

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT

Public Hearing

Wednesday, March 12, 2008

5:05-9:50 p.m.

Martha's Vineyard High School

277 Upper Main Street

Edgartown, Massachusetts

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. MOORE: Good evening. My name
2 is Chris Moore. I am a facilitator from a
3 firm called CDR Associates. We are based in
4 Boulder, Colorado. We are not part of MMS, we
5 are an independent facilitator. And I and my
6 colleague, Jennifer Graham -- I don't know
7 where Jennifer is at this point. Jennifer is
8 here working this evening with all of you to
9 conduct the Cape Wind hearings, so I would
10 like to invite all of you to participate fully
11 this evening. I think it will be a good
12 evening, very informative. The past two
13 meetings have been terrific and I have really
14 enjoyed hearing the different views.

15 So let me say just a little bit
16 about this hearing this evening, both its
17 purpose and how it will be conducted, and then
18 I'll turn it over briefly to MMS to talk a
19 little bit about the project, and we will
20 begin the evening with you being able to make
21 comments.

22 First of all, my role is, as the
23 facilitator, is to help make the meeting move
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 as effectively as possible so everybody gets a
2 chance to hear and to speak. Because
3 basically, the meeting tonight is a time for
4 you to express your views and to have Minerals
5 Management hear those views. It's not a
6 question and answer session, it's a time for
7 you to speak and them to listen.

8 We have Pat, who is here as our
9 public recorder, who will be taking down the
10 transcript, so that that will be available for
11 MMS to review and to respond to questions that
12 you raise related to the Draft Environmental
13 Impact Statement.

14 A little about logistics. It's
15 pretty easy here. There are restrooms for the
16 men, if you go out the hall to the left;
17 restrooms for the women, right in the hall
18 there.

19 If you need to get out, you could
20 go out either the back doors or both of these
21 two doors will lead into a hall that you can
22 go down that direction and get out, or go this
23 direction and then you have to sort of weave
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 around through the halls, but you could get
2 out of the building.

3 Does anyone here have EMT training,
4 anyone in the room?

5 Okay, one person. Okay. We hope
6 we don't need to rely on you, but if we do, we
7 will be looking forward to your help.

8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: It depends on
9 what side of the issue you stand on.

10 MR. MOORE: I see.
11 (Applause.)

12 MR. MOORE: Well, let me ask you,
13 is this the Hippocratic oath or the hypocritic
14 oath? AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm

15 not a doctor, but I play one in real life.

16 MR. MOORE: I see; I see. We're
17 glad you're here. We hope you will play the
18 role as the facilitator who is neutral and
19 impartial but concerned about the whole group.

20 Let's take a look at this
21 particular process, also, and I'd like to ask
22 you, since New England is known for its town
23 meetings, when you have gone to a town meeting
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 and it has worked well, because we have all
2 been to town meetings that have not worked
3 well, what is it that is characteristic of a
4 good town meeting for you, because that helps
5 to make our ground rules for this evening? So
6 what's helpful when you go to a town meeting
7 and it's a good town meeting?

8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Organization.

9 MR. MOORE: It's organized; that
10 really helps.

11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Consistency.

12 MR. MOORE: Consistency. Say a
13 little more consistency.

14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keep it fair both
15 sides.

16 MR. MOORE: Okay, keep it fair for
17 both sides.

18 AUDIENCE MEMBER: And your side
19 wins.

20 MR. MOORE: Your side wins. That
21 people do really like that in town meetings,
22 there is no question about that.

23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: A microphone that
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 works.

2 MR. MOORE: A microphone that
3 works. We're hoping that will do that.

4 And you have one?

5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, people use
6 the microphones well.

7 MR. MOORE: Yes, people use the
8 microphones well, because that is one of the
9 problems, we want people to be able to speak
10 and be heard.

11 MR. MOORE: Respectful. Some of
12 the other folks in the other meetings said
13 it's civility. It's really important that you
14 talk about your interests here, but we would
15 ask that you not disparage people in the
16 process. You could talk as strongly about
17 your issues and interests as you can, but
18 don't put people down.

19 So we have some suggested, also,
20 information that you need to know before we
21 talk about some other guidelines. Because of
22 the very large interest in this issue, we have
23 changed the venue in Boston, and so you need
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 to let your friends know that it will now be
2 at the Clark Athletic Center Gym. It was
3 going to be in an auditorium, but that is
4 where it will be, on the campus of the
5 University of Massachusetts in Boston.

6 Also, let me say just a little bit
7 about the guidelines that we would suggest.
8 Please turn off your cell phones, or turn them
9 on vibrate so that you know that you're
10 getting calls, but we all don't know that.

11 Retain your civil and respectful
12 behavior, which you mentioned already. Listen
13 attentively to what is being said.

14 Allow your fellow citizens to
15 present their views in an uninterrupted
16 manner, and then we get to the next one, which
17 is the harder one, that everybody likes to
18 express their voice when someone says
19 something either that you like or don't like,
20 but we hope that that would be fairly short,
21 if you have to do that.

22 Avoid side conversation. In some
23 of the meetings people have been talking a
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 lot. If you need to talk, please go out into
2 the hall.

3 And use the breaks to discuss the
4 issues. And I would encourage you, since many
5 people often wear either signs or buttons
6 which express their views, I dare you to talk
7 to someone who has a different view and see
8 whether you can talk and find out what that
9 is, other than just the initial presentation.
10 So, those are the general ground rules.

11 Let me talk a little bit about the
12 sequence and how we do this. In general, we
13 start off, we'll go for two hours; we take a
14 15-minute break. Go another two hours, take
15 another 15-minute break, and then we will
16 finish up our next hour. We have a contract
17 with the school to finish by 10:00, so
18 hopefully everybody will have had a chance to
19 speak before 10:00.

20 Generally, when we do these
21 sessions, we have public officials come, and
22 they are the ones who speak first. And
23 because of time limits, and also because of
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 the need for everyone to speak, public
2 officials have between three and five minutes
3 to speak. And if you can get closer to the
4 three, that would really be helpful, because
5 we would like to have all the citizens have
6 the opportunity to talk.

7 The majority of the meeting is
8 dedicated to public comments. We'll start off
9 with about a 15- to 20-minute overview from
10 MMS, on the Draft Environmental Impact
11 Statement, and the process to get there, and
12 then what we will do is begin people speaking.

13 We have a little traffic light set
14 up here, which you will see in a few minutes,
15 and it starts off with green that says,
16 "Please begin." It comes to orange, "30
17 seconds," and it comes to red, and it says,
18 "Please stop." So that's your notification,
19 if you're a speaker, about how long it takes
20 to talk.

21 Another thing, when you come up,
22 each of you has a little card. If you would
23 write your name as legibly as possible on that
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 card, when you come up, there are colleagues
2 who are standing here or sitting by the mikes.
3 What I would like you to do is give the card
4 to that person, and that helps Pat when she
5 does the transcript, show we have an accurate
6 spelling of your name. Also, what I will be
7 doing is I will ask for at least three people
8 at a time to come up to the microphones. So
9 what we'll do is on this side we will have the
10 odd numbers, and this side the even
11 (indication). So 1, 3 and 5 will come up
12 here; 2, 4, 6 and so forth will come up here.
13 We have chairs that are reserved
14 here that you can sit in so that we can always
15 have three people up here at the mike. And I
16 encourage you to come up as quickly as
17 possible; that saves us the transit time and
18 makes the meeting move more rapidly. So when
19 you come up, please give us your name, and
20 then make your statement, and Pat will take it
21 down.

22 You should speak to your colleagues
23 over here at the Minerals Management Services
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 who will be listening attentively to what you
2 have to say. So I think with that, unless
3 there are any questions, we are ready to go.
4 Are you ready? Yes? Okay, let's go.

5 So, Bob?

6 MR. LaBELLE: Thank you, Chris.
7 Good evening. I am Bob LaBelle. I'm the
8 deputy associate director for Offshore Energy
9 and Minerals Management at the Department of
10 the Interior. And one of the principles, that
11 I don't think anyone said for a good town
12 meeting, is brevity, so I am going to be
13 brief.

14 I want to start off a little bit
15 different this evening. I just want you to
16 know, we on the panel would love to answer you
17 on some of these comments. We would love to,
18 but if it took a minute or three minutes for
19 us to talk to you, that is one less person
20 that can talk to us, and you don't want to
21 hear what we have to say; we definitely want
22 to hear what you have to say. There is no
23 substitute for getting the local input from
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 the people that would be affected by any
2 project.

3 So who are we?
4 (Overhead presentation.)

5 Next, please.

6 MMS is a small agency. We were
7 created in 1983, but we have a big mission.
8 We brought \$11 billion to the treasury last
9 year managing offshore oil and gas, mostly in
10 the Gulf of Mexico. We also do offshore sand
11 and gravel mining for beach nourishment.

12 The OCS by the way, Outer
13 Continental Shelf, federal law to start three
14 miles off the coast of Massachusetts.

15 Next.

16 In 2005, as a result of the Energy
17 Policy Act, we received new authority to start
18 programs to make areas offshore available in a
19 safe and environmentally sound way for
20 alternative energy, wind energy, wave, ocean
21 current energy and maybe some day solar and
22 hydrogen energy offshore.

23 Next, please.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 As my name is titled, I have to two
2 distinguished people here, Maureen Bornholdt
3 is the programmer for our alternative energy
4 programs, she is the one who is in charge of
5 writing the regulations that are currently in
6 draft form, that is almost ready to go out for
7 public review. And we have Dr. Rodney Cluck,
8 who is the Cape Wind Project manager. And
9 Rodney is going to come up and describe the
10 project for you in just a moment.

11 Next, please.

12 The purpose of the EIS process is
13 exactly why we are here; we want a full and
14 fair discussion. We want to involve the
15 public, and to inform the decisionmakers. The
16 EIS is not the decision document. It feeds
17 information to the decisionmaker, in this case
18 Secretary of the Interior, on the
19 environmental impacts of any issue project.
20 And many projects do get the go-ahead with
21 appropriate mitigation, and that involves
22 reasonable alternatives, and monitoring for
23 impacts.
24

14

1 **Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008**
2 Next please.
3 So we are looking for your comments
4 on your issues of concern, maybe talking about
5 some measures that could help; how to monitor
6 impacts, and anything we missed in the EIS.
7 Maybe there are data sets, studies we don't
8 know about, new developments, the ways other
9 countries are doing it. We have been trying
10 to get that information as much as we can, but
11 we are here to, for you to help us with this.
12 Next I just want to say a couple of
13 things about beyond the EIS, now if any
14 project is approved, because, if the EIS finds
15 no significant impact and the project does get
16 approved, MMS would then be heavily involved
17 in determining the rentals for the project so
18 that the American public would receive fair
19 value, decommissioning, getting a surety bond
20 to make sure that when the project has
21 exceeded its useful lifetime, that it is
22 removed, and the American taxpayer does not
23 foot the bill for that, revenue sharing with
24 states. I think the law specifies 27 percent

15

1 **Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008**
2 in this case. And most importantly, ensuring
3 human safety and environmental safety in
4 anything that's done off shore.
5 We realize it's a dangerous
6 environment out there, it's a corrosive
7 environment, and we do our best to work with
8 the industries involved to have correct
9 standards for construction, operations,
10 maintenance, safety, environmental protection.
11 For example, if the project gets
12 past the EIS stage, when the plan came into
13 operation, there would be put in detail the
14 subject of oil spills. There would be a
15 detailed oil spill response plan, which would
16 include the type of, you know, the chemical
17 characteristics of anything that is stored out
18 there, the likely pathway, the likelihood of a
19 spill to occur, the likely path of where the
20 oil would flow in the ocean, and there would
21 be a response plan. We work hand in hand with
22 the Coast Guard on setting up contingency
23 plans for such things.
24 Next, also, beyond the EIS, there

16

1 **Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008**
2 are many plans that, if a project were to be
3 approved, must be submitted. Detailed plan on
4 the site, where it's going to be built, how
5 it's going to be built, including
6 consultations with other agencies that are
7 responsible for endangered species, for
8 example, marine mammals, birds, another plan
9 for facility operations, what goes on out
10 there day-to-day. We have an inspection
11 force. We will have periodic reporting, and I
12 already mentioned decommissioning.
13 So MMS knows how to do ocean
14 regulations. We have been doing it over 20
15 years. We're good at it. We have an
16 incredibly good, safety record. The industry
17 does, I should say, offshore oil and gas, and
18 we are proud of that and we are going to keep
19 that in this type of operation.
20 Next.
21 So you have until April 21st; we
22 were happy to extend it. We realize that the
23 document is really voluminous. And you can
24 submit here tonight orally or verbally or

17

1 **Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008**
2 written, or through the Internet, at that
3 address, or through regular mail. Regardless
4 of how you submit your comments, each comment
5 receives equal weight, and it will be passed
6 out onto the decisionmaker.
7 So thank you very much. I am going
8 to have Rodney come up and talk about the
9 project.
10 Rodney?
11 MR. CLUCK: Thanks, Bob. Hello and
12 welcome. I am Rodney Cluck, the Cape Wind
13 Project manager.
14 The Cape Wind Project, I'm going to
15 give you a description of this, and go through
16 this, the impacts and some of the mitigation.
17 The project description, it's a
18 468-megawatt project. It's located in
19 Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound. I
20 apologize for the graphics and this map isn't
21 that great, but approximately, approximately
22 six miles from Cape Cod, nine miles from
23 Martha's Vineyard, and 13 miles from Nantucket
24 Island.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

Next.

130 turbines with an electric service platform that's 100 by 200 feet, and at the highest point it's 440 feet above the water. It's spread over 25 square miles. 16 to 18 foot diameter of monopiles. 33 kilovolt inner-array cables running from each monopile, and two 115 kilovolt cables running into Yarmouth to provide power into the New England Grid.

