1]-21:9 limitless[1]-63:14 Lincoln [3] - 63:20, 64:4, 65:18 line [4]-4:14, 4:17, 5:10, 14:16 lined [2]-10:13, 10:14 lips [1] - 3:19 list [5] - 11:17, 14:7, 40:7, 40:8,52:13 listen [5] - 18:5, 63:24, 63:25, 68:24, 72:22 listened [2] - 49:24, 67:1 listening [2]-2:23, 53:16 lists [1] - 27:2 live [21]-3:10, 18:6, 29:1, 31:22, 32:7, 39:10, 43:1, 46:7, 47:16, 48:18, 48:22,``` | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 49:13, 51:22, 54:25, } \\ & 57: 3,61: 9,67: 12, \\ & \text { 69:11, } 69: 22,70: 16, \\ & 74: 20 \\ & \text { lived }[6]-16: 18, \\ & 27: 23,36: 12,47: 23, \\ & \text { 49:13, } 54: 9 \\ & \text { lives }[4]-8: 22, \\ & \text { 28:16, 48:14, } 52: 12 \\ & \text { living }[5]-8: 22, \\ & 8: 23,39: 1,58: 25, \\ & 68: 20 \\ & \text { LLC }{ }_{[2]}-2: 4,78: 7 \\ & \text { LMA }[2]-37: 12 \\ & \text { loaded }[1]-38: 5 \\ & \text { loader }[2]-9: 20 \\ & \text { loads }[1]-9: 21 \\ & \text { local }[19]-19: 1, \\ & 31: 10,42: 7,42: 12, \\ & 43: 5,43: 8,43: 10, \\ & 44: 7,50: 18,53: 7, \\ & 53: 11,57: 4,59: 22, \\ & 60: 7,63: 6,63: 11, \\ & 66: 18,66: 19 \\ & \text { locally }[1]-31: 12 \\ & \text { locals }[3]-37: 22, \\ & 37: 25,61: 15 \\ & \text { located }[2]-49: 2, \\ & 55: 23 \\ & \text { location }[5]-9: 10, \\ & 54: 4,55: 18,76: 4 \\ & \text { locations }[1]-45: 17 \\ & \text { locomotive }[2]- \\ & 59: 6,59: 7 \\ & \text { lodge }[2]-40: 22, \\ & 41: 24 \\ & \text { lodging }[1]-52: 1 \\ & \text { logged }[2]-55: 24 \\ & \text { logger }[1]-74: 22 \\ & \text { logging }[4]-4: 3, \\ & 42: 9,55: 25,56: 3 \\ & \text { long-term }[2]-32: 5, \\ & 32: 19 \\ & \text { long-time } \\ & \text { lin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 47:20, } 50: 18,61: 4 \\ & \text { low }[1]-6: 5 \\ & \text { lower }[1]-37: 10 \\ & \text { luck }[1]-68: 2 \\ & \text { Ludlow }[1]-46: 7 \\ & \text { Lunksoos }_{[1]}-59: 18 \\ & \text { LUPC }_{[10]}-3: 21 \text {, } \\ & \text { 14:6, } 30: 11,36: 15, \\ & \text { 43:24, 45:11, 53:15, } \\ & 56: 17,75: 25,76: 6 \end{aligned}$  | ```27:19, 52:14 maintaining [1] - 8:12 majority [1] - 11:15 man [1] - 75:3 manage [1]-23:4 manageable [1] - 38:4 manageable-size [1] -38:4 management [6] - 6:10, 12:22, 30:10, 31:4, 45:3, 65:1 Manager [1] - 29:3 manager [1] - 55:11 Manitoba[1] - 24:17 map [2]-5:11, 8:6 mapped [2] - 73:25, 74:3 Marian [4] - 63:18, 66:22, 68:7, 68:10 markets [1] - 37:8 marshes [1] - 73:13 Martin [4] - 24:7, 26:14, 28:21, 29:1 massive[1] - 59:18 Matagamon [2] - 55:20, 57:16 materials [1]-25:14 Mattawamkeag [3] - 30:1, 43:4, 72:20 Matter [1] - 1:5 matter [5]-24:4, 54:3, 70:15, 74:1, 77:15 mean [3]-41:19, 56:18, 71:15 meaningless[1] - 35:23 means [1] - 78:9 measured [1] - 74:1 mechanic [1] - 13:9 mechanical[1] - 47:23 medium [2] - 37:13, 37:16 medium-priced [1] - 37:13 Medway [1] - 18:17 meet [2] - 8:18, 67:20 meetings [5] - 16:12, 49:23, 49:25, 52:24, 53:2 meets [2] - 25:9, 52:20 melted [1] - 59:1 melting [1] - 73:10 MEMBER[26] - 22:7, 24:9, 26:16, 28:24,``` |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



| $\begin{aligned} & {[1]-46: 23} \\ & \text { nonnegotiable }{ }_{[1]}- \end{aligned}$ | occupancy [1] - 43:3 occupationally [1] - | opponent [1] - 74:21 opportunities [2]- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { overboard [1] - } \\ & \text { 14:18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { passing }[1]-73: 9 \\ & \text { past }[4]-26: 8 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 70:10 } \\ & \text { nonprofit [1] - 29:4 } \\ & \text { nonrenewable [1] - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52: 7 \\ & \text { occur [2] - 45:4, } \\ & 45: 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 17:3, 20:3 } \\ & \text { opportunity }[16] \\ & \text { 17:2, 17:15, 20:9, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { overdo }[1]-36: 25 \\ & \text { override }[1]-19: 13 \\ & \text { overseas }[2]-55: 7 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 16,52: 23,60: 12 \\ & \text { path }[2]-45: 12, \\ & 73: 24 \end{aligned}$ |
| 44:20 | ctober [3] - | 24 | 55: | hway [1] - 72:22 |
| Norcross [1] - 68:11 | 78:4, 78:15 | 53:22, 57:20, 58:1 | own [6]-22:14, 23:4, | patience [1]-47:1 |
| norm [1] - 45:10 | [2] - 1:1, 78 | 58:7, 58:10, 60:12 | 36:11, 43:12, 51:3 | tten [13]-4:2, |
| North [4]-17:22 | offer [4] - 62:14 | 61:14, 62:15, 69:25 | 53:5 | 16:7, 18:17, 21:20, |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 18:18, 39:23, } 55: 7 \\ \text { north }[9]-4: 1,4: \end{array}$ | 62:24, 70:6, 75:6 offered [3] - 19:2 | $74: 1$ | owned [2] - 54:12, $74: 21$ | 41:25, 48:9, 49:13, |
| 4:25, 5 | 70:4, | opposed [2]-53:25, | ner [2] - 40:2 | 60:6, 67:12, 75:1 |
| 37:4, 39:18, 57:17 | office [1] - 75:12 | 67:3 | $57: 4$ | Paul [1] - 23:13 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6:6 } \\ & \text { Northeast }[2]-29: 2 \text {, } \\ & 36: 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { offices [1] - } 57 \text { : }$ | oppo | 48: |  |
|  | 8 | 23:22, 26:22, 32:4 | ownership [2]-4:6, | pay [1] - 50:15 |
|  | en [1] - 32 | 72:16, 74:1 | $44: 21$ | payers [1] - 22:23 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 36:12 } \\ & \text { Northern [13] - 16:4, } \end{aligned}$ | Old [6]-53:23, 54:8, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { orange [2]-4:21, } \\ & 7: 19 \end{aligned}$ | ns [2] - 51:8, 72:7 | paying [2] - 32:19, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 16:5, 16:6, 17:19, } \\ & \text { 18:4, 23:7, 25:20, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54: 11,54: 19,74: 20 \\ & 74: 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7:19 } \\ & \quad \text { order }[1]-36: 16 \end{aligned}$ |  | ```PD [2] - 25:5, 25:8 peace [1]-61:18 peaceful[1] - 31:4 Pembrook [1] -``` |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26: 1,26: 7,54: 21 \\ & 58: 11,61: 5,69: 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:14, 27:13, 64:2 } \\ & 75: 1,76: 20 \end{aligned}$ | ordinance [1] - 36:13 ore [14]-5:19, 9:15, |  |  |
|  | older [1] - 75:2 | $10: 1,10: 15,10: 19$, $30: 9,31 \cdot 1,31 \cdot 3,38 \cdot 7$ | pad [9]-6:1, 6:2, | $\begin{aligned} & 36: 13 \\ & \text { Penobscot }[10]- \end{aligned}$ |
| northwestern [1] - | once [6] - 9:17 | $30: 9,31: 1,31: 3,38: 7$, $38: 9,38: 12,38: 13$ | $6: 5,8: 2,10: 2,10: 1$ |  |
| 39:11Notary [3] | 35 |  | 10:14, 10:20 | $2: 12,16: 6,18: 18$ |
|  | one [34]-2:22, 5:12, | ores [1] - 75:16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pads }_{[2]}-5: 18,38: 9 \\ & \text { Page }_{[1]}-38: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $64: 16,64: 19,65: 8$ |
| $78: 3,78: 21$ <br> notch [1] - 25:21 | $5: 18$ 9:18, | organization [2] $53: 24,70: 13$ | page [3]-14:1 | 75:18 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { notch }[1]-25: 21 \\ & \text { note }[3]-5: 22,10: 3 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 17:9, 21:14, } 2$ | organizations [1] | $14: 15,37:$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { people }[42]-11: 22, \\ 12: 6,12: 7,15: 5,15: 9 \end{gathered}$ |
| 13:5note | 27:4, 27:12, 34:24 | 63:3 | pages [2]-14:1 | $18: 4,20: 11,20: 13$ |
|  | 46:2, 48:17, 5 | Orga | 38:6 paid [3] - 39:9, 41:3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:18, 21:25, 31:23, } \\ & 32: 7,36: 2,39: 7,41: 2, \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 56:1, 58:3, 58:4 | 46:23 | $58: 24$ | 42:1, 43:12, 43:16, |
| nothing ${ }_{[7]}-15: 2$, |  |  | panel [1] - 32: |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 34: 21,37: 4,54: 14 \\ & 57: 12,62: 20,62: 21 \end{aligned}$ | $66: 10,70: 17,71: 6$ | osmosis [5] - 6:23, | paper [1]-71:10 <br> paperwork [1] - 60:9 | $48: 22,50: 5,51: 2$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 57:12, 62:20, 62:21 } \\ \text { notice }[1]-4: 20 \end{gathered}$ | $72: 12$ | $6: 24,28: 5,62: 9,67: 4$ | ```paperwork [1] - 60:9 parcel [2]-43:2,``` | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 6,51: 7,55: 18 \\ & 56: 5,57: 14,59: 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| notions [1] - 71:2 <br> notorious [1] - 70:12 | one-hour [1] - 27:12 | OTTS [1] - 71:17 | parcel [2]-43:2, 55:20 |  |
|  | ones [1] - 17:24 | OUELLETTE [2] | \| 55:20 | 61:15, 64:25, 65:15, |
| November [2] - 77:4, | ongoing [1] - 24: | 3:13, 3:20 | Parcel [1] - 30:18 pardon [1] - 63:22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 66:19, 67:7, 70:1, } \\ & 70: 16,71: 20,74: 12 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | online [1] - 7:21 | Ouellette [3] - 3:22 | pardon [1] - 63:22 <br> park [1] - 30:15 |  |
| $\operatorname{NRCM}_{[2]}-64$ | open [1] - 77:3 | $16: 11,18: 23$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { park [1] - 30:15 } \\ & \text { Park [2] - 31:11, 60:4 } \end{aligned}$ | 70:16, 71:20, 74:12 <br> per [2] - 5:23, 5:24 <br> percent ${ }^{1010}-37: 11$ |
| $65: 2$ | opening [1] - 57:13 <br> operate [2]-47:6, | ought [1] - 26:11 ourselves [2]-63:2, | Parks [1]-29:3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { percent [10] - 37:11, } \\ 37: 14,37: 15,37: 17 \text {, } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:17, 35:19, 63:12, } \\ & \text { 69:9 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 74:9 } \\ & \text { operating [2] - 14:1, } \end{aligned}$ | 71:1 | parks [1] - 29:5 | 37:18, 40:12, 48:1, |
|  |  | out-of-state [1] - | $\text { part }[7]-10: 6,10:$ | 48:3, 62:22, 63:11 |
| numbering [1] - | 65:5 | outcome [1] - 78:12 outdoor [2] - 31:13, | $15: 18,45: 20,52: 4$ | perhaps [1] - 18:3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 39:15 } \\ & \text { numerous }[1]-27: 2 \\ & \text { nuts }[1]-5: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { operation [9]-4:24, } \\ \text { 14:2, } 25: 23,29: 17, \end{gathered}$ |  | 59:9, 59:10 | permanent $[1]$ - 62:2 |
|  |  |  | parties [2]-17:13, 77:7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { permanently }[2] \text { - } \\ & 34: 25.39: 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 52:25, } 54: 18 \\ & \text { operations [1] - } \\ & \text { 27:11 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 61:8 } \\ & \text { outdoorsman [1] - } \end{aligned}$ | partisan [1] - 41:1 | $\begin{aligned} & 34: 25,39: 20 \\ & \text { permits }[1]-56: 14 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | partnered [1] - 64:22 partnership [1] - | $\begin{gathered} \text { permitting [4] - } \\ 13: 23,19: 11,42: 19, \end{gathered}$ |