Next.

This is the area that is coming through Lewis Bay where the cable would come through into Yarmouth.

In order to do a project like this, and through the National Environmental Policy Act process, and to do an Environmental Impact Study, you look at various alternatives, alternatives to the proposed action that the agency is evaluating. And to do this we set up various screening criteria. And these are the various screening criteria we came up with.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

We looked at wave height; we looked at water depth. In putting a project like this out there we looked to substrate or seabeds, rocks, things that are really hard to put a cable in, if you have rocks everywhere. We looked at the transmission line distance, which, also, the greater the transmission line distance, the greater impact on the benthos and the benthos ecology on the bottom of the ocean, minimum wind speed, the technology that's currently available. And we did limited economic analysis to compare alternatives to the proposed action.

Next.

And this is what we came up with.

In the green here, if you can see, is the proposed action at the location of Horseshoe Shoals.

We also came up with another reasonable alternative which was a smaller alternative with 65 wind turbine generators rather than 130 in the same location.

We then went and looked at a phase

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

development which is over here at this inset in the far corner. Phase development would be Phase 1, you put in 65 wind turbine generators. You would then monitor the impacts of those environmental, social, navigation effects and continue on. Dependent on the impacts of those, you would put in the second 65 or not.

We also looked at a condensed array, which essentially just means that instead of the 25 square miles, we would have a smaller footprint.

We also found these: Monomoy Shoals alternatives up in blue. We looked at this site as an alternative, and south of Tuckernuck Island down here, which actually, I think is orange but looks somewhat yellow this evening. So we looked at that.

And during the national Environmental Policy Act, the EIS is, there is always a no action alternative, which means that the federal government would take no action whatsoever.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

Next.

In order to determine impacts from a, from any type of project, you have to find out what those factors are which are going to produce those impacts. So we went through a host of all the possible factors we could come up with that might produce impacts, and these are just -- I'm just going to give you an example here, because there are way too many to go through. I just want to give you an example so you could have an idea. And we always look at projects under our authority at, under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act we always look at the construction of the project through the operations and the decommission. It's a broad authority. So I will always be talking in these phases of development.

During construction, for example, a routine impact-producing factor would be noise and vibration from monopile installation. When you put the thing in, you pound the monopiles down, you are going to have noise

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 and vibration; we know that. A non-routine is
2 if in the process of doing that you had a
3 vessel that had an oil spill; that would be
4 non-routine, but still have impacts.

5 An example from the operation. If
6 the monopiles were up and operating, we know
7 there would be scour, scour on the monopiles
8 coming through. But a non-routine
9 impact-producing factor during operation would
10 be if the monopile actually fell over and
11 collapsed.

12 During a decommissioning a routine
13 impact-producing factor would be seabed
14 clearance. We would require an applicant,
15 after they are up and in operation, during a
16 decommissioning, to clear out everything that
17 they put down and remove it all. During that
18 process of seabed site clearance, if two
19 vessels happen to run into each other, that
20 would be a non-routine impact-producing
21 factor.

22 Next so we took those factors, and
23 then we came up with these impact levels. And
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 you'll see this through the Draft
2 Environmental Impact Statement, how far every
3 different resource area, whether that is
4 fisheries, birds, air quality, whatever, we
5 were using these kinds of impact levels, and
6 negligible means there is no measure.

7 Negligible impact means if there is a minor
8 impact the resource will recover completely.
9 If it's moderate, the resource will recover,
10 but we have to employ some type of mitigation.
11 Mitigation is essential for recovery. If it's
12 major, even with mitigation, the resource
13 would not recover. So I want to tell you what
14 our findings are.

15 Next.

16 Most of the impacts we found were
17 negligible or minor. I won't go through all
18 those. The moderate impacts must have
19 mitigation, like I just said, so these factors
20 here, we have to work with state, federal and
21 general agencies, local people, to develop
22 further mitigation.

23 We have some in the Draft
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Environmental Impact Study; we will continue
2 to develop these. These are avifauna, mainly
3 the seabirds. During construction phase and
4 during the operation phase we find there to be
5 moderate impacts on birds.

6 Fisheries we find moderate impacts.
7 So we are going to have to develop further
8 mitigation during construction. We know there
9 could be some impact on larvae and eggs during
10 construction.

11 Marine mammals, we know there are
12 going to be moderate impacts during
13 construction and operations, both.

14 Visual impacts, you will be able to
15 see the wind farm. I just told you how far it
16 would be offshore. You will be able to see
17 those. We also saw major impacts if you are
18 right up next to one of these 440-foot
19 structures, that is going to be a visual major
20 impact.

21 Competing uses of the sea. It's
22 out there and the sound, during operation, the
23 Figawi race may need to change the course
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 because there could be problems with the race,
2 and there may be avoidance needed. And with
3 vessel traffic, during operations, for sailing
4 inside the wind power, especially during time
5 of the fog, there could be moderate effects.
6 So there would be certain types of mitigation,
7 whether it's lighting or other types of things
8 to help with safety.

9 Next, so with that said, the time
10 line here of, that Bob mentioned earlier we
11 have extended the comments period to April
12 1st, and we really want to hear from you, hear
13 your comments on this. There are public
14 hearings this week, as you know. We are
15 projecting the Final Environmental Impact
16 Statement to be done this fall, and that would
17 be followed by Record of Decision. As a rule
18 of thumb, usually a Record of Decision would
19 fall approximately 30 days or so after a Final
20 Environmental Impact Statement. I look
21 forward to listening to all your comments
22 tonight. And once again, I thank you for
23 coming and that's it.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

Here you go. Thank you.

MR. MOORE: Thank you very much, Rodney. So I think we are ready to begin, and we would like to start with the elected officials, and we will start with the selectmen who have signed up to speak. And so what I would like to do is once again, we will have the even numbers here and odd numbers here (indication). So what I would like to do is have Roger Waite, if you would come over on this side, and if we could have Margaret Serpa come over on this side (indication). Tristan Israel on the left-hand side. Warren Doty on this side, and then what we will do is move and get two of the commissioners. So let's have Susan Shea over on this side, and Number 7 is Richard Toole, and as soon as they have spoken, what we will do is have the rest of the officials come up also. So there are seats here you could sit in so you don't have to stand a long time.

So we would like to start, so would you begin?

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

MR. WAITE: My name is Roger Waite.

I am a selectman in the Town of Oak Bluffs, and also a county commissioner, a Dukes County commissioner.

I will speak very briefly tonight, because it's going to be a long night. I support wind power and other alternative energy sources, but I oppose the proposed Cape Wind plan for Nantucket Sound, because of its possible detriments to the environment, the economy, and public safety. Thank you.

MR. MOORE: Thank you very much. (Applause.)

MS. SERPA: I'm Margaret Serpa, selectman in the Town of Edgartown. Our board voted on March 10th to present this as their statement.

It is time to turn this discussion away from a referendum on wind-generated electrical power. No one is opposed to renewable energy; that is not the issue. The issue is the sensible siting of our renewable energy sources. We would not erect a tower

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

hundreds of feet tall in the middle of Edgartown, not because we are opposed to wind generation, but because there are any number of better places to use, without destroying the beauty of our town. Edgartown's presently working on a project to bury the electric lines in town to enhance the beauty of our downtown.

Compromising the natural beauty that is enjoyed regionally, by sighting wind turbines at Horseshoe Shoal is a senseless act of destructiveness. The Town of Edgartown is presently working on several renewable energy projects which we feel are much more environmentally sensible, and the impact will have greater expandability and be of more use to our town and the many towns that comprise our region.

We are working with federal, state and local agencies, as well as the University of Massachusetts and our neighboring island of Nantucket to site a demonstration titled energy project in Muskeget Channel, as well as

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

looking at siting wind turbines in an area between Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard that would be able to harness much more wind energy than the Horseshoe Shoals project, with none of the negative environmental issues that are plaguing Cape Wind.

It is our belief that responsible ocean zoning that is being presently pursued by Congressman Delahunt, Edgartown, the Island of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, as well as Cape Cod, will be able one day to generate enough electricity to power our region and beyond and put to rest the contentious issues that are derailing our common goals of reducing our use of oil, and moving toward a more environmentally-responsible way of living.

Please don't sacrifice our environment when there are much better alternatives on the table. The Cape Wind Project cannot claim the mantle of green when they are so clearly sacrificing one leg of the stool of environmental responsibility. No one

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 who is truly concerned with the betterment of
2 our environment would propose such an
3 environmentally-flawed project. And certainly
4 those who are entrusted with the protection of
5 our environment should not be sacrificing any
6 of it, when we have great alternatives readily
7 at hand.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. MOORE: Thank you, Margaret.

11 MR. ISRAEL: I'm Tristan Israel,

12 I'm a county commissioner and selectman from
13 the Town of Tisbury. I appreciate you folks
14 coming here today.

15 I know you have a difficult task.

16 This has been a difficult issue for many
17 people, including myself. There are advocates
18 on the island who are fierce advocates for
19 alternative energy, whom I respect enormously.
20 I feel, I know, a little guilty at times,
21 maybe in expressing the opinions that I am
22 going to express, but I am opposed to this
23 project primarily for two reasons. Number

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 one, its scope, the size of the project, and
2 the location, and the impact on the wildlife,
3 and in particular the spawning fish, and the
4 fisheries.

5 We have a fishing industry that is
6 back on its heels. That it has been, you
7 know, decimated for a variety of reasons, over
8 fishing regulations, and it's very difficult,
9 especially for the local guys, to go out and
10 make a living. And I am very concerned that
11 130 pads put on the bottom of a prime spawning
12 area, I just am not convinced, and it does say
13 there will be some impacts, and I am very
14 concerned about this because we have --
15 there's so little left for our local fishing
16 industry at this point in time. I am
17 concerned about the effects on the birds and
18 the mammals, but fish is my first concern.

19 And there are other areas, even in
20 the presentation that was done by the
21 gentleman explaining the project, there are
22 other areas that are more desirable. The Town
23 of Tisbury wrote a letter to the Town of

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Edgartown, supporting their efforts in a more
2 modest effort with Nantucket, and working with
3 other towns around the island. And I think
4 that if smaller, you know, if smaller areas
5 that would have less of an impact, were
6 identified, and energy could be developed that
7 would come directly to benefit, and I would
8 say the same for the people on the Cape, that
9 would directly benefit the people of Martha's
10 Vineyard, this is a large project, and yes it
11 will benefit the -- the energy generated will
12 benefit the country as a whole, but it is
13 going into this enormous national energy grid.
14 And again, I would maintain that more modest
15 projects in less intensive locations would
16 make sense. But this project, again, I think
17 is going to be very detrimental to the fishing
18 industry, and I hope you would consider those
19 men and women who have to go out there and
20 make a living fishing.

21 Thank you.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. MOORE: Our next speaker is

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Richard Toole. Would you come over here. And
2 Jim Powell would come over here, and Alan
3 Wilson would come over on this side. Take a
4 chair here so that you will be ready to speak.

5 MR. DOTY: My name is Warren Doty.

6 I am chairman of the Board of Selectman in the
7 Town of Chilmark.

8 I am very interested in what
9 Tristan Israel just spoke about in terms of
10 fisheries. I know there are a lot of
11 fishermen here in the room tonight, and for a
12 lot of us that is a main focus of this
13 Environmental Impact Study.

14 I have written a short piece.

15 Your Environmental Impact Study
16 that you have issued does not accurately
17 describe the impact that the Cape Wind Project
18 will have on commercial fishing in the waters
19 around Martha's Vineyard.

20 The impact will be significant, and
21 it will be negative. The fisheries resource
22 on Horseshoe Shoal will be disrupted and
23 injured by this industrial development.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 The Town of Chilmark has made a
2 huge commitment to the preservation of our
3 small boat, locally owned, sustainable
4 commercial fishery. We have learned that to
5 preserve our fishing fleet, the first thing we
6 have to do is to preserve our natural
7 resources, and the very base of our fishing
8 resource is the benthic environment in our
9 coastal ponds and in Nantucket and Vineyard
10 Sounds.

11 The most important section of that
12 benthic environment is the few inches of
13 sediment at the point where the water meets
14 the bottom. This is where eelgrass, aquatic
15 plants, plankton, zooplankton, sea worms,
16 shellfish, crabs, etc. grow and form the base
17 of our food chain. It's the bottom of the
18 sound that is the building block of a food
19 chain that forms our natural resource.

20 Digging this bottom to lay miles
21 and miles of cable will kill millions of small
22 aquatic creatures. The sediment will be
23 dispersed into the tide and drift and alter

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 the benthic environment. Digging to plant
2 130 huge machines will be extraordinarily
3 disruptive. All this industrial activity will
4 negate the painstaking steps we have been
5 taking on Martha's Vineyard to preserve and
6 restore our fishing resource.

7 That is our written statement and I
8 am sure you are going to hear quite a bit from
9 the fishermen who will be speaking. A lot of
10 your Environmental Impact Statement misses the
11 activity that Martha's Vineyard fishermen have
12 put into this area. I'm not sure where you
13 got your catch reports, but we all know of
14 millions and millions of pounds of conchs that
15 have come off of this area.

16 We know of hundreds of thousands of
17 pounds of squid and other fish that have been
18 harvested from Horseshoe Shoals. And I think
19 somehow on your Environmental Impact Statement
20 that is not taken into account. I think you
21 should give more credit to the State of
22 Massachusetts catch reports, so that you could
23 get more accurate figures for what fishing

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 activity has taken place here.

2 But as Tristan Israel said before
3 me, we have struggled to find new ways to
4 benefit our fishing industry. We have
5 outlawed boats over seventy-two feet on
6 Horseshoe Shoal. We have outlawed lake
7 fishing on Horseshoe Shoal. We have taken
8 great efforts to preserve this area, and your
9 Environmental Impact Statement doesn't include
10 the kinds of things that we have tried to do
11 to protect this area. And in saying that it's
12 just going to have a moderate impact, it's
13 hard to believe that when we disrupt the
14 bottom through power jetting to lay cable,
15 that is not going to influence all of the
16 creatures that are living there today. Thank
17 you.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
20 And I apologize for mispronouncing your last
21 name, next speaker.

22 Excuse me, if you are handling the
23 microphone back there on the sound, would you

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 keep my sound up, rather than turning it down?
2 Thank you.

3 MS. SHEA: Hello. My name is Susan
4 Shea. I am with the Martha's Vineyard
5 Commission, and I am speaking for myself
6 really for today.

7 Thank you for coming and this is,
8 and listening to us, I have lived on Martha's
9 Vineyard for the last 50 years. Yes, I am
10 that old. There are so many changes that I
11 have seen, hardly any that have been of much,
12 of any good. I'm also a member of the
13 Martha's Vineyard Commission appointed by the
14 selectmen of Aquinnah.

15 I truly believe that I represent
16 the island as a whole. We must stop Cape Wind
17 and protect Horseshoe Shoals. The men and
18 women who have fished these waters for
19 generations will no longer be able to make
20 their livelihood there. No fishermen will
21 ever be able to fish there. The water's
22 bottom will be scraped clean. All the
23 organisms and live animals will be destroyed.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1
2 These will not relocate and thrive in any new
3 area.
4 The seabirds and migrating
5 songbirds that use this area to migrate will
6 not know these turbines are there, especially
7 if they are in fog, and that is prevalent in
8 these waters, and many beautiful birds will
9 die. Any island fisherman will -- one island
10 fisherman in particular, told me that one day
11 there were migrating birds going through this
12 area when he was out there. One landed on his
13 boat. It was a pure orange bird, a little
14 tiny bird no bigger than a goldfish. He has
15 been a member of Field's Neck Wildlife
16 Sanctuary, which is part of Mass. Audubon. He
17 had never seen this bird before in his life.
18 He probably never would have. Those things
19 happen out there that we never see, and we
20 must take that into consideration.
21 We will affect everything in one
22 way or the other. When it comes to its effect
23 on the scenery, tourism on the Vineyard, we
24 will be incredibly hurt. Tourists don't want

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 to come here to see turbines; people don't
2 want to move here because our taxes will be
3 even worse than they already are now.
4 We will be paying more taxes to pay
5 for electrical plant upgrades, and for all the
6 hidden costs, that we haven't even been told
7 about. Families will have to move off the
8 Island, and the Island way of life will be
9 gone. Everything trickles down.
10 If Cape Wind does not succeed, what
11 happens to all that metal out there? The
12 fishing will still be gone. How many hundreds
13 of years do you think it will take to come
14 back anywhere near normal? What promises do
15 we get from Cape Wind to reimburse us for our
16 tax dollars spent?
17 There are many, many more questions
18 that I am sure that others will be asking
19 tonight. This is just not the right spot to
20 put it. There are many more areas to put it,
21 but not at Horseshoe Shoals.
22 Thank you.
23 (Applause.)
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1
2 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
3 The next speaker?
4 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Here?
5 MR. MOORE: Doesn't make a
6 difference.
7 MR. TOOLE: Good evening. My name
8 is Richard Toole. I'm also an elected member
9 of the Martha's Vineyard Commission and a
10 former board member of the Vineyard Energy
11 Project. I will be speaking tonight for
12 myself and my family.
13 I appreciate this opportunity to
14 express my support for the Cape Wind Project
15 and the adequacy of the Draft Environmental
16 Impact Statement. I have been a resident of
17 Martha's Vineyard for 35 years, and have
18 witnessed many changes which all contributed
19 to a greater need for electricity and energy
20 from other sources.
21 Increased energy demands come from
22 many of our buildings, with ever larger
23 footprints filled with new electronic gizmos.
24 Most of these buildings require multiple

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 vehicles and the necessary fuels to service
2 them.
3 Many of us have made the choice,
4 most unconsciously, to live in such an energy
5 intensive lifestyle. Unfortunately, due to an
6 increasing supply of and increasing demand for
7 fossil fuels, and the negative environmental
8 impact of burning these fuels, we could no
9 longer afford our energy- intensive lifestyle.
10 In my mind, the Cape Wind Project
11 when it was first proposed over six years ago,
12 was a much needed wake-up call. An
13 opportunity to see how we live and how we
14 impacted a larger community and maybe even the
15 rest of the world. Could we live differently;
16 reduce our energy footprint, and perhaps
17 diminish the need for new electricity
18 generation.
19 During those six years, for most of
20 us that has not happened. We are in crisis
21 now. Electricity supplies are inadequate;
22 rates are rising and carbon emissions are
23 finally being recognized as a major
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 contributor for global warming. We need to
2 make some changes. Some are easy and others
3 are not. We need to act.

4 Cape Wind should be a part of the
5 solution. Since we have decided we need more
6 electricity, not less, we should no longer
7 foul our air in the process. Even when Cape
8 Wind is approved, we are going to have to make
9 a lot of changes if we want to leave a livable
10 planet for our grandchildren. We don't have
11 the luxury of waiting for the perfect solution
12 to arrive.

13 Cape Wind has the potential to
14 supply us with clean, reliable and abundant
15 electricity in a world of escalating energy
16 prices. Cape Wind will reduce our need for
17 burning fossil fuels, reducing carbon
18 emissions, and reducing our ever-increasing
19 need to import energy from the many countries
20 from around the world.

21 Renewable energy, besides being
22 clean, could also provide local jobs, keeping
23 more of the money in our communities, leaning
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 our beaches and seafood. They don't come here
2 for a hamburger. And you won't find a
3 McDonald's here.

4 Though everyone agrees with a
5 priority of making domestic renewable energy
6 production a reality, but it needs to be
7 accomplished by thoughtful integrity for its
8 citizens, our communities and our environment.
9 The public welfare is the number one priority
10 of government to safeguard, especially of
11 public lands.

12 Careful analysis and consideration
13 of the benefits and detriments of any private
14 enterprise upon public lands is why the
15 Martha's Vineyard Commission, the Cape Cod
16 Commission and its counterpart on Nantucket
17 were created, to protect our resources for
18 future generations. Therefore, in light of
19 the current proposal for the MMS, it behooves
20 all persons to truly analyze all the facts
21 before them, with regards to the first of its
22 kind, largest in the United States, offshore
23 wind power- generated project.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 toward strengthening of the dollar. Making
2 our country stronger and safer reduces
3 security costs.

4 As a Martha's Vineyard
5 commissioner, I have participated in the
6 evaluation of many projects. With each one
7 the decision comes down to the benefits versus
8 the detriments.

9 If I could vote on Cape Wind, I
10 feel I have enough information to determine
11 the benefits do outweigh the detriments, and
12 the Cape Wind Project should be approved.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. MOORE: Do we have Jim Powell?

16 MR. POWELL: Thank you.

17 Hi, I'm Jim Powell. I'm a member
18 of the Martha's Vineyard Commission, and a
19 member of the Massachusetts State Work Force
20 Investment Board. It's nice to see you here,
21 Dr. Cluck, Miss Bornholdt and Mr. LaBelle.
22 Most people come to Martha's Vineyard in the
23 summertime to enjoy our beautiful environment,
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 First of all, the area under
2 consideration is federally controlled. A
3 private developer proposing to place any
4 enterprise on Horseshoe Shoals would benefit
5 from multibillion dollar tax breaks at the
6 expense of taxpayers who are indeed partners
7 in this project.

8 It will, in effect, be a private
9 taking of public lands, indeed a national
10 treasure for which millions all over the world
11 have come to visit as our national treasure.
12 It is uncertain if the current fish, water
13 fowl and sea life which spawn and thrive in
14 Horseshoe Shoals would ever recover if the
15 130-foot-high wind turbines are ever actually
16 placed in that location.

17 And as a member of the State Work
18 Force Investment Board, I'm very concerned
19 about the replacement of jobs in the fishing
20 industry by placing a new industry in what is
21 a wrong place, where there are other proposed
22 locations that all can work together for
23 environmental, economic and aesthetic national
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 treasure interests.

2 I would like to see all these
3 things work together, and I would even like to
4 see more than 130 windmills put out there,
5 there is no dispute about that. And the areas
6 Tuckernuck, Muskeget, Buzzards Bay and others
7 were included in some of the original
8 proposals. There is another corporation which
9 has just offered a proposal to be looked at
10 just about 23 miles off the coast of Martha's
11 Vineyard, so why not locate the Cape Wind
12 Project and other projects outside of
13 Horseshoe Shoals?

14 Offshore wind-generated development
15 holds great promise for revitalizing a region
16 with new, clean industry and potential jobs.
17 Let's do it right the first time.

18 Thank you very much.

19 (Applause.)

20 MR. MOORE: Thank you.

21 Can we also have Alan Wilson come
22 up over on this side? Roger Becker come up
23 over on this side. And Tom Osmer come over

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 on this side.

2 Thank you. Thank you for waiting.

3 MR. CABANA: My name is Peter
4 Cabana. I am on the Cape Light Compact and
5 the Martha's Vineyard Commission. I am chair
6 of the Martha's Vineyard Commission Energy
7 Subcommittee. I am on the town of Tisbury's
8 Energy Committee, currently collecting wind
9 speed data for possibly generating electricity
10 for the Town of Tisbury.

11 The comments I am about to give are
12 mine personally and do not reflect those of
13 either of these public agencies. I am a civil
14 engineer who spent his entire professional
15 career developing large energy projects,
16 including coal, oil and nuclear power
17 facilities in the United States and worldwide.
18 I speak as an expert who knows what goes into
19 the cost of generating electricity. I support
20 and advocate generating electricity with
21 renewable fuels, with a priority on utilizing
22 the most cost-effective renewable fuel,
23 offshore wind.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 There is a fuel charge, hidden, in
2 the electricity bill of Cape and Vineyard
3 residents. It's difficult to locate, because
4 it is included in the electrical power
5 generation portion of the bill. Currently the
6 residents of the Cape and Martha's Vineyard
7 pay 19.9 cents per kilowatt hour for
8 electricity. 11.1 cents of this is for
9 generating electricity and the remainder for
10 everything else. Sixty percent of the 11.1
11 cent generation charge, 6.6 cents goes to
12 purchasing coal, oil, and natural gas which
13 are consumed in generating 75 percent of our
14 electricity.

15 This charge will always be there
16 when fossil fuels are burned. This fuel
17 charge will increase as the pollutants
18 currently being released are controlled.
19 There are over 10,000 generators in the United
20 States that use coal, oil and natural gas as
21 their energy source.

22 Mercury is released when coal and
23 oil are burned, and its release is currently

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 not controlled. This year an appeals court
2 ruled that EPA must regulate mercury. Carbon
3 dioxide is released when coal, oil and natural
4 gas are burned, and its release is also not
5 controlled. Last year, the Supreme Court
6 ruled that carbon dioxide is a pollutant, and
7 charged the EPA with regulating it.

8 When electrical utilities comply
9 with controlling mercury and carbon dioxide,
10 the 6.6 cent hidden fuel charge will increase
11 and the 11.1 cent electricity generation
12 charge will also increase.

13 There never will be a fuel charge
14 or an additional surcharge for controlling
15 mercury and carbon dioxide when the offshore
16 winds at Horseshoe Shoal are used to generate
17 electricity.