| ```observation [1] - 56:4 obtain [1] - 52:9 obviously [3] - 4:23, 11:24, 71:20``` | ```operators [1] - 13:7 opinion [2]-65:15, 76:15 opinions [2] - 28:20, 60:25 opioid [1] - 34:2``` | $\begin{aligned} & \text { output [2]-12:17, } \\ & 25: 19 \\ & \text { outreach [1] - 19:4 } \\ & \text { outside [3] - 4:16, } \\ & 4: 17,60: 1 \\ & \text { outweighs [1] - 43:9 } \end{aligned}$ | ```66:6 parts [1] - 7:24 pass [2]-26:11, 56:7 passage [1] - 57:17 passed [4]-19:12, 32:21, 36:13, 46:24``` | $\begin{aligned} & 76: 12 \\ & \text { perpetuity }[1]-14: 2 \\ & \text { Perry }[1]-2: 20 \\ & \text { person }[10]-15: 19 \\ & 15: 22,43: 11,50: 8 \\ & 58: 3,63: 20,65: 24 \end{aligned}$ |


|  | ```30:16 Plantation [4]-16:7, 21:21, 44:1, 51:25 plants [1]-71:10 platform [1] - 15:10 plead [1] - 62:23 pleas [1] - 76:7 Pleasant [1] - 49:17 pleasant [2]-24:13, 24:14 pleasure [1]-61:12 plenty [1]-23:5 plight [1] - 76:19 plus [1] - 12:1 PO [1] - 1:23 point [10]-8:6, 10:10, 11:19, 14:17, 56:8, 59:8, 59:24, 69:1, 69:15, 71:22 pointer [2]-5:8, 5:9 points [1] - 55:15 poke [1] - 71:25 police [1] - 50:7 policy [1] - 16:14 political [2]-17:13, 40:24 pollute [2] - 30:20, 32:17 polluted [4]-28:1, 30:2, 62:4, 68:22 polluting [3] - 29:24, 39:23,48:13 pollution [8] - 22:24, 27:16, 30:19, 43:5, 46:9, 46:12, 48:24, 48:25 Pond [1] - 57:16 pond [9]-6:14, 6:15, 6:18, 6:20, 7:6, 7:7, 51:11 ponds [3] - 6:13, 27:4, 73:13 pool [1] - 25:23 pools [3]-27:6, 27:7, 27:9 poor [1] - 11:6 popular [1] - 76:15 Portage [1] - 26:17 portal [5] - 5:11, 9:1, 9:3, 9:10, 9:11 portion [1] - 12:2 Portland's [1] - 21:12 pose [1] - 75:15 position [3]-37:7, 63:4, 67:2 positions [1] - 13:10 positive [1] - 54:5 possibilities [1] - 57:19``` | ```possible [2] - 25:23, 36:19 possibly [1] - 27:16 post [3]-7:6, 14:2, 77:6 post-hearing [1] - 77:6 potato [1] - 59:1 potential [7] - 18:24, 27:7, 35:19, 38:11, 38:12, 43:3, 43:5 pounds [1] - 40:5 poverty [1] - 34:2 powerful [1] - 35:12 practices [2] - 65:1 practitioner [1] - 39:3 PRAY [1] - 2:12 Pray [2] - 2:12, 68:13 pre [2]-6:14, 28:4 pre-filed [1] - 28:4 pre-water [1]-6:14 precious [5] - 18:3, 32:8, 52:10, 67:25, 68:2 precipitation [2] - 6:16, 8:20 predatory[1] - 76:9 premium [1] - 37:2 prep [1]-63:6 prepared [3] - 14:11, 14:17, 74:7 present [1]-26:8 presented [1] - 25:13 President [1] - 52:3 president [2] - 3:23, 35:7 Presque [8] - 16:2, 16:19, 16:23, 24:13, 25:21, 25:25, 26:6, 26:17 pressure [3] - 11:4, 11:5, 11:6 pretty [6] - 12:5, 50:13, 51:24, 68:13, 68:22, 71:1 prevent [3] - 27:16, 46:25, 76:22 previous [1] - 44:9 previously [1] - 17:9 priced [1] - 37:13 primarily [1] - 70:25 printer [1] - 46:5 Priorities [1] - 23:17 pristine [3] - 32:10, 40:5, 49:2 private [4]-23:1, 55:12, 59:13, 65:6 privilege [1] - 38:25 pro [1] - 43:11``` | ```problem [1] - 50:7 problems[3] - 35:25, 44:23, 54:14 procedure [2] - 60:10, 64:9 Procedure [1] - 3:6 procedures [1] - 23:2 proceed [2] - 25:3, 58:2 proceeding [1] - 15:16 proceedings [1] - 36:14 process[13] - 13:24, 32:25, 36:16, 40:3, 42:19, 45:18, 48:5, 49:4, 56:11, 56:15, 56:18, 72:2, 76:12 processes [4] - 19:17, 19:22, 39:5, 54:16 processing [5] - 45:16, 45:19, 54:16, 75:16, 76:4 produce [2] - 28:6, 73:1 product [2]-46:10, 46:14 production [1] - 24:16 products [2]-46:16, 52:13 professional [1] - 44:13 professionals [1] - 35:14 profit [1] - 32:22 profits [1] - 40:12 program [2] - 20:6, 66:17 Program[1] - 29:2 programs [4] - 12:7, 12:9, 26:3, 64:19 project [50] - 3:23, 3:25, 5:4, 6:22, 7:21, 10:6, 11:22, 11:24, 12:16, 12:17, 16:8, 16:10, 16:15, 17:5, 18:8, 18:21, 18:25, 19:2, 19:11, 20:3, 21:24, 22:25, 23:19, 23:23, 26:4, 27:4, 27:5, 27:20, 42:4, 51:21, 51:23, 52:6, 53:4, 53:13, 53:14, 54:13, 55:2, 55:10, 55:11, 55:23, 56:13, 56:14, 65:8, 66:9, 67:3, 67:5, 67:7,``` | ```67:16, 71:4, 72:17 Project [4]-3:25, 4:1, 4:4, 24:18 projects [1]-24:16 promise [2] - 35:18, 37:8 promised [3] - 33:21, 37:19, 54:13 promises [4]-27:17, 27:23, 28:10, 28:17 proof [1]-67:22 proper [2]-60:9, 60:10 properties [1] - 33:23 Property [1]-24:19 property [12] - 4:4, 4:6, 23:1, 24:18, 24:20, 25:4, 36:12, 43:12, 52:1, 53:8, 59:15, 67:18 proposal [7]-3:12, 23:18, 23:22, 29:13, 33:5, 72:3, 75:24 propose [2] - 26:22, 44:19 proposed [12] - 2:4, 3:8, 4:13, 4:25, 6:22, 19:6, 26:19, 26:25, 29:17, 30:19, 39:18, 40:23 proposes [1] - 28:5 proposing[3] - 4:10, 5:5, 12:1 pros [1]-67:1 protect [5] - 17:21, 20:1, 22:23, 38:17, 74:10 protecting [3] - 18:1, 19:22, 63:1 protection [2] - 17:16, 44:5 proud [2]-23:12, 40:25 prove [3] - 57:20, 57:23, 58:8 proven [7] - 8:18, 19:21, 47:25, 48:1, 49:8, 62:7, 63:15 proves [1] - 28:2 provide [3] - 20:8, 23:10, 36:18 provided [2] - 54:5, 59:9 provides [2]-28:8, 38:15 provisions [1] - 3:1 proximity [1] - 19:5 PSI[1] - 34:16 PTSD[1] - 44:11``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



| rivers [5] - $30: 3$, | save ${ }_{[2]}-66: 10,68: 3$ | Senate [1] - 16:3 | short-sided [1] | sleds [1] - 49:19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 35: 4,54: 10,68: 22, \\ & 69: 5 \end{aligned}$ | saw [1] - 64:2 | senator [1]-17:5 |  | slide [3]-8:25, |