18 Two independent experts, Dr.
19 Jonathan Houghton, who taught courses in
20 cost-benefit analysis at Harvard and Suffolk
21 University, and
22 Dr. James Manwell, renowned energy expert in
23 charge of UMass Renewable Energy Research
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Laboratory, have both calculated the cost of
 2 generating electricity at Horseshoe Shoal at
 3 approximately nine cents per kilowatthours.
 4 This is less than the 11.1 cent charge that
 5 the Cape and Martha's Vineyard residents
 6 currently pay.
 7
 8 Thank you.
 9 (Applause.)
 10 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
 11 Next speaker?
 12 MR. OSMERS: Thank you. My name is
 13 Tom Osmers, and I am the Shellfish Warden for
 14 the Town of West Tisbury. I'm also a herring
 15 warden, which means the keeper and protector
 16 of the anadromous fishes in the Commonwealth
 17 of Massachusetts. I am also on the board of
 18 directors of the Martha's Vineyard Shellfish
 19 Group, which is a community supported by all
 20 six towns on the island, which is an
 21 indication of the importance of fisheries to
 22 our community.
 23 In addition, I'm also the
 24 representatives of the six towns in the island

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 and a member of the Nation of the Aquinnah
 2 Wampanoag, and representative to the New
 3 England Fisherman Council, and author of
 4 Sustainable Fisheries, and manager of the
 5 Vineyard Tribal Sector, for ground which is
 6 presently under the National Marine Service.
 7
 8 I want to take this opportunity to
 9 thank you people for coming here in protest,
 10 and I wish to protest this industrial
 11 development on the waters of Horseshoe Shoals.
 12
 13 Now, this area of Horseshoe Shoals
 14 is a unique ecosystem in its own right, and
 15 that, our fishing community here depends on
 16 for over 50 percent of its lands for the
 17 various fishes, including but not limited to
 18 the squid, the fluke, the striped bass, the
 19 black sea bass, the scup, the species of
 20 particular concern, the winter flounder, and
 21 also for the herring, both the river herring
 22 and the blueback, *Alosa aestivalis* and
 23 pseudoharengus *Alosa*, which are both in
 24 moratorium at the present time.
 This development will severely and

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 negatively impact the small boat fishery here
 2 on the island. The largest landing of our
 3 trap fishery is for the conch, the smooth and
 4 channel welks, where over two or three million
 5 pounds of conchs are annually landed from this
 6 area by vessels from all ports, Edgartown, Oak
 7 Bluffs, Tisbury and Menemsha.
 8
 9 I think because of the length of
 10 the hearing, you people, there is a good
 11 chance you will spend the night here. I hope
 12 you will take an opportunity to drive around
 13 to the different harbors and take a look at
 14 the vessels, look at the shipyard. And most
 15 of the boats you will see, 30- to 40-foot
 16 boats represent jobs for captains, for a
 17 livelihood for their families, a job for the
 18 crew. There is a lot of fishing that happens
 19 here on this island and Horseshoe Shoal has
 20 been a central part of it for years and years.
 21
 22 I see under your document, the EIS,
 23 the Ocean Act of '05, that you consider this
 24 an offshore shelf development. In fact, it's
 a little slip of federal water that exists

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 beyond the bounds of state water, but the
 2 fisheries prosecuted in that area under the
 3 authority of Marine Fisheries in the State of
 4 Massachusetts. You need a coastal access
 5 permit to access those grounds.
 6
 7 So in some ways you're calling it
 8 an offshore project, but in fact it's really
 9 something close to our heart. It's an inshore
 10 area that is accessed by most of the vessels
 11 that fish from the waters here on the island.
 12
 13 I strongly urge that you consider
 14 land- based alternatives, less intrusive to
 15 the environment. Something like, perhaps like
 16 Otis Air Force Base or maybe even in the
 17 median strip on Rte. 6 over there. Anyplace.
 18 (Applause.)
 19 MR. OSMERS: But it will have a
 20 negative impact on your lives as fishermen,
 21 the quality of our lives.
 22
 23 Many days on Horseshoe Shoals it's
 24 foggy; you turn the radio on. There's going
 to be a slew of targets. On the mile and a
 half wings you are going to have 30 targets in

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 a two-knot tide, running sideways.

2 I really think this in many ways
3 constitutes a taking from us, and that we are
4 a prime user of Horseshoe Shoals, and to have
5 our grounds occupied by an industrial
6 development constitutes a taking and we are
7 entitled, not only to mitigation, but failing
8 to get mitigation we will pursue whatever
9 course is necessary, in court, to get some
10 kind of protection from the negative impacts
11 of this development.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. MOORE: Hold your applause,
15 please.

16 Yes, sir?

17 MR. WILSON: I'm Alan Wilson. I'm
18 on the Town Planning Board. I have been on
19 the planning board for 11 years. I have been
20 twice chairman.

21 We have very good zoning bylaws in
22 Edgartown. And two of the things that I find
23 offensive here is, most of the coastal area of
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Edgartown is in what we call a DCPC, which is
2 a District of Critical Planning Concern, and
3 we are very concerned about what happens in
4 that area.

5 And one major thing that we are
6 concerned about is our views and vistas, and I
7 think this is an effect on our views and
8 vistas, because we're going to have lights out
9 there, we are going to have the towers and
10 everybody in the coastal areas are going to
11 see these wind towers. I think this should
12 come to the Edgartown Planning Board and
13 probably the Martha's Vineyard Commission for
14 review. It's one that was snuck by us.

15 The other bylaw we have is we
16 regulate wind towers in Edgartown. It's in
17 your zoning bylaws, and yet this is in our
18 area, I believe. I think we should be
19 reviewing this. Also, I would like to also
20 speak -- my past career was of an engineer
21 with IBM, and I can assure you there is going
22 to be some EMF, electronic magnetic field
23 problems, with these towers.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 We constantly have these problems,
2 even with computers, as I grew up through the
3 company. But I have taken it upon myself to
4 check out some other wind towers and I have
5 gone to Block Island and they, at one point,
6 put up one wind tower that was enough
7 electricity to supply the entire island of
8 Block Island, to be totally independent. And
9 lo and behold, the EMF, the electromagnetic
10 field, screwed up their entire television
11 protection. They had to provide cable TV to
12 all the people on the island.

13 There were also four private wind
14 towers there, which also affected television
15 reception, noises and I believe, I'm not an
16 environmentalist, but I certainly believe,
17 based on what I heard from California,
18 Catalina Island has had problems with sonar.
19 The Navy is forbidden to take their submarines
20 in the area because of the effects that sonar
21 has on fisheries and fish in that area.

22 And I certainly believe there are
23 going to be some conditions here which are
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 going to be electromagnetic fields, and the
2 effects that they have on fish, birds and
3 wildlife.

4 Thank you very much.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. MOORE: Let me just check. I
7 think this is the last elected official, but
8 if there are others who are elected officials,
9 who either need to speak now or want to speak
10 later, just let us know.

11 Okay, I think we are ready to have
12 citizens speak.

13 Yes? Oh, great, thank you very
14 much.

15 MS. MALTAIS: Good evening. My
16 name is Cheryl Andrews Maltais, and I am the
17 elected chairwoman of Wampanoag tribe here in
18 Aquinnah.

19 Our tribal position is that while
20 we are all in favor of renewable energy, we
21 are not in favor of the Cape Wind Project as
22 located on Horseshoe Shoals. I'll be brief,
23 also, because I know there are many people
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 wishing to speak. But essentially, what I
2 would like to start with is that the Draft
3 Environmental Impact Statement, in our
4 opinion, is flawed.

5 As a reservation officer for our
6 tribe, I have been working on this for
7 multiple years. We find the EIS statement or
8 study ignores many aspects, and diminishes
9 concerns expressed by us, as well as others.
10 This is a trial experiment with no regulation
11 in place at this time, and therefore no way to
12 actually measure the comments and the
13 regulatory aspects of a project like this.

14 Additionally, there are more people
15 that can speak more eloquently to the
16 contemporary issues of what are going on here,
17 but we are the original stewards of this land,
18 and we have been able to steward this land
19 from time immemorial. Our people have been
20 here for thousands of years.

21 The land on which they want to
22 place these wind turbines was once dry land
23 that has been taken over by the elevated sea

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 levels. We are contributing in our own way to
2 try to help with the renewable energy
3 resource. We are trying to erect our own
4 windmill power on tribal lands, but I also
5 wanted to make sure that people understood
6 that over and above the economic issues, the
7 sustenance issues, there is a cultural aspect
8 which seems to be dismissed, and we certainly
9 have an area of concern.

10 We are the Wampanoag people. The
11 people of the first light. That even view,
12 vista and horizon is the quintessential aspect
13 to our identity, and therefore consideration
14 of that panoramic, and our ability to give
15 prayer of thanks for the day, is very
16 important to us and we would appreciate your
17 consideration.

18 Thank you.
19 (Applause.)

20 MR. MOORE: So it's time for the
21 citizens to be able to make their public
22 comments. So in order to do this, what I
23 would like to have is Number 1, Number 2

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 (indication), Number 3, Number 4, Number 5,
2 and Number 6 come over here, and we will begin
3 the citizen participation part.

4 So Number 1.

5 MR. CAGE: Thank you. A poem
6 written in support of the Cape Wind Project.

7 Change is in the wind. Save our
8 Sound's greatest fear is blowing in the wind,
9 and part of you we shed a tear.

10 Change is in the wind. Save Our
11 Sound's green energy plan? Plant a tree, buy
12 a light bulb, screw it in. Wind farm energy?
13 Not in our waters.

14 Change is in the wind. Save our
15 Sound says, "Public waters, national treasure.
16 People, do not bend. Shout 'Danger,' spread
17 fear."

18 Change is in the wind. Save Our
19 Sound, "No bird's-eye view. Wind turbines out
20 of sight, like the piping plover, the one you
21 pursue.

22 Change is in the wind. Save Our
23 Sound, "Commercial fishermen, they dive wrecks

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 and shoals to no end, but those towers they
2 can't navigate."

3 Change is in the wind. Save Our
4 Sound, "In the Steamship's goals, more cars,
5 tourist and commercial spin." Then on to
6 Horseshoe Shoals, the way to go.

7 Change is in the wind. Save Our
8 Sound screams, "Towers too tall, high price
9 oil, coal emission." It could depend. Their
10 reusable coffee cup. Yes, think small.

11 Change is in the wind. Save Our
12 Sound attempts to demagog, "Towers and a
13 transformer, not our friend." Better missed
14 and prejudiced in their blogs.

15 Change is in the wind. Save Our
16 Sound is not real clever, it's higher
17 electrical rates in the end. Once they're
18 gone, they're gone forever.

19 Change is in the wind. Save Our
20 Sound eight years ago, "Delay study. Blog,
21 blog. Don't give in." NIMBYism. A private
22 beach and sailing boats.

23 Change is in the wind. Yes, we

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 can. Yes, we can. Cape Wind, yes, we can.
 2 Change is in the wind.
 3 Thank you.
 4 (Applause.)
 5 MR. MOORE: Number 2.
 6 Try it now.
 7 MS. DANTZIG: I'm nervous.
 8 MR. MOORE: We're all nervous here,
 9 believe me.
 10 MS. DANTZIG: This past week got
 11 into the paper about a farmer's organization
 12 that was against fair labeling of male cows
 13 using bovine growth hormones. It turns out
 14 that this reporter discovered that the
 15 farmer's group was sponsored by Monsanto, the
 16 makers of the bovine growth hormone.
 17 I use this analogy to the Alliance
 18 to Protect Nantucket Sound. Now, I feel that
 19 it has put forth a significant amount of
 20 misleading information playing to the fears of
 21 concerned islanders, and we are concerned
 22 about our island.
 23 I'm suspicious of a group like the
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 farm group which has significant amount of
 2 backing from the coal and petroleum
 3 industries. I am very much a supporter of
 4 clean air, clean water, less pollutants and
 5 wind power.
 6 Thank you very much.
 7 MR. MOORE: Number 3?
 8 MR. BASS: Good afternoon. My name
 9 is Chris Bass. I am a Ph.D. economist with
 10 more than 25 years' experience in industry.
 11 My wife and I are year round residents of
 12 Edgartown, and we are convinced that the Cape
 13 Wind turbine project in Nantucket Sound should
 14 be approved and built.
 15 There are compelling environmental
 16 and economic reasons why the Cape Wind Project
 17 should be put in place. Do the residents of
 18 the Cape and Islands want to see the low-lying
 19 areas of the Cape and Islands inundated by the
 20 sea? I expect not. However, burning fossil
 21 fuels generates carbon dioxide, which directly
 22 contributes to global warming, and global
 23 warming inevitably melts glaciers and ice
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 sheets leading to the rising sea level. The
 2 sea level rise becomes inevitable.
 3 The Cape Wind Project should be
 4 supported if for no other reason than it will
 5 provide sustainable energy that can help to --
 6 slow global warming. When combined with the
 7 economic trends noted below the cape, the case
 8 for Cape Wind Project is simply overwhelming.
 9 Do the residents of the Cape and
 10 Islands have a clear idea of how they are
 11 going to heat their homes, as the prices of
 12 fossil fuels continue to go up faster than
 13 their incomes? Some may, but most probably do
 14 not. What of the various non-oil and non-gas
 15 propane-heating options? It is not a long
 16 list: Wood, wood pellets, coal or electric
 17 heat pumps. For most households, heat pumps
 18 are likely to be the most attractive options,
 19 and except for the very coldest days, electric
 20 heat will outperform traditional heaters
 21 because they move heat rather than generate
 22 it.
 23 Because the cost of electricity
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 generated by Cape Wind will not be driven ever
 2 higher by the escalating costs of fossil
 3 fuels, the wind-generated electricity will
 4 help hold down the increases of average
 5 kilowatt hours rate of electricity for the
 6 Cape and Islands, making the heat pump option
 7 even more desirable.
 8 A key question that is on most
 9 people's minds is the following: Are crude
 10 oil and natural gas prices, including propane,
 11 likely to go up a little in the future, or a
 12 lot more? Unfortunately, the answer is a lot
 13 more.
 14 There is no natural ceiling for the
 15 price of a barrel of crude. Currently it's
 16 well above a hundred dollars a barrel, and
 17 undoubtedly it will go higher. All the major,
 18 largest oil fields in the world are starting
 19 to drop in their production and they are
 20 getting close to collapse.
 21 At this point demand destruction is
 22 taking place. And this basically means that
 23 poor farmers around the world and others are
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 having to do without fuel for their trucks and
2 tractors. That situation plus similar
3 plannings in natural gas supplies means that
4 we really need to move forward on this
5 project.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. MOORE: Number 4 and Number 7
10 and 8, if you would come forward, also, and
11 find a seat here. Thank you.

12 MR. NEVIN: My name is Tommy Nevin.
13 I am a lifelong resident and a sailor and
14 served the Coast Guard in Nantucket Sound and
15 I know the waters well and love them dearly,
16 and I want to address an issue of aesthetics
17 in relation to the proposed wind towers.

18 The -- I will be very specific.
19 The Environmental Impact Study, Table E-1 is
20 concerned with visual resources. And your
21 earlier slide showed that there would be major
22 impacts. Yeah, there will be major impacts,
23 but that doesn't necessarily mean bad. For my

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 part, I think the wind towers are beautiful on
2 the basis of what I have seen on land, and at,
3 in the water in many places around the world.

4 And I would urge you to revise one
5 particular sentence on Page 616, third line of
6 the conclusions. Please change to say, "WTG's
7 on the water area beautiful," or at least
8 "relatively unobtrusive," rather than omit the
9 beauty option of what is clearly in the eye of
10 the beholder.

11 Now, one reason that for me to say
12 "beauty" is in an appropriate word to use for
13 a renewable energy project like this, is
14 because of, well, the almost inevitable human
15 propensity to opt for postponing or avoiding
16 difficult, but valuable outcome, when there is
17 no short-term, immediate, important conflict
18 at an individual immediate level.

19 But it is just wiser, as our
20 previous speaker remarked, that we speak in
21 terms of long-term shared social benefits as
22 well as immediate local cost. And whenever I
23 see a windmill, my heart leaps, because I know

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 that somebody has been thinking long-term
2 shared benefit, rather than immediate concern
3 or cost.

4 Therefore, I strongly support the
5 Cape Wind Project in its present location. I
6 take the EIS at face value, having read it
7 with moderate care, that it really is the best
8 available alternative here. And I hope that
9 it would be possible to find ways to
10 compensate those whose livelihoods are
11 disrupted by the construction. That's bad;
12 fisheries are important. They are important
13 for all of us.

14 Let's find a way to do that, and
15 build the project. Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
18 Number 5, please.

19 MR. MORIARTY: Good evening,
20 everyone. My name is Dave Moriarty. I am a
21 lifelong resident of Cape Cod, and I am here
22 tonight, to say, save my way of life. I am
23 trying to defend myself and my culture and

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 historical background, and it is in my humble
2 opinion that I state my adamant opposition to
3 this irreversible, historical and economic
4 damage we would cause to all our friends and
5 family that depend on this vital,
6 irreplaceable ecosystem.

7 Visitors have been coming here to
8 the Cape and Islands from all over the world,
9 year after year. They're not coming to see
10 the wind turbines. They are coming here to see
11 this beautiful, pristine, unique natural
12 treasure we call home.

13 I consider the Nantucket Sound to
14 be the National Bank of the Cape and Islands,
15 secured and protected by citizens for its
16 citizens. At least it used to be that way.

17 The sound, the pearl of the eastern
18 seaboard, life-sustaining perfection in
19 motion, home of the Nantucket Sound sleigh
20 ride, land of the Wampanoags, providing and
21 sustaining life for the Cape and Islands
22 summer after summer, year after year,
23 generation after generation, like clockwork.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Our economy depends on it.
 2
 3 It won't be long before big oil is
 4 extracted from the White House so we could
 5 vigorously restore and resume our energy
 6 program. So please let us not fall
 7 short-sighted on this vital issue. We can
 8 save our economy now, and simultaneously move
 9 our country closer to cleaner energy
 10 independence. So please, I beg of the powers
 11 that be, please hear our plea. Please listen
 12 to us. The risk is much too high for such a
 13 small return.
 14 Our way of life depends of your
 15 critical decision.
 16 Thank you very much.
 17 (Applause.)
 18 MR. MOORE: Thank you.
 19 Number 9 come up over here, and 10
 20 here. And our next speaker, which is 6, I
 21 think.
 22 MS. FLORIO: My name is Sharon
 23 Florio. I am an island resident, and I am
 24 scrapping most of what I was going to present,

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 so bear with me.
 2
 3 I've heard a pretty regular refrain
 4 over the course of the evening. "Of course we
 5 are in support of wind power. Of course we
 6 know we need renewable energy, just not here."
 7 I want to respond to that.
 8 The eyes of the world are on us.
 9 Of course there are negatives that come along
 10 with huge progress. There are also incredible
 11 negatives that have come along for the past
 12 hundreds of years of polluting. The people
 13 are suffering from all over the world, today,
 14 in every other community, where people have
 15 less voice.
 16 We live in a community where we
 17 have access to an incredible amount of
 18 information, education. We're literate. We
 19 can read these reports. We can see the
 20 research that's been done, and we can evaluate
 21 for ourselves what those impacts will be.
 22 I have also heard a bit of
 23 misinformation. So I encourage people to
 24 study the impact statement. The impact

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 statement says that the impact on fisheries
 2 would be moderate. Moderate was defined as
 3 needing mitigation. It was not defined as
 4 nothing, it was defined as we need to do
 5 something about it.
 6
 7 There are people who are going to
 8 suffer, suffer, and that's a tragedy. The
 9 bigger tragedy is there is no way out of our
 10 global warming situation, without people all
 11 over the world suffering. And people all over
 12 the world are already suffering. I was just
 13 in Cambodia. People are dying from drought;
 14 children are starving.
 15 The eyes of the world are on us.
 16 We can participate and say there is a bigger
 17 picture here, and we know there is a bigger
 18 picture here, and we are going to absorb what
 19 we need to absorb if this project, through
 20 its, through extensive research, looks to be
 21 far outweighing in benefits versus detriment.
 22 That's the only way we can judge it.
 23 So I am very thankful that the Cape
 24 Wind Project has stuck with us for seven

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 years, against all odds. I am very thankful
 2 for the people who are studying well, getting
 3 the information, coming to information
 4 sessions, and learning the facts that are
 5 necessary to be able to put this into the
 6 greater context of what we are facing, the
 7 time period we have to face it, and the
 8 options that we do or do not have.
 9
 10 There is not another option right
 11 now that will bring on the kind of change that
 12 this project can bring on, and we do not have
 13 five or ten years to wait. Thank you.
 14 (Applause.)
 15 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
 16 Number 7? And then the next
 17 speaker will be Number 8. Make sure that 10
 18 and 11 are also here.
 19 MR. SOLARAZZA: Hi, everybody. My
 20 name is Steve Solarazza. I'm a local
 21 carpenter here on the island, and an advocate
 22 for renewable energy. I live in a solar house
 23 and I just built myself an electric car,
 24 actually, so I know that energy from renewable

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 sources is the way to go.

2 Before us here we have an
3 opportunity to introduce an abundant,
4 renewable, local resource to the grid to meet
5 our energy needs, and work towards divesting
6 ourselves from fossil fuels, which everybody
7 knows is a major contributor to global
8 warming.

9 I am thinking this project is a
10 good opportunity. There are lots of windmills
11 out there that are operating successfully
12 around this country and around the world. And
13 still new to us here, but there is still a lot
14 going on elsewhere.

15 There is a concern that this is not
16 the ideal site for the situation, we have
17 heard that here tonight. I don't know if
18 there is one. There is always going to be
19 drawbacks. We want our energy, but we don't
20 mind that others shoulder the burden. Whether
21 it's the coal miner in Appalachia risking
22 their life, or a soldier in the Middle East,
23 we can't have it both ways, but we can ease

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 that burdensome way with this project.

2 I feel it takes an open mind to
3 shift our way of thinking, and to see the
4 possibilities for an independent energy
5 future. There is always pain involved in any
6 change. Whether it's a windmill or a new
7 neighbor, we will always need to adjust so we
8 can deal with it.

9 We can continue to sit around and
10 wait for the perfect solution, or we can help
11 jump start the shift to renewable energy right
12 here in our own corner of the world, with this
13 and other projects like it.

14 We can choose to join lots of
15 others here and abroad who aren't waiting for
16 oil companies to make decisions that affect
17 their lives and that of their kids. For some,
18 seeing the wind turbines on the horizon will
19 feel awkward and out of place at first. For
20 others like me, we will see beauty and a proud
21 step to local energy independence. So, yes,
22 I'm in favor. Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

2 MS. SOLARAZZA: Hi. My name is
3 Emily, and I live out here on Martha's
4 Vineyard, and I am very grateful to have been
5 able to be part of the 10,000 Roof Solar
6 Project, which is a phenomenal project which
7 has helped bring renewable energy into a lot
8 of people's consciousness, both the people who
9 live here and the people who come to visit
10 here.

11 And as you know, the environmental
12 impact has been studied on this case for many
13 years, and although there definitely will be
14 some, it seems quite small when compared to
15 business as usual, which has substantial
16 impact both here -- we have the worst air
17 quality on the Cape Cod area, due to the
18 pollution in the State of Massachusetts, due
19 to the pollution from the power plant and the
20 Cape Cod Canal.

21 And although these waters are
22 gorgeous, and I live here to swim in them,
23 they are not as clean as they may seem. We
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 are in trouble with fish, the sea floor and
2 the shoreline itself, due to global warming,
3 and the pollutants that we are throwing in
4 through oil spills, just bringing the power
5 over here to burn it in a way that also
6 creates negative impact toward global warming
7 and toward the health of ourselves and our
8 planet.

9 But in addition to that, we have an
10 opportunity to not only start a wave of change
11 in terms of creating clean power for ourselves
12 and for the grid, but we also have an
13 opportunity to set an example and be leaders
14 of, for people both here and in the State of
15 Massachusetts, but people who come from all
16 over the world, to see what can be done to
17 help this situation. And yes, there are
18 things that need to be worked out.

19 This is not necessarily a perfect
20 plan, but there are, there may never be a
21 perfect planet. And also, there may be an
22 interim period where there is severe
23 consideration. In the meantime, lives are
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 being lost every day, both due to global
2 warming and due to war, and those lives will
3 never be regained. Those incomes and their
4 families will never recover, and we have an
5 opportunity to help.

6 I don't think we have any more time
7 to waste. This project has been on the table
8 for a very long time, and we must make a
9 change now. And I would like to see us start
10 to make the change here and set an example, so
11 change can continue in a positive way, all
12 over the world.

13 There have been these concerns in
14 places like Denmark, that also base their
15 economy on fishing and also on tourism and
16 have felt that their wind energy and the grace
17 and beauty across their seas has not only
18 enhanced the fish life, in almost like a reef
19 like domain, but also in their tourism as
20 well. That people find them absolutely
21 beautiful. So I hope we have that chance as
22 well. Thank you so much.

23 (Applause.)
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. MOORE: Thank you.

2 Next we have 10, 11, 12 and 13
3 ready to speak. So the next speaker.

4 CAPTAIN VANDERHOOP: Name is
5 Captain Buddy Vanderhoop.
6 (Applause.)

7 CAPTAIN VANDERHOOP: I am a
8 commercial fisherman and Wamponoag tribal
9 member, and I am all for alternative energy,
10 but the proposed project is in the wrong
11 place.

12 The alternative to this location is
13 the south side of Nantucket, where it wouldn't
14 be in everybody's face; it wouldn't be putting
15 the fish and the spawning fish that come
16 through Great Round Shoal, Pollack Rip, in
17 danger of sedimentation. And when they are
18 putting the footing in, the sedimentation is
19 going to be a major deterrent for putting, for
20 the spawning fish that come in through those
21 two channels, to come to the estuaries on the
22 Cape and Martha's Vineyard to spawn.

23 My family and ancestors have been
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 here for several thousands of years. They
2 have fished here. They have enjoyed the
3 serenity of the Vineyard and Nantucket Sound,
4 and they have been fishing here, they have
5 been whaling, sport fishing and chartering
6 fishing for hundreds of years here. This
7 project may or has the potential for ruining
8 the best fishing on the east coast, and put
9 all the fishermen from here into bankruptcy.

10 Another question I have is what
11 happens to all these machines when they are
12 obsolete? Nantucket Sound is going to become
13 the biggest junkyard in the world.

14 My tribe and all the tribes in, of
15 southeast New England, are all opposed to the
16 project as proposed on Horseshoe Shoals. And
17 for a few dollars more, move the project to
18 the south side of Nantucket where it makes a
19 lot more sense.

20 Thank you very much.

21 (Applause.)

22 MR. MOORE: Ten?

23 MS. JOHNSTON: My name is Jennifer
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Johnston. I live in Vineyard Haven. I want
2 to thank the MMS for being here, including
3 spending so many years comprehensively looking
4 at this, and the Army Corps of Engineers who
5 already did this process once. I also want to
6 thank everybody here, because whether we agree
7 or not, it's great that so many people care
8 about the issue to get involved and look at it
9 themselves.

10 I came to Martha's Vineyard for a
11 summer job over ten years ago and couldn't
12 leave. The natural beauty and the sense of
13 community have held me here. And the island
14 is certainly a place that deserves very
15 thoughtful protection. But what distinguishes
16 an admirable effort for local preservation to
17 a "not in my back yard attitude" is the
18 benefit of that preservation on the one hand
19 and an implication that some other
20 neighborhood should bear the costs that we are
21 not willing to on the other hand.

22 The Cape Wind wind farm will alter
23 our seascape for decades, so let's carefully
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 consider what else we could do. Cape Cod has
2 the worst air quality in Massachusetts, with
3 the Islands slightly better. This translates
4 into high asthma rates, mercury in our fish,
5 strains on our ponds and estuaries and our
6 shellfish beds.

7 State regulators have said that
8 Cape Wind would directly reduce production at
9 the local power plants with much higher
10 pollution, like the Canal power plants. Ann
11 Lowell, secretary of the Massachusetts Office
12 of Energy and Environmental Affairs, says that
13 Cape Wind production would be the equivalent
14 of taking 175,000 cars off the Cape and Island
15 roads every year. This would also lead to
16 thousands of tons per year reduction of
17 pollutants like sulfur dioxide, nitrogen
18 oxide, and a reduction of over 7,000 tons of
19 carbon dioxide every year.

20 We know now that global warming,
21 climate change is inevitable. The sciences
22 assures us that much disaster could be averted
23 if we quickly undertake a plan to change the
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 way we use fossil fuel.

2 This community has an opportunity
3 to take a huge step toward that goal. I think
4 we have a responsibility. The wind farm would
5 provide the equivalent of three-quarters of
6 all the electricity used on the Cape and
7 Islands, without fossil fuel. And this alone
8 won't change the global climate, but each
9 community must do its part. And having the
10 first large off-shore wind farm in America
11 will greatly ease the way for other cities and
12 towns to make their necessary changes, because
13 we all have to do it.