| road [6] - 4:3, 50:16, | scene ${ }_{[1]}-6: 12$ | 66:3 | 32:18, 35:23, 39:6 | small [8] - 5:5, 5:7, |
| 51:9, 52:2, 59:20, | cism [1] | 46 | 43 | 10:18, 27:14, 31 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 72: 21 \\ & \text { roads }[1] \text { - 42:8 } \\ & \text { rock }[16]-5: 18,5: 19, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:10 } \\ & \text { schedule }[1]-13: 20 \\ & \text { scheduled }[1]-7: 20 \\ & \text { schematic }[2]-9: 8, \end{aligned}$ | [1] | shortly [1] - 59:12 | 4, 59:9, 61:2 |
|  |  | gal [1] $-46: 11$ | show [3] - $36: 18$ $71: 15,75: 9$ | smaller $[6]-4: 8$, $5: 13,8: 3,10: 15$, |
| 1, 6:2, 8:2, 9: |  | Senior [2]-29:2, | showed [1] - 73:12 | 16:24, 57 |
| 10:11, 10:12, 10:20 |  | 77:11 seniors [1] - 50:19 | g ${ }_{[1]}-54$ | art [1] - 70:5 |
| 19:23, 30:24, 34:8, |  |  | [1] - 76: | smelting [2] - 75:16, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 38:9, 73:2 } \\ & \text { rocket }[1] \text { - 47: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { School }[4]-1: 15, \\ 50: 11,58: 19,77: 11 \\ \text { school }[14]-12: 11, \end{gathered}$ | $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { s e n t }}[3]-20: 21 \text {, }$ | shows [2]-4:12, 60:9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 76:4 } \\ & \text { snap }[1]-72: 23 \end{aligned}$ |
| rocks [5] - 7:24 | $\begin{gathered} \text { school }[14]-12: 11, \\ 16: 20,20: 19,32: 11, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 21:4, 21:6 } \\ & \text { sequentially [1] - } \end{aligned}$ | 62 | ow [5] - 6:7, 6 |
| 10:8, 38:3, 73:5, | $50: 13,50: 19,50: 23$ | 10:23 | 57.2 | 29:23, 49:19, 59:1 |
| $73: 11$ | 59:12, 64:20, 68:12, <br> 68:16, 68:17, 73:16 | $\begin{gathered} \text { series [4]-5:18, } \\ 7: 17,9: 11,16: 12 \end{gathered}$ | 58:5, 71:9, 76:20 | Snow [3]-24:17 |
| rollbacks [1] - 39:17 rolling [1] - 72:2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 68:16, 68:17, 73:16 } \\ & \text { schooled [2] - 64:11, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 7: 17,9: 11,16: 12 \\ \text { serious }[1]-29: 13 \\ \text { serve }_{[2]}-17: 6, \end{array}$ | sickness [1] - 34:3 <br> side [1] - 65:13 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 57: 9,57: 15 \\ \text { snowmobile }[5] \end{array}$ |
| Roman [1]-33:3 | 66:15 |  | d [1] -33 | 51:5, 57:10, 58:2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ron }[2]-36: 21,37: 4 \\ & \text { room }[4]-5: 13,8: 25, \end{aligned}$ | schools [1]-20:8 <br> science [4]-48:1, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { serve }[2]-17: 6, \\ & 21: 25 \\ & \text { served }[2]-17: 9, \end{aligned}$ | sides [1] - 49:22 <br> Sierra [1]-23:16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 58:25, } 59: 6 \\ & \text { socially }[1]-28: \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11:20, } 41: 2 \\ & \text { roots [2] - } 45: 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 48:12, 64:22, 64:25 } \\ \text { sciences }[2]-12: 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { served }[2]-17: 9, \\ & 22: 13 \end{aligned}$ | sign [1] - 72:13 <br> signal [1]-72:2 | society [1] - 41:14 socioeconomic [3] - |
| $\begin{aligned} & 65: 20 \\ & \text { roughly [2] - 11:8 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 44:4 } \\ & \text { scientific }[1]-46: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { 29:5 } \\ \text { serving }[1]-17: 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { signed }[4]-14: 5, \\ & 21: 8,74: 12,74: 14 \end{aligned}$ | 12:12, 12:14, 35:19 <br> Soldiertown [1] - |
| 16:4 | scientific [1] - 46:20 <br> scientist ${ }_{[1]}-8: 8$ | serving [1] - 17:10 <br> session [8]-2:2, | significant [3]-17:1, | 18:19 |
| und [1] - 21:13 | Scot [4]-53:19, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2:23, 3:7, 3:9, 21:15, } \\ & 76: 8,77: 9,77: 12 \end{aligned}$ | 21:18, $23: 1$ | solid [1] - 19:23 |
| Route [4]-4:2, 4:3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 54:23, 56:23, 57:3 } \\ & \text { scoured }[1]-73: 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | er [4]-5:22 | solidarity [2] - 30 : |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 31:2, 55:19 } \\ & \text { routinely }[1]-55 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 76:8, 77:9, 77:12 } \\ & \text { sessions [3]-21:22, } \end{aligned}$ | 11:13, 13:8, 25:15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 39:7 } \\ & \text { solitude [2] - 29: } \end{aligned}$ |
| rules [5]-3:2, 17:15, | screen ${ }_{[1]}-4: 5$ <br> seal ${ }_{[1]}-78: 14$ <br> searching [1]-33:15 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 22: 21,52: 24 \\ \text { set }[2]-41: 5,70: 21 \\ \text { sets }[5]-13: 6,13: 7, \end{array}$ | -49 | 31 |
| 25:7, 56:10, 58:1 |  |  | 73: | solution [1] - 21: |
| Rules [1] - 3:5 | searching [1] - 33:15 <br> seasons [3]-55:16, | $\begin{gathered} \text { sts }[5]-13: 6,13: 7, \\ 13: 12,13: 14,25: 7 \end{gathered}$ | mply [1] - 48 | someone [3]-23:3 |
| run [3]-48:10, 49:5, | $\begin{aligned} & 55: 25,56: 5 \\ & \text { seated }[1]-15: 4 \\ & \text { Seboeis }[2]-30: 18, \end{aligned}$ | setting [1] - 25:16 | single [6]-11:20 | 31:24, 39:8 |