14 Too expensive federal reviews have
15 indicated that harm to the local environment
16 would be mostly negligible and short-term,
17 aside from changes to the view. If there is
18 any new information on fishing, I please urge
19 you to look at that and take a more careful
20 look if there is anything that we have missed,
21 but the impact of not building this would be
22 far worse.

23 We could lead the way to fighting
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 global climate change and have cleaner air.
2 If looking at windmills leaves us painfully
3 aware that power costs more than money, I
4 think that is helpful. I for one will look
5 out and see the grace of the community
6 embracing a solution and hope for our future.

7 Thank you very much.

8 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
9 (Applause.)

10 MR. MOORE: Number 11?

11 MR. VAN NES: Hi. My name is Nick
12 Van Nes. I am from West Tisbury.

13 I am a retired sailor. I worked
14 for the -- I consider myself a self-acclaimed
15 environmentalist. I worked for the Parks
16 Department in New York City, promoting the
17 waterfront for sailboat rides, for 30 years.
18 And I don't buy any of the arguments I've
19 heard against the wind farm.

20 I think that what I have, what I
21 find especially troubling is this major
22 disconnect. The people that say -- everybody
23 in this room claims that they are for
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 renewable energy, and we know the reason we
2 have to start looking for renewable energy.
3 We have to start finding a way for renewable
4 energy to work, because the system we have is
5 failing us.

6 When we started with oil a hundred,
7 150 years ago, there was plenty of it, plenty
8 to go around. We became very rich, rich and
9 powerful. And now we are all so tied and
10 dependent on it. It is a part of us. And
11 part of the appeal is its invisibility. It's
12 the liquid gold we don't have to see. Keep it
13 in your tanks and basement, and don't have to
14 deal with it. Now we are finding out it's not
15 so invisible, and we have to adjust. We have
16 to make these adjustments, and -- pardon me.
17 I'm losing my thought here.

18 I was afraid this would happen, I
19 was getting a little ahead of myself.

20 I'm not opposed to any of the, any
21 of the arguments that I've heard, I just, I
22 don't -- I think they are missing the point.
23 I think that they are missing the big picture.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 And I agree completely with the gentleman that
2 says the turbine, the wind turbine is going to
3 be something that we should praise, that we
4 should be proud of. That we will be making a
5 statement to the rest of the country and to
6 the world.

8 It, right now the statement we are
9 making to the rest of the world is that it's
10 -- actually, we are lying to the rest of the
11 world. We are wrapped up in a war because
12 the oil is, we are running out of oil.
13 Everybody knows why we are in Iraq, we are
14 there to take control of that oil, and make
15 sure that we keep control of that oil. And we
16 don't, we can't, you know, we are addicted to
17 this oil to the point that we can't -- you
18 know, the junkie is caught robbing the store.
19 You know, he turns his hands up and says, "I'm
20 sick and I need help." Right now our
21 situation in Iraq is we are lying. We can't
22 even admit this situation is the case, that we
23 are there to control someone else's oil.

24 And so we now need renewable

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 energy. Everybody says this and they also
2 say, "Not here." This was a great disconnect,
3 "Not in my yard." It was one of the
4 weaknesses and insults as a teenager growing
5 up in South Yonkers. It was the argument to
6 keep the colored people, as they were known
7 then, the Jews and minorities -- we were all
8 for picking them up by the boot heels, but not
9 here. You know, in other words, we support --

11 MR. MOORE: It's time to wrap up.

12 MR. VAN NES: All right. Anyway,
13 we have to have it and we have to face the
14 fact.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. LARSEN: My name is Karsten
17 Larsen. I am here on behalf of the commercial
18 fishermen. I myself am a commercial
19 fisherman. I fished the whole area in
20 question. I disagree with the turbines. One
21 level of the severe impact on the fishing
22 industry of many types. I think Cape Wind
23 should have really looked into it a little bit
24 harder. Almost to say, that they didn't care

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 about our livings.

3 I believe there are not -- I don't
4 believe there are not fishermen that depend on
5 these grounds to make a living and need these
6 areas to survive right now. And I think that
7 we should truly look further into it and find
8 a better place, because it's a gold mine where
9 you are trying to put these things. And the
10 fishermen need it to survive, you know,
11 although there are a lot of fishermen in this
12 room, and, you know, you take that from them,
13 and, you know, what are they going to do?
14 That's how they built their houses; that's how
15 they feed their families. And I think we
16 should at least try to find some other place
17 to do it than right there on the gold mine
18 itself.

19 Thank you very much.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. MOORE: Thank you.

22 Number 13 and 14, 15, and 16 who
23 are ready to speak.

24 MR. BUSSIÈRE: Before we start, I

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 would like you to clear up one thing. I heard
2 a comment in the back. People are asking why
3 people from the Cape are here. Maybe you
4 could tell them why people from the Cape are
5 here.

7 MR. MOORE: Okay, I would be glad
8 to explain why people from the Cape are here,
9 and one other hearing we had people from out
10 of the State of Massachusetts.

11 This is a federal hearing, so that
12 anyone that is a citizen of the United States
13 could be here. So it's not just island, it's
14 not just Cape, it's not just Massachusetts,
15 this is the United States federal hearing on
16 the Cape Wind Project.

17 MR. BUSSIÈRE: Thank you.

18 My names is Rob Bussiere. I am
19 co-founder of Wind Stop, a citizens
20 organization opposed to industrialization of
21 Nantucket Sound. For obvious reasons, a lot
22 of passion, a lot of things you will hear here
23 today, are very, very troubling from the
24 standpoint of where we are and where we are

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 going.

2 But I would like you to see these
3 remarks from a report about Denmark. Denmark
4 seems to be the poster child for wind
5 generation, and I'll read them to you.

6 Denmark has over 6,000 turbines
7 that produce 19 percent of electricity that
8 the country used in 2002, yet no conventional
9 power plant had been shut down.

10 Because of variability of the wind,
11 power plants must be kept running to meet the
12 demands for electricity. They can't be turned
13 on and off as the wind dies and rises. When
14 the wind blows just right is usually at a time
15 when there is a slow demand, so the power they
16 generate is sold to other countries at an
17 extremely discounted price, or the turbines
18 must be shut off.

19 In a report by David J. White to
20 the Utilities Journal in July of 2004, it was
21 reported that 84 percent of western Denmark's
22 wind generated for electricity was exported at
23 a revenue loss.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 For the year 2003, and that for the
2 country as a whole that year, the figure was
3 70 percent. Denmark's electric rate for 2005
4 is now at 29 and a half cents per kilowatt
5 hour, the highest in Europe.

6 The Danish government has cancelled
7 plans for three offshore wind plants planned
8 for 2008, and also scheduled withdrawals of
9 subsidies from existing sites.

10 Well, on another topic. I don't
11 agree with the DEIS's findings regarding the
12 results about age and mortality rate. The
13 blades on these turbines will spin in excess
14 of a hundred miles per hour, and given the
15 migratory habit of our birds, will inevitably
16 result in a higher mortality rate than stated.

17 A couple of facts about studies
18 down in Europe and even in the U.S. In 2002 a
19 study in Spain estimated 11,200 birds of prey,
20 many already in danger, were killed, along
21 with 350,000 bats and three million small
22 birds. Each year these are -- I'm sorry.
23 Each year killed by wind turbines. Also

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 stated was the fact that on average a single
2 turbine kills 20 to 40 birds per year.

3 In two months in West Virginia in
4 the fall of 2003, 2000 bats were killed
5 leaving Back Home Mountain in West Virginia.
6 Continuing researchers found that rate to be
7 typical all year. This will have enormous
8 effect and unknown effect environmentally on
9 the insect population and ultimately on
10 humans.

11 Thank you very much for your time.
12 (Applause.)

13 MR. MOORE: Next speaker?

14 MR. MAHEW: Mr. Chairman, members
15 of your committee, I thank you for the
16 opportunity to speak to you today about the
17 proposed wind farm in the Horseshoe Shoals
18 area of Nantucket Sound.

19 My name is Gregory Mahew; I am a
20 commercial fisherman. My family has lived on
21 Martha's Vineyard since 1642, and many of my
22 ancestors were commercial fishermen. I have a
23 26- year old son who fishes with me and is a

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 partner in our business. I hope with good
2 stewardship there will be many more
3 generations of commercial fishermen from
4 Martha's Vineyard.

5 I first fished the Horseshoe Shoals
6 area in Nantucket Sound 45 years ago, and
7 still fish this area every year. It is the
8 most productive area of Nantucket Sound. The
9 unique shape and shoal waters make it an ideal
10 area for the breeding and growth of many
11 species of marine life, squid, flounder, fluke
12 to name a few.

13 The construction of a wind farm in
14 this area will severely impact fishermen. It
15 has been reported that there will be little
16 impact to commercial fishermen, because not
17 many fish are caught there anyway. This is
18 not correct. For example, through the
19 loggers' program set up by the National Marine
20 Fisherman Service, I reported my landing of
21 squid for just the month of May in 2006 of
22 over 100,000 pounds. I also caught scup,
23 fluke and blue fish. Each year 20 to 40

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 bottom-trawling boats tow this area for squid,
 2 flounder, conch, et cetera.
 3
 4 Considerable sacrifice has been
 5 made by fishermen fishing in Nantucket Sound.
 6 They have cooperated with the efforts of the
 7 Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries, to
 8 have a renewable resource by agreeing to a ban
 9 of mobile gear night fishing in state water, a
 10 maximum length of seventy-two feet for a boat
 11 towing a net in state water, and larger net
 12 size to allow sub-legal fish to escape.
 13 Obviously, this cooperation between the state
 14 and the fishermen was with the goal of having
 15 a viable fishery in this historically
 16 productive area.
 17 There is also a safety benefit for
 18 fishermen and their families to fish close to
 19 home rather than traveling long distances
 20 offshore.
 21 The impact on fishermen with this
 22 wind farm project is not a negligible
 23 consideration. I hope the committee would
 24 reject this private utilization and important

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 public resource which fishermen and the State
 2 of Massachusetts have been striving to ensure
 3 and protect for many years.
 4
 5 Thank you.
 6 (Applause.)
 7 MR. MOORE: I am going to have to
 8 ask you, can you adjust my microphone, please,
 9 so that it's loud?
 10 I am going to ask you to hold your
 11 applause. The more you applaud, the fewer
 12 people get to speak tonight.
 13 So, Number 15.
 14 MS. ISRAEL: 15. Hi, my name is
 15 Barbara Israel. I am a summer resident of
 16 Edgartown, and I have traveled here from New
 17 York City to speak to you and thank you for
 18 being here and listening to us.
 19 During the season Nantucket Sound
 20 is possibly one of the highest traffic areas
 21 in the entire country. We have two islands
 22 that are only accessible by boat or by air.
 23 We have two islands where fog and high winds
 24 are often daily events, making it already

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 challenging to navigate these waters and the
 2 air.
 3
 4 The ferry lines carry around three
 5 million people, passengers, a year. And there
 6 are probably around 400,000 flights that go
 7 across and around Nantucket Sound during the
 8 year.
 9 To me the most serious problem with
 10 the MMS Draft Environmental Impact Statement
 11 is that it does not include any proper
 12 consultation with the agencies that are in
 13 charge of our air and boat safety. It does
 14 not include the terms and conditions from the
 15 Coast Guard, nor the study being done by the
 16 FAA of the Nantucket Sound.
 17 Nantucket Sound has three of the
 18 busiest summer airports and marinas anywhere,
 19 and yet it does not address, the Draft
 20 Environmental Impact Statement does not
 21 address the effect of the turbines on sonar or
 22 radar.
 23 The worst image to me is a search
 24 and rescue mission in the fog, or the wind,

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 trying to avoid the spinning blades that are
 2 over the size of a football field. I feel
 3 there are serious potential dangers to
 4 commercial and general aviation, to
 5 recreational boating and commercial fishing,
 6 that are not evaluated in this report.
 7
 8 A DEIS project, green or otherwise,
 9 isn't worth anything unless it addresses
 10 potential threats to human life.
 11 Thank you.
 12 (Applause.)
 13 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
 14 MR. LINNON: Thank you. I'm of the
 15 opinion that your DEIS understates the hazards
 16 to navigation by the execution of this
 17 project.
 18 There are proponents of this idea
 19 that would have you believe that the, that the
 20 wind farm footprint is so shallow that there
 21 is no traffic there, when in fact 80 percent
 22 of that area is deep enough for the larger
 23 transits here, the motor vessel Eagle, which
 24 has an 11-foot draft. And over 95 percent of