| 65:20 |  | tled [1] - 69:11 | 14:14, 14:15, $58:$ | Somerset [1] - 2:1 |
| running [1] - 65:13 |  | seven [2]-25:19, | 65:2 | sometime |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { runs }[1]-52: 1 \\ & \text { rural }[4]-21: 9, \end{aligned}$ | 75:18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 65:4 } \\ & \text { several }[9]-4: 20, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sit }[3]-22: 5,64: 25, \\ & 66: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $55: 7,72: 24,72: 25$ |
| 21:12, 21:25, 39:11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { second }[3]-7: 6, \\ & 14: 9,30: 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { several [9]-4:20, } \\ 13: 23,18: 23,19: 7, \end{array}$ | site [17]-4:13, 4: | sort [11]-4:21, 5:10, |
|  | Section [1] - 3:1 <br> sections [2]-9:12, | 20:21, 21:4, 21:22,$57: 4,61: 14$ | 4:20, 5:1, 6:11, 7:3 | 7:11, 8:7, 9:2, 10:4 |
| S |  |  | 7:15, 8:12, 16:8, 19:6, | 12:11, 12:15, 13:2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9:15 } \\ & \text { securing [2] - 37:1, } \end{aligned}$ | shadow [1] - 19:21 <br> shaft [1]-7:22 | 26:18, 27:1, 29:5, | $13: 22,41: 1$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 37: 2 \\ & \text { see }[20]-3: 16,4: 5 \text {, } \\ & 4: 8,4: 11,4: 15,4: 19, \end{aligned}$ | shape [4]-4:9, 4:16, 8:8, 14:15 | $56:$ | sound [3] - 64:21, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { safely }[1]-74: 9 \\ & \text { safety }[2]-28: 18, \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\text { sited }[3]-20: 6,27: 8 \text {, }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 64:25, } 65: 1 \\ & \text { sources [1]-28: } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 8,4: 11,4: 15,4: 19 \\ & 6: 11,9: 2,9: 6,9: 9 \end{aligned}$ | share [3]-32:22, $74: 5,74: 18$ | sits [2] - 39:21, 73:23 | south [2] - 40:23, |
| sales [1] - 67:16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6:11, 9:2, 9:6, 9:9, } \\ & \text { 12:19, 14:6, 18:7, } \\ & \text { 21:11, 37:22, 41:25, } \end{aligned}$ | 74:5, 74:18 shareholders [1] - | tting ${ }_{[1]}-14: 23$ | 57:1 |
| salmon [3]-30:7, |  | 76:10 | [2]-48:12, 48:13 | uth [1] - 41 |
| 40:9, 64:22 | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 1,56: 17,60: 8, \\ & \text { 67:15 } \\ & \text { seeing }_{[1]}-34: 19 \end{aligned}$ | sharply [1] - 75:2 <br> shed [1]-29:14 | $\text { ize [2] - } 9: 5,38:$ | outhern [1]-20:16 |
|  |  |  | kagway [1] -61:2 | sovereignty [1] - |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { shepherding }[1] \text { - } \\ & 55: 11 \end{aligned}$ | skies [2]-29:13, | 76:14 |
| mples [1] - 50:9 mpling [1] - 57:25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { seeing }[1]-34: 19 \\ & \text { select }[1]-45: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | pace [1] - 14:1 |
| sanctuary [2] - | $\text { selectman }[1]-52: 2$ self [2] - 36:24, 47:9 | Sherman [2] - 40:23, | f [1] -38 | spaced [2] - 14:13, |
| $\begin{aligned} & 30: 14,30: 23 \\ & \text { sand }[1]-73: 11 \\ & \text { sat }[5]-21: 21,50: 2, \end{aligned}$ | self [2]-36:24, 47:9 <br> self-appointed ${ }^{11]}$ - | 41:24 | skiffs [1] - 9:22 <br> skill [5] - 13:6, 13:7 | spaces [3]-15:6, |
|  | $47: 9$ self-imposed [1] - | Shin [1]-57:16 <br> short [7]-32:18, | $13: 12,13: 14,20: 5$ | $73: 21,73: 22$ speaker [2] - 14:7, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50:3, 64:7, } 65: 6 \\ & \text { satellite }[1]-55: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 36:24 } \\ & \text { semester }[1]-58: 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33: 5,35: 23,39: 6, \\ & 43: 9,56: 18,65: 13 \end{aligned}$ | Sky [2] - 30:14, 30:22 | speaker $[2]-14$ 15:8 |
|  |  |  | $\text { sky [2] - 30:17, } 30: 20$ | SPEAKERS ${ }_{[1]}$ - |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15:3 } \\ & \text { speakers }[2]-15: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 66:16 } \\ & \text { state }[21]- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 18,6: 7,6: 14,8: 2, \\ & 8: 4,10: 20,38: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 29:23, 32:23, 32:24, } \\ & 39: 24 \end{aligned}$ | T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60:25 | 13:8, 13:15, 17:5, | store ${ }_{[1]}$ - 10:19 | sulfide-rich [1] - |  |
| speaking [5] - 36:9, <br> 53:24, 63:21, 68.23, | $23: 3,29: 25,34: 5$ $37 \cdot 23,39 \cdot 2,39: 11$ | storied [1] - 44:20 | 29:23 | T6-R-6 [1]-29:9 <br> T6-R6 [3] - 7:4, |
| 53:24, 63:21, 68:23, 69:12 | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | storing [1] - 10:12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sulfuric [3]-29:24, } \\ & 32 \cdot 24 \quad 33 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $18: 21,51: 4$ |
| species [2] - 29:15, | 54:8, 54:12, 61:4, | strategic [1] - 56:6 | summary [2] - 11:17, | table [5]-2:10, 11:3, |
| 40:8 | 62:2, 63:3, 71:24, | strategically ${ }_{[1]}$ - | 11:23 | 11:7, 12:19, 42:2 |
| specific [1]-73:24 specifically $[4]$ - | $\begin{aligned} & 72: 7 \\ & \text { STATE }_{[1]}-1: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52: 8 \\ & \text { stream }[1]-27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { summer }[2]-61: 13, \\ & 75: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tailing }[2]-31: 3, \\ & 54: 16 \end{aligned}$ |
| 12:2, 12:3, 26:3, | State $[16]-1: 15$, | streamed [1] - 3:10 | summers [1] - 54:10 | tailings [5]-29:23, 30:10, 62:5, 67:21 |
| 52:10 | 16:19, 17:10, 21:11, | streamlines [1] - | supplied [1] - $34: 16$ | $30: 10,62: 5,67: 21$, $75: 14$ |
| Spencer [3]-72:14, | 31:11, 32:11, 32:21, | 76:12 | supply [1] - 41:17 | 75:14 |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 74: 11,74: 19 \\ \text { spend }[1]-35: 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50: 4,57: 22,60: 4, \\ & 65: 3,65: 5,65: 21, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Street }[2]-1: 15, \\ & 16 \cdot 19 \end{aligned}$ | support [15]-17:18, | takeover [1]-37:2 <br> tale [1]-40:1 |
| spending ${ }_{[1]}-23: 6$ | 71:10, 74:21, 78:4 | stressing [1] - 55:13 | $28: 19,47: 8,51: 14,$ | talented [1]-20:13 |
| spent [3]-31:10, | State's [2] - 3:6, 32:9 | strict $[3]-6: 25,54: 3$, | 51:15, 51:20, 53:13, | tangible [1]-69:2 |
| 31:12, 54:9 | state-of-the-art [2] - | 57:21 | 55:2, 57:8, 58:12, | task [1] - 66:25 |
| spin [1] - 40:1 <br> spiritual [1]-39:3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5:6, 41:16 } \\ & \text { State-owned }[1] \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | strictest [6]-47:5, 47:7, 50:1, 54:2, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 59:23, 63:4 } \\ & \text { supported }[4]-17: 9, \end{aligned}$ | taste [1]-73:4 <br> taught [2]-50:2 |
| split [1] - 36:11 | $74: 21$ | $60: 14,67: 19$ | $17: 12,23: 15,23: 18$ | 68:15 |
| spoiled [1]-45:2 <br> spoken [4]-14:10 | 54:12 | strictly [1] - 66:11 <br> strife [1] - 71:18 | $16: 15,20: 2,41: 22$ | taxpayer [1]-44:23 |
| 52:7, 52:11, 67:7 | statement [2] | stringent [5] - 19:16, | supportive [1]-53:6 | taxpayers [1]-72:7 |
| sportsman [1] - | 14:12, 65:14 | 19:25, 23:24, 24:23, | suppose [1] - 6:9 | teacher ${ }_{[1]}-52: 4$ |
| 49:15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { statements }{ }^{[1]} \\ & 76: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $53: 10$ | supposed ${ }_{[1]}$ - 7:9 <br> surface $[13]-5: 8$, | team [1] - 16:11 <br> technical [5]-12:23, |
| spread [2] - 38:13, | States [8]-20:16 | 41:23 | $5: 12,5: 14,9: 9,9: 24,$ | $20: 8,56: 12,56: 16,$ |
| 65:23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 22:12, 24:24, 25:17, } \\ & 33: 19,35: 8,48: 2 \end{aligned}$ | strips [1] - 62:9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10:13, 34:9, 38:6, } \\ & 38: 13,73: 8,73: 15 \end{aligned}$ | 77:9 <br> technicalities |
| spring [5] - 34:13, <br> 34:20, 34:23, 73:7 | 66:2 <br> states [3] - 37:10 | $24: 21,51: 20$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 25 \\ & \text { surrounding }[7]- \end{aligned}$ | 44:2 <br> technology [3] - |
| squeak [1] - 72:23 | $48: 13,61: 10$ | strongest [1]-65:3 <br> strongly [4]-42:17, | $7: 3,27: 1,28: 1,32: 17$ | $47: 25,49: 7,62: 12$ |
| Sr ${ }_{[1]}$ - 1:15 | statewide [3] - | 43:7, 53:13, 58:1 | 53:7, 72:19, 76:2 | tectonic [1] - $26: 6$ |
| Stacie [1]-2:14 | 37:14, 37:17, 37:19 | struggling ${ }_{[1]}$ - 42:1 | survey [1] - 8:10 | templated [1] - 44:21 |
| staff [5] - 3:21, | statute [1]-17:8 | tudents [1] - 20:9 | Survey [1] - 29:20 | temporarily [2] - |
| 12:24, 14:6, 22:10, | stay [2]-20:18, | studies [2]-36:17 | surveyed [1] - 8:10 | 10:12, 10:19 |
| $38: 16$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 37:25 } \\ & \text { stayed }[4]-16: 22, \end{aligned}$ | stuff $[3]$ - 12:15, | surveying ${ }_{[1]}-13: 1$ survive ${ }^{[1]}$ - 72:5 | temporary ${ }_{[1]}-45: 4$ <br> Tennessee [2] - |
| stake [1]-61:18 <br> stakeholder ${ }_{[1]}$ - | 58:20, 58:22, 68:18 | 13:1, 64:14 stupid [2] - 70:18 | suspect [2] - 23:5, | 48:16, 48:21 |
| 51:24 <br> stakeholders [1] | stealing ${ }_{[1]}-71: 5$ <br> Stearns [2]-1:15, | 71:22 <br> subcategory ${ }_{[2]}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23:20 } \\ & \text { sustain }[1]-61: 7 \end{aligned}$ | tens [1] - 34:24 <br> tenuous [1]-37:6 |
| $65: 7$ | 77:10 | $25: 4,25: 8$ | sustainable [5] - | $\begin{gathered} \text { term }[8]-32: 5, \\ 32: 18.32: 19.35: 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| stance [1] - 74:23 | 78:10 | subdistrict [1]-25 <br> subdivision [1] - | $62: 15,75: 14$ | 39:6, 43:9, 44:16, |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 30: 4 \\ \text { standard }[5]-7: 4, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { step }[1]-46: 16 \\ & \text { steps }[1]-13: 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25:10 } \\ & \text { subject }[2]-27: 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { swath }{ }_{[1]}-16: 5 \\ & \text { swear }_{[1]}-14: 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 7 \\ & \text { terms [3] - } 9: 22, \end{aligned}$ |
| 19:25, 25:16, 37:20, | sterile [1]-45:11 | $45: 11$ | wim [1] - 75:20 | 13:20, 22:13 |
| 67:21 | stewardship [1] - | subjective ${ }^{[1]}$ | swing [1] - 3:14 | terrified [1] - 36:9 |