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 it is navigable by boats with six-foot drafts.
 2 So it's not just a little shallow reef that is
 3 navigable, in fact.
 4 You characterize the navigational
 5 impact as minor to moderate; I think it's more
 6 than that. It's a popular area for
 7 sailboaters; it's a site for regular sailing
 8 competitions. More than just Figawi, there
 9 are other things that go on out there.
 10 The Coast Guard addressed a
 11 navigation study of the area in 2004. They
 12 categorize it as a critical waterway. It
 13 notes that the area has extremely foggy
 14 conditions year round; two to three knot
 15 currents, and that thousands of thousands,
 16 their words, of recreational vessels daily
 17 from May to October, and commercial vessels
 18 and ferries year round.
 19 Given the amount of daily traffic,
 20 the prevalence of fog and fairly strong
 21 currents, I disagree that the idea of the
 22 impact of this is just minor to moderate.
 23 Now, my predecessor mentioned the
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Coast Guard's terms and conditions. There is
 2 one there that requires the applicant to
 3 provide a, quote, unquote, "Research analysis"
 4 of the possible effects of the wind farm and
 5 the turbines on radar and navigation
 6 equipment. And it requires that that be
 7 completed prior to beginning construction.
 8 It's specific in that the study
 9 must relate to this particular project, and to
 10 this location. And here is a quote, "Consider
 11 whether or not the turbines, as designed, and
 12 their location, would interfere in any way
 13 with marine communications or navigation
 14 systems or produce radar glitches, shadow
 15 areas or other radar effects that would have a
 16 significant adverse impact on the safety and
 17 navigation." I don't believe that requirement
 18 has been met.
 19 And finally, and the fishermen here
 20 would identify with this, you characterize
 21 this place as not having much search and
 22 rescue activity. I don't know if history is an
 23 accurate predictor of what happens in the
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 future. I think you are limiting access to
 2 the area to search and rescue helicopters at
 3 night and in foggy conditions, and the
 4 fishermen will pay for that.
 5 Thank you.
 6 (Applause.)
 7 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
 8 17 and 18.
 9 MR. PACHICO: Hi, my name is Glenn
 10 Pachico. I am a third-generation fisherman,
 11 and I hope my sons could be the fourth. I
 12 would just like to say for the general public,
 13 I think offshore to the general public is
 14 Horseshoe Shoal, and to a fisherman offshore
 15 is out of sight.
 16 Let's see. I have a real problem
 17 with the shellfish survey that the MMS was
 18 supposed to do. The survey says that they
 19 didn't catch a conch, and the negative impact
 20 on the conch fishery be 199 pounds or so when
 21 the project, when the project was complete.
 22 This survey is wrong and
 23 incomplete. Horseshoe Shoals is covered with
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 shellfish from one end to the other. That
 2 conch fish that they eat, et cetera. It leads
 3 me to believe that the study or the survey is
 4 flawed, which then leads me to believe that
 5 maybe some of the other studies of noise,
 6 vibration, by the MMS, could be flawed, also.
 7 Let's see. And I don't know if the
 8 people that did the survey really know how
 9 sensitive the lateral line of fish are, and
 10 how the MMS could say the impact is going to
 11 be minimal.
 12 The MMS says vibration will be
 13 minimal; noise will be minimal. Maybe to a
 14 person above the water. The bottom -- that --
 15 let's see.
 16 The bottom line is that they have
 17 no idea how noise, vibration, and disturbing
 18 the bottom, hundreds of miles of laying cable,
 19 what it will really do to the fish, the fin
 20 fish and the flat fish. And me being a
 21 fisherman that fishes Horseshoe Shoals, I
 22 really don't want to be working underneath
 23 propellers or electric fence. The fact of the
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 matter is, Cape Wind can't promise me that I
2 will even be able to fish there when they are
3 done, so it's not going to be very safe.

4 In 2001, I bought a lobster license
5 and a conch license, and I bought all the gear
6 that goes with it. I owe for almost all of
7 it. The conch fishery is unique to that area,
8 as they only spawn and grow in the Sound and
9 in Buzzards Bay.

10 Handkerchief Shoal, Horseshoe
11 Shoals, Tuckerman Shoal, all of these have the
12 same criteria to the shellfish and to the fish
13 that swim around there.

14 The studies, I believe, are very
15 flawed with many, many uncertainties that we
16 can't, that we can't experiment with. If I
17 can't access Horseshoe Shoals, Cape Wind will
18 have to pay because --

19 MR. MOORE: You need to finish up
20 here.

21 MR. PACHICO: Because I won't be
22 doomed.

23 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. MOORE: 19?

3 MS. CONKLIN: Good evening. My
4 name is Hilary Conklin, and I want to thank
5 all of you for coming to meet with us.

6 The reason I moved to the island 22
7 years ago is that I loved to look out on the
8 water or be out on the water and savor the
9 natural beauty undisturbed by man, surrounding
10 the island. You don't have to be a fisherman
11 or a sailor to appreciate the unique place we
12 choose to live in.

13 Cape Wind threatens us all in a
14 different way. For me, 130 wind turbines
15 taller than the Statue of Liberty are not
16 inspired beauty or majestic peacefulness with
17 their 180-foot rotating blades and blinking
18 lights. They are giant dollars signs for a
19 private developer who will rape in substitute
20 impact studies, on our dime, on top of the
21 profit.

22 Six million birds migrate through
23 the area of Horseshoe Shoals. These turbines
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 are a danger to them and to aircraft radar.
2 We currently enjoy nature's gift of excellent
3 water quality. Cape Wind will contain 40,000
4 gallons of transformer oil on the ten story
5 electrical service platform, complete with
6 helicopter pad.

7 A number of island commercial
8 fishermen regularly fish the shoals. Your
9 neighbor might be losing his livelihood with
10 just the construction of the wind farm, never
11 mind the potential spill. After all, the Big
12 Dig turned out fine.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. CONKLIN: Circuit Ave. will be
15 doing the Cape Wind shuffle, marching to the
16 multi-time metronome light of excessive
17 pounding of metal on metal piledrivers,
18 forcing these structures into the seabed. Oh,
19 we certainly will be able to hear it across
20 the Sound, and during the years of
21 construction.

22 There is a bright future for wind
23 power, but Cape Wind's proposal is flawed. We
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 don't even get the electricity; it goes into
2 the natural grid.

3 The DEIS omits the cost of the
4 electricity from the wind farm will cost two
5 to three times more than the current wholesale
6 prices. Federal and state taxpayers will pay
7 more than 1.3 billion in tax credits and
8 subsidies to Cape Wind, a private developer.
9 Our tax dollars at work in a private pocket.

10 I think it's costly enough to live
11 here. Does there have to be a cost to the
12 environment, too? The proposed views of the
13 wind farm from Ocean Park over on the Cape
14 turns my stomach. Don't kid yourself, it does
15 rain here. Everyday we will be looking at a
16 water-based factory.

17 There is no benefit to the island.
18 We will suffer. Sealife habitat destruction,
19 danger to bird migration, aircraft radar, boat
20 navigation and property value as many of our
21 stunning views will no longer exist.

22 Stop Cape Wind and their deep
23 pockets now. Your great, great grandchildren
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 will thank you. It's our environment, not
 2 Cape Wind's, not yet.
 3 Thank you.
 4 (Applause.)
 5 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much, I
 6 ask you to hold your applause. We have been
 7 going for about two hours, and it's time for a
 8 15-minute break. But I do think, regardless
 9 of applause for any individual, I do think you
 10 should give yourselves an applause for the
 11 consideration and the thought that you have
 12 put into this issue. So really give yourself
 13 an applause, because you really deserve it.
 14 So take a look at your watch. Come
 15 back in 15 minutes from what your watch reads
 16 right now.
 17 Thank you.
 18 (Off the record.)
 19 MR. MAHEW: My name is Jonathan
 20 Mahew from Chilmark. I grew up in a fishing
 21 family; fished all my life. Been on the
 22 island 11 generations. My family, not I, but
 23 my brother Greg spoke earlier. We both have

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 fishing boats, fished this area extensively.
 2 I will try not to repeat what Greg said
 3 regarding the impacts that it has personally
 4 on us and other fishermen, except to say that
 5 I probably fished at least 80, 85 percent of
 6 every square foot of the area that you are
 7 talking about. It's very rich. Fish spawn,
 8 migrate through. Many species are used, many
 9 fishermen. It's one of the most productive
 10 areas around Martha's Vineyard, within nine
 11 miles, and it's very handy and safe for us to
 12 fish there.
 13 I'd like to bring up a few other
 14 points that, perhaps, Greg didn't get to, and
 15 that is that I have another perspective as
 16 well. Having been a commercial pilot for 28
 17 seasons spotting fish now from the Vineyard,
 18 and flying out down Nantucket Sound on a daily
 19 basis in fact, for 28 seasons, and usually at
 20 about 500 feet, which is, would be quite
 21 dangerous at this point, obviously. Pilots
 22 learn to fly higher, but one mistake will be
 23 one too many when it comes to altitude with

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 that number of airplanes out there.
 2 One of the, some of the things that
 3 have bothered me about this right from the
 4 get-go was that it seemed like there was an
 5 awful lot of positive spin put on these
 6 turbines, but there is a lot of red flags
 7 flying in the breeze when it came to mind.
 8 When I was first listening to them all talk, I
 9 heard about a ten-story transfer station. It
 10 wasn't going to have an impact on any
 11 fishermen, which I knew was pretty erroneous
 12 on my part. You talked about no bird impacts.
 13 We -- I am like "Whoa." We have thousands
 14 upon thousands of the winter seabirds that go
 15 down through Nantucket and Vineyard Sound. I
 16 have been told as high as 80 percent of the
 17 migrating flock.
 18 I do know in the wintertime on
 19 Georges Banks, you don't see the seabirds, the
 20 seabirds on shore, they dive, they fish dive
 21 in relatively shallow water. And I see
 22 thousands. So when you are on the ferry, you
 23 see a block of maybe a thousand eiders and

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 scoters, don't think that Georges Banks are
 2 chockful of that. You won't see 50 out there
 3 in a trip for two weeks.
 4 So the migration of those birds is
 5 very high there. And I have had them in
 6 snowstorms fly into my boat and actually --
 7 it's, you know, they fly into the rigging, and
 8 it's not a very pretty picture when that
 9 happens.
 10 At any rate, I think that we're all
 11 in favor of renewable energy, but this is not
 12 the location. We have an obligation to our
 13 children to get it right, at far as location
 14 now, and not leave them with something that is
 15 in the wrong location.
 16 Thank you.
 17 (Applause.)
 18 MS. BENEFIT: I am Jennifer, and my
 19 husband, Donald Benefit, both our families
 20 have been here and working for generations.
 21 My husband could not be here tonight to
 22 deliver this speech that he prepared. He
 23 said, "I would like to express my concern for

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 the East Coast's largest spawning area for
2 squid, scup and juvenile sea bass." I'm
3 talking about Horseshoe Shoal and Nantucket
4 Sound.

5 Disturbing the bottom of this
6 fragile ecosystem means disrupting the
7 lifecycles of vast numbers of shellfish,
8 including quahogs, mussels, surf and razor
9 clams, and the moon snail. These species all
10 feed the channel welk, not to mention many
11 other fish and mammal species.

12 My husband is one of many people in
13 this area that commercially fish for channel
14 welk. This is a multimillion dollar industry.
15 The Sound, and in particular the Shoals, are
16 the biggest spawning grounds for channel welk.
17 The adults plant their egg sacs into the ocean
18 floor in shallow waters. This area is the
19 main destination for many recreational and
20 charter boat captains, because of the
21 above-mentioned species. These are the
22 species within the food chain, in which
23 striped bass and bluefish feed. They in turn
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 feed us.

2 We are not opposed to renewable
3 energy. Please consider alternative locations
4 for the wind farm. Maybe deeper water where
5 it's not affecting so many people and species
6 in this area.

7 We also wanted to ask just for you
8 to think about what restrictions are going to
9 be put on waters surrounding the towers.

10 Also, I have photographic proof of
11 a female right whale nursing her calf on
12 Horseshoe Shoals, taken by the Coast Guard
13 three and a half miles due east of Cape Poge
14 Light. There are only 300 Wright whales left
15 in the world, and they are federally
16 protected. You are not allowed anywhere near
17 them when they are around, and they are
18 monitored daily and reported upon.

19 This photo was taken July 4th of
20 2004, and I have pictures of the Wright whale
21 nursing its baby right on Horseshoe Shoal.
22 It's important for the whales as well.
23 Inbound and outbound traffic into Boston has
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 been rerouted because of the Wright whale's
2 location in this area.

3 Thank you very much.

4 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
5 Number 21?

6 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 21?

7 MR. MOORE: 21 and can you,
8 whenever you bring your cards up, would you
9 bring them, give them to either Jennifer or
10 over here.

11 Believe me, I will adjust the time;
12 I'm not taking it. I just want to make sure
13 we get your name so we could get it into the
14 record.

15 Would you begin the time? Thank
16 you.

17 MR. HOPKINS: My name is Sam
18 Hopkins. I am going to put my glasses on.
19 The input I provide is based on 30 years of
20 working commercial fisheries. My experience
21 is a licensed merchant marine officer with an
22 unlimited radar and towing endorsement.

23 The ITE, whatever this thing is
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 called, is flawed, all right? Section 9.0 of
2 the EIS draft, Section 61, 9.15 states, "No
3 negative socioeconomic impact." It is
4 understandable that Cape Wind would derive
5 this conclusion, in consideration of the gross
6 inaccuracies and glaring contradictory data
7 that Cape Wind has provided.

8 See appendix 5.4-A, Attachment B,
9 Tables 6 and 3, are a glaring error. "Over 70
10 percent of the stock assessment's in the conch
11 fisheries." I would suggest that this is
12 merely the tip of the iceberg. And that if
13 Cape Wind is not blatantly trying to
14 manipulate the economic impact study, then
15 they certainly -- I can't say that. My kid
16 told me I can't say that.

17 The fishing alone has an X vessel
18 value in excess of the one million dollar
19 mark, and has been the mainstay of its
20 sustainable small boat fisheries for decades,
21 twist and turns, offsets pressure on other
22 less sustainable fisheries.

23 Furthermore, Cape Wind would like
24

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 to use a public resource for their
3 private-for-profit business venture, without
4 benefit or compensation to the people who have
5 been the guardians of this resource, whether
6 state or federal law, clearly impacts our
7 communities.

8 In most of the country,
9 corporations like Cape Wind have to pay
10 compensation to landowners where their
11 turbines are located. This feed can run \$1200
12 per month, with good reason. Because although
13 the actual footprint is small, the actual
14 presence is huge. It comes to about \$1.44
15 million a year. And this is a gift we are
16 giving to Cape Wind.