| standards [3]-8:18, | 45:8 | 71:11 | switchback ${ }_{[1]}$ - | territories [1]-29:10 |
| 46:18, 57:21 | Stewart [2]-15:22, | submit [3]-14:22, | 9:13 | test [3]-7:8, 17:6, |
| Standing [1] - 22:18 <br> standing [1] - 55:12 | 16:1 STEWART ${ }_{[1]}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 38:14, 45:22 } \\ & \text { subscribe }{ }_{[1]}-78: 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sympathetic }[1] \text { - } \\ & 76: 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 66: 13 \\ \text { testified }[1]-23: 17 \end{array}$ |
| Star ${ }_{[1]}-16: 19$ | 15:23 | subsistence [2] - | system [6] - 5:16, | testify [1] - 14:24 |
| $\text { start }[7]-2: 10,9: 7,$ | still [6] - 4:11, 33:3, | 39:19, 62:3 | 9:7, 46:5, 62:9, 65:23, | testifying ${ }_{[1]}-26: 22$ |
| 15:19, 20:19, 51:19, | 34:3, 54:25, 68:20, | successful ${ }_{[1]}-48: 8$ | 73:19 | testimony $[9]-3: 8$, |
| 66:17, 71:8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 69:22 } \\ & \text { stop }[3]-36: 13, \end{aligned}$ | suffering ${ }_{[1]}$ - $34: 2$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15:1, 15:14, 15:18, } \\ & 22: 21.28: 4.38: 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { started }[3]-34: 1, \\ & 34: 19,71: 16 \end{aligned}$ | $72: 22,75: 20$ | suggest $[1]-14: 19$ |  | 22:21, 28:4, 38:15, 77:6, 77:7 |
| starts [2]-35:21, | storage [8]-4:25, | sulfide [5] - 29:22, |  | tests [1] - 57:24 |


| Tetagouche [1] | 23:2, 23:9, 24:3, 29:8, | treated [3]-7:5, | 10:21, 13:2, 44:23 | 7, 35:25, 36:7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24:19 | 31:22, 54:1, 63:23, | 7: | - | $38: 20$ |
| THE [1] - 78:5 | $63: 2$ | ing [1] - 7: | 6:23, 6:2 | $38: 21,38: 22,40: 7$ |
| thems | 10:17, | 6:14, 6:21, 6:22, 7:6, | unacceptable [1] | 42:22, 43:22, 46: |
| $\begin{gathered} 2: 10,53: 5,71: 23 \\ \text { theory }[2]-28: 5, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { took }[8]-32: 2, \\ 50: 22,64: 20,65: 10, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 9,27: 17 \\ & \text { tree }[2]-72: 23,73: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 26:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 46: 3,46: 16,47: 10 \\ & 48: 7,49: 11,51: 13 \end{aligned}$ |
| 28:7 <br> thereafter [1] - 72:6 <br> therefore [1]-53:12 <br> they've $[9]-48: 18$, | $\begin{aligned} & 65: 11,71: 7,71: 9, \\ & 72: 19 \\ & \text { top }[7]-9: 8,10: 1 \text {, } \\ & \text { 12:22, 20:16, 25:21, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { trees [1] - 37:5 } \\ & \text { Trey }[2]-15: 22,16: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 61:17 } \\ & \text { uncontained }{ }_{[2]}- \end{aligned}$ | 3:19, 54:7, 54:1 |
|  |  |  |  | $56: 24,57: 13,61: 9,$ $62: 12,63: 17,63: 18$ |
|  |  | TREY ${ }_{[1]}$ - 15:23 <br> tribal [1] - 40:6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 73:17, } 74: 4 \\ & \text { underground }[11] \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62: 12,63: 17,63: 18, \\ & 64: 8,64: 10,65: 7, \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 48:19, 48:24, 48:25, } \\ & 51: 4,56: 19,57: 12, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 26: 9,62: 21 \\ \text { topography }[1]-9: 9 \end{array}$ | Tribes [1] - 76:14 tribes [1]-76:16 tried [2] - 64:3, 64:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 6,5: 15,8: 24,13: 3, \\ & 13: 5,13: 17,33: 13, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65: 22,66: 9,66: 13 \\ & 66: 17,66: 21,66: 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 71: 12 \\ \text { third }{ }_{[1]}-24: 18 \end{array}$ | total [1] - 12:17 <br> totally ${ }_{[2]}-43: 18$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tried }[2]-64: 3,64: 6 \\ & \text { trip }[1]-21: 13 \end{aligned}$ | 38:5, 38:8, 73:7, 73:8 underlying [1] - | $\begin{aligned} & 69: 7,70: 25,71: 15, \\ & 73: 15,74: 12,74: 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| THOMPSON ${ }_{[1]}$ | 70:9 | Trotsky ${ }_{[1]}$ - 65:25 | 34:11 $\text { underneath }[1]$ | updated [1] - 22:24 |
| 1:22 thoroughly [1] - | $54: 2$ | trouble [1]-71:19 <br> trout [2]-40:10, | 34:11 | urban [1] - 31:7 |
| 29:12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 56:8 } \\ & \text { tourism }[5]-44: 24, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75:22 } \\ & \text { truck }[3]-9: 6,9: 21, \\ & 9: 24 \end{aligned}$ | undertaken [1] - 19:4 | urge [6]-29:8, 32 $40: 14,43: 7,53: 14$, |
| thousand [3]-10:17, |  |  | 19:4 <br> Underwood [3] | 58:11 |
| $34: 15,48: 22$ <br> thousand-gallon [1] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 63:1, 63:5, 63:6, } \\ & 63: 14 \end{aligned}$ | trucks [4]-31:2, | $\begin{gathered} \text { 22:3, 24:6, 24:11 } \\ \text { undoubtedly }[1] \end{gathered}$ | US [2] - 44:6, 56:9 usage [1]-25:12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & -34: 15 \\ & \text { thousands [3] - 33:2, } \end{aligned}$ | towards [1] - 9:7 <br> Town [6] - 53:23, | true [3]-33:24 | 17:20 undue [1] - 36:20 unequivocally ${ }_{[1]}$ - | USE ${ }_{[1]}-1: 2$ <br> users [1]-45: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 34: 24,39: 15 \\ & \text { threat }[4]-27: 1, \\ & \text { 29:13, 31:14, 75:15 } \\ & \text { threatens }[2]-29: 18, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 74:20, 74:22 } \\ & \text { town [11]-24:17, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { truly }[3]-44: 1\} \\ 45: 12,65: 17 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { uses [2] - 11:20, } \\ & 52: 10 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { town }[111]-24: 17, \\ 31: 23,39: 12,42: 4, \end{array}$ | 45:12, 65:17 <br> Trump [1] - 35:8 <br> TRUNDEL [1] - 2:11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 67:10 } \\ & \text { unethical }[1]-33: 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ```30:5 three [7] - 14:8,``` 14:21, 27:11, 30:3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 52:2, 61:22, 61:23, } \\ & \text { 62:2, 62:6, 65:18, } \end{aligned}$ | $40: 6,50: 4,76: 15$ | 60:16 <br> Union [1] - 64:2 <br> United [8]-20:16 | Valley [2] - 57:9,57.15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14:21, 27:11, 30:3, } \\ & 31: 10,43: 6,55: 18 \end{aligned}$ | 68:18 | 40:6, 50:4, 76:15 | United [8]-20:16, |  |
| -75:10 | towns [2] - 48:16 $60: 7$ | thful $[1]-53: 2$ | 33:19, 35:8, 48:2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { valuable }[2]-17: 21, \\ & 61: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10:4, 36:14, 66:2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60:7 } \\ & \text { township [1] - 51:25 } \end{aligned}$ | try [5] - 14:20, 15:21, |  | value [4]-5:24, 45:6, |
| 10:4, $36: 14,66: 2$ Thursday $[2]-77: 4$, | township [1]-51:25 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 44:1, 49:22, 69:13 } \\ \text { trying }[2]-11: 19, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { University [4] - } \\ \text { 25:24, 25:25, } 32: 12, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 59:4, 59:8 } \\ & \text { various }[2]-12: 9, \end{aligned}$ |
| 77:5 <br> tickety ${ }_{[1]}$ - 13:24 tickety-boo [1] - | $\begin{gathered} \text { 18:18, 18:19, 18:20 } \\ \text { toxic }[4]-27: 16, \\ 28: 1,62: 11,71: 10 \end{gathered}$ | 36:24 tunnel [3]-10:21, 11:7, 13:17 | 55:3 <br> unless [1] - 34:22 unorganized [1] - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 67:25 } \\ & \text { vehicle }[2]-9: 4,9: 6 \\ & \text { verification }[1]-67: 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| $13: 24$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { trade [2]-20:10, } \\ & 35: 13 \end{aligned}$ | 9:7 | 29:9 <br> untested [2] - 60:15, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vermont }[1]-36: 12^{\text {vernal }[3]-27: 6,} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Title }[1]-3: 1 \\ \text { today }[18]-8: 23, \\ \text { 18:9, } 31: 24,32: 3, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { traffic }[1]-55: 29 \\ & \text { trail }[1]-57: 13 \end{aligned}$ | tunnelling ${ }_{[1]}-6: 3$ | 60:16 untold [1] - 71:18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27:7, 27:9 } \\ & \text { versus [2] - 69:4, } \end{aligned}$ |
| 33:2, 41:15, 41:23, | 57:10, 61:8, train [2]-61:24, | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 13,9: 17,10: 8, \\ & 10: 10,11: 4 \end{aligned}$ | unusable [1]-34:20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 74:23 } \\ & \text { vertical }[3]-7: 22, \end{aligned}$ |
| 42:16, 46:13, 48:13, <br> 52:11, 54:1, 55:12, | 72:24 <br> training [6] - 12:7, | turn [1] - 30:1 <br> turning [1] - 35:21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 31:18, 33:7, 36:5, } \\ & 42: 21,43: 21,47: 13, \end{aligned}$ | 7:23, 9:22 <br> vested [1] - 17:25 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 52:11, 54:1, 55:12 } \\ & \text { 59:5, 59:17, } 60: 1, \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 49:9, 51:16, 53:18, |  |
| 60:8, 60:25 | training [6] - 12:7, 12:9, 13:13, 20:6, | TVs [1]-41:10 twenty ${ }_{[1]}-49: 16$ | 49:9, 51:16, 53:18, | veteran [1]-22:12 <br> veto [1]-23:12 |
| Todd [4]-24:7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 47:21, 63:6 } \\ & \text { translates }[1]-6: 21 \end{aligned}$ | twig [1]-72:23 | 60:19, 68:7, 69:19 | Veto [1] - 19:14 |
| 26:14, 28:21, $29: 1$ | transport [1]-38:8 <br> transported [1] - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { two }[1]-26: 6 \\ & \text { type }[5]-10: 8, \\ & \text { 17:17, 20:4, 21:10, } \\ & 78: 8 \end{aligned}$ | up [72]-5:4, 9:20, 9:21, 9:23, 9:25, 11:15, 14:5, 15:5, 15:9, 15:10, 17:24, 20:23, 22:2, 22:5, 23:9, 24:7, 26:13, 26:14, 27:23, 28:3, 28:16, 28:22, 31:15, 31:19, 33:9, 34:6, | viability ${ }_{[1]}-56: 12$ |
| tomorrow [3]-23:8, |  |  |  | , ${ }^{\text {able [1] - 48:7 }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 77: 10,77: 12 \\ & \text { ton }[3]-5: 23,5: 24, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 61:24 } \\ & \text { travel }[2]-24: 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | vice [1] - 3:23 <br> vicinity ${ }_{[1]}-76: 2$ |
| ```9:5 tongues [1] - 37:9 tonight [12] - 3:24, 16:9, 21:24, 22:17,``` | ```73:25 traveled [1] - 72:21 traveling[2]-20:14, 31:2``` | U |  | iew [1] - 29:14 |
|  |  | ultimately [4] - 8:21, |  | violations [1] - 39:14 |