17 Appendix 5.7-E, stating, "Radar
18 study devalues itself." In your own study,
19 sir, you say that radar evaluation is not a
20 valuable form of evaluation for population;
21 that is what you've done. That area of the
22 sound, west, south and east of Horseshoe
23 Shoals, there are thousands of long-tailed
24 ducks, white-winged and surf scoters,

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 mergansers, goldeneyes, working waters as deep
3 as 90 feet. They rise to boat traffic at
4 night, often obliterating radar screens.
5 There are thousands and thousands of birds
6 that winter feed in the area you are talking
7 about.

8 The ninth representation, Appendix
9 5.10 asks -- are comical at best and don't
10 show the real impact of a turbine rate. Last
11 month I traveled through Lincoln, Kansas,
12 miles of blinking red lights. And I drove for
13 ten minutes at 80 miles an hour through a land
14 based wind turbine. It was disorientating to
15 me in an automobile. I guess I have to stop.

16 MR. MOORE: It's time to stop.

17 MR. HOPKINS: All right.

18 MR. MOORE: Yes, thank you very
19 much.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. MOORE: 22.

22 MS. EVERETT: Yes, 22.

23 My name is Rebecca Everett.

24 I object to the Cape Wind Project.

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 I am in favor of the No Action Alternative.
3 There are less destructive renewable energy
4 options being researched. The Outer
5 Continental Shelf location is in the middle of
6 where we have chosen to co-exist with a marine
7 environment. We have chosen not to live in an
8 industrialized area.

9 I am a resident of Oak Bluffs. My
10 family's heavily-taxed view overlooks the
11 proposed primary site. This project's
12 technical feasibility is doubtful. When wind
13 turbines have broken down and it's not
14 feasible to repair them, it's economically
15 infeasible, this power will cost two to three
16 times the current rate. This private
17 developer, Cape Wind Associates, will function
18 with public subsidies and land. As a citizen,
19 I object.

20 The amount of power generated will
21 not be substantial. It's a poor tradeoff,
22 given the destruction slated, to construct,
23 run and maintain and decommission this power
24 plant. It will be paid for in ways that have

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 been downplayed in the Draft EIS, by those who
3 don't live here.

4 It's deemed negligible damage. The
5 construction is designed to disturb and damage
6 to ocean floor. These wind turbines are
7 notoriously unreliable; there is either too
8 much wind or not enough. You know, they
9 explode if anything hits a blade. The cases
10 can leak the oil. The only thing green about
11 it will be the dollars in the developer's
12 pocket and the dead fish and birds.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. EVERETT: The dead fish and
15 birds washing up on shore.

16 The tourists who help support us
17 will not want to vacation next to a power
18 plant. The EIS finds the decibel level will
19 be negligible. The construction phase will be
20 like a multi-year earthquake. We will hear
21 the droning hum of the turbines, and
22 continuing foghorns.

23 We have the glow of the lights, and
24 all placed in the flight and navigation ways.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 We landowners are restricted in our
2 construction to keep within strict
3 limitations. A plant the size of Manhattan
4 stuck in our fishing grounds contradicts our
5 local laws.

7 As with most industrial climates, a
8 decommissioning in 20 years, the responsible
9 parties will disappear. Thanks, but no
10 thanks, and Nantucket Sound is not for sale.
11 I'm in favor of the No Action Alternative;
12 unplug something. There is a better solution
13 for the energy problem.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. MOORE: The longer you applaud,
16 the less people get to speak. Thank you.

17 MR. TURNER: Good evening. I am
18 Tom Turner, a commercial fisherman from
19 Edgartown, who fishes on Horseshoe Shoals.

20 MR. MOORE: You need to move up a
21 little closer so we could hear.

22 MR. TURNER: I fish for fin or
23 shellfish with trapped or fixed gear.

24 In February of 2008 an informal

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 The men and women surveyed have a
2 combined life experience and observation on
3 the proposed wind farm site, of a thousand and
4 42 years. We feel this qualifies us for a
5 valid opinion on this project.

7 We are owner operators of the
8 commercial fishing fleet on Martha's Vineyard;
9 we have fished every square foot of the
10 proposed site. We are owners of shellfish and
11 fin fish processing facilities. We are owners
12 of wholesale and retail markets, and
13 distribute millions of pounds of Nantucket
14 Sound seafood locally and globally.

15 We are operators of mechanical
16 hydraulic dredges. We are selectmen,
17 harbormasters, shellfish wardens and marine
18 biologists. Our fishing efforts are part of
19 the databases by NOAA Fisheries and
20 Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries to
21 regulate our commercial fisheries. When NOAA
22 and DMF study our fish populations, they turn
23 to us for assistance in tagging and population
24 studies.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 survey was taken of the people directly
2 involved in the commercial fishing industry on
3 Martha's Vineyard. The survey concentrated on
4 members of the community who have fished or
5 presently fish on Horseshoe Shoals, and are
6 the infrastructure of the local industry.

8 They provided the number of years
9 they have been involved in the local fishing
10 industry and support the following statement.

11 "I believe there is a need for alternative
12 energy, but think there are other sites more
13 appropriate than Horseshoe Shoals for a wind
14 farm, that do not currently support a viable
15 commercial fishing industry."

16 All of these people have expressed
17 concern for the impact that the proposed
18 project would have on the marine environment
19 of Horseshoe Shoals. The surveyed people are
20 directly involved in the local commercial
21 fishing industry on Martha's Vineyard, and
22 oppose the proposed wind farm project on
23 Horseshoe Shoals, which would have direct
24 consequences on their livelihoods.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 We have built our families and
2 homes with seafood from Horseshoe Shoals. We
3 are a resilient and important part of the
4 community. We carry on a heritage that
5 directly and indirectly connects us with
6 generations, centuries and thousands of years
7 of fishermen. Long before fishing supported a
8 young nation, fish and shellfish from
9 Nantucket Sound fed our island people.

11 We wish to ensure that future
12 generations will have this opportunity. The
13 proposed wind farm project will certainly
14 compromise this wish. All of us recognize the
15 importance and immediate need for alternative
16 energy. We, all of us feel that there is a
17 better site than the very heart of Nantucket
18 Sound.

19 Thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. MOORE: 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

22 MR. WILSON: My name is James
23 Wilson, commercial fisherman, long time
24 fisherman, fishing for about 25 years. And I

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 would like to say, I don't know who did this
2 study of the bottom, but I would take anyone
3 of you's down there tomorrow and show you what
4 lives down there. There are a lot more than
5 you guys show on your little study, I tell you
6 right now. I catch 85 percent of what I
7 catch, right on that Horseshoe.

8 I trawled every inch of that
9 bottom. I don't know who did your survey, but
10 let me tell you, I would like them to come
11 with me and I will show you what's there.
12 There are a lot more there than what you
13 think, and there are a lot of fishermen around
14 here that depend on that spot.

15 Without that we are all going to be
16 in trouble. That's all I have to say.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. AGNOLI: My name is Jeffrey
19 Agnoli. I am a resident of Edgartown, and
20 educator at this high school, and I oppose the
21 Cape Wind Project.

22 My opposition, as everybody else's,
23 is not based on the technology or its obvious
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 proposal. A private individual and his
2 partners stand to gain an enormous profit
3 from it. With much of the profit coming from
4 subsidies paid to the developer by the public,
5 even as the public is being asked to surrender
6 it's commonly-owned and priceless Nantucket
7 Sound.

8 If we are all in agreement that we
9 need to change in how we think about energy
10 and the environment, then we should be
11 thinking about changing the current model,
12 which has significantly contributed to our
13 gravely endangered environment.

14 What is being proposed here mirrors
15 the old way, whereas with oil and coal and
16 nuclear, large and powerful corporations
17 control production, and use their wealth and
18 political influence to manipulate government,
19 to ensure maximum profits, to reduce their
20 accountability, to discourage real
21 alternatives.

22 Cape Wind is based on a greener
23 technology, but relies on public giveaways and
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 benefits. And I will add that the opposition
2 is not based on selfish, territorial
3 privilege, the way it has been depicted so
4 often. Most opponents are working people who,
5 if they do own a home, rest assured, it
6 doesn't have a water view.

7 This -- no one here is opposed to
8 working hard for safe, renewable,
9 non-polluting energy, but this proposal
10 actually doesn't work hard enough. It avoids
11 the real work that has to be done. I'll get
12 to that in a second, but first I would like to
13 say, the opposition is based legitimately on
14 crucial issues on the proposed project's
15 impact on fisheries, wildlife, navigation,
16 recreation and most importantly, the sanctity
17 of one of the last remaining wilderness areas.

18 I believe there are many strong
19 reasons why this is perhaps the right energy,
20 but in the definite wrong place, and it's
21 being done in the wrong way.

22 Additionally, opposition, including
23 mine, involves the economic basis of this
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 taxpayer subsidies. I don't question the
2 integrity of the developers or their
3 supporters. They are only playing by the
4 rules of the game as it is currently set up.
5 But for the sake of the future, those rules
6 need to be changed as well.

7 Real change will come when all
8 levels of government exert their full efforts
9 to benefiting all citizens, instead of the
10 powerful few. New sources of sustainable
11 energy are exceptional places to start with
12 this new effort. This initiative and the
13 intelligence of private individuals should be
14 rewarded, but not at the public's expense.

15 If Cape Wind is only feasible when
16 built in a public wilderness area such as
17 Nantucket Sound, then perhaps what is needed
18 is a nonprofit alliance of government and
19 industry groups who could use this space or
20 better suited space to generate public energy.

21 Thank you.

22 (Applause.)

23 MR. MOORE: 26?
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

MS. COLE: Hi. My name is Kaysea Cole. I am the communications coordinator for the Vineyard Conversation Society. We're a 43-year old nonprofit environmental organization, dedicated to conserving the character of the Island and its natural resources, including conservation of energy resources.

I think everyone in this room can agree on two things: First, to curtail the worst impacts of global climate change requires deployment of an arsenal of renewable energy technologies, including wind. And second, that if we are to succeed, we must address conservation and efficiency, the demand reduction side of electricity use. This EIS process offers an opportunity to advance both those goals.

In the category of impact on socioeconomic resources, VCS therefore believes it is absolutely essential that the Final EIS address the demand side of the energy equation in a significant way.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

Conservation and efficiency is the only way our region will truly become a leader in energy. Efficiency reduces the impact of peak demand on the electric grid, reduces the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere, and is highly cost-effective compared to the alternative of constructing new generating capacity like this project.

The Draft EIS cites MMS jurisdiction under the 2005 Energy Policy Act, a statute which provides that 27 percent of profits come back to the state. VCS believes strongly that the Final EIS must more clearly address the details of those payments. If the project proceeds to permitting, a significant portion of those profits must come back to the Cape and Islands earmarked for energy efficiency and conservation programs administered through a new or existing entity. They must not get lost in the state general fund.

This point represents common ground for all of us. The developer, legislators and

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

the citizens of the communities affected by the development will need to work together to make that happen if the project proceeds. We know that demand for energy will increase four-fold this century. It makes no sense to build new supply, new generating capacity, without addressing demand reduction.

Thank you.
(Applause.)

MS. PLESSER: Good evening. My name is Barbara Plessler, and I will be addressing the visual impact of the Cape Wind Project.

I am a two-year resident of Oak Bluffs, and a 35-year resident of Washington, D.C. I am here tonight to represent the artistic and museum communities of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, each of which have rich, long-standing and vibrant and artistic traditions inspired by the natural beauty which abounds here.

I am an amateur artist and retired

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

museum professional. I worked at the Library of Congress in Washington for 18 years as a conservator of works of art on paper. In this capacity I had the privilege of restoring treasured artifacts in the Library of Congress.

For me, the intensely negative visual impact of the Cape Wind Project is analogous to posting commercial billboards along the mall in Washington, or hanging neon signs along the rim of the Grand Canyon.

A documentary film currently airing on a local cable channel, Plum TV, celebrates striped bass fishing along the New England shoreline. A section of this film is devoted to celebrating iconic works of American art by Winslow Homer and Edward Hopper. Along the coast of Gloucester. He's the one that painted Gloucester, which many of us can see in our mind's eye.

Countless artists have been inspired by the unspoiled beauty of Nantucket Sound over the generations, and thousands of

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 tourists come here over the summer to refresh
2 or renew themselves in a totally
3 non-industrial environment of unparalleled
4 beauty.

5 The DEIS treatment of visual
6 resources is totally inadequate. Esthetic
7 impacts to the hundreds of recreational
8 resources, and more than 120 miles of
9 shoreline that potentially have open views of
10 the proposed project, are largely unassessed.

11 The DEIS recognizes Cape Cod's
12 dependence on tourists and recreation, and
13 that the high scenic quality of Cape Cod's
14 natural and cultural resources is an important
15 factor to its popularity as a tourism and
16 recreation destination. However, there is no
17 assessing on how the scenic degradation caused
18 by the proposed project may affect the local
19 economy.

20 The DEIS also inaccurately reports
21 the visual impact assessment results. The
22 technical report investigating the visual
23 impacts of the Cape Wind Project found that
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 every location with a view of the project
2 would be quote, unquote, "adversely affected".

3 This report evaluated the view of
4 the project from 23 locations. Of these,
5 there was no view of the project from three
6 locations; three additional sites were not
7 evaluated because, quote, "no historic
8 properties were affected," unquote. The view
9 from all 17 of the remaining locations were
10 determined to have an adverse effect from the
11 wind turbines.

12 This shows how severely the impact
13 would be on locations as far as 14 miles away.
14 But when the results of this report was
15 presented, most of these were totally reversed
16 and labeled as no adverse impact.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

19 Let me just check. 29, 30? You
20 are 28? 28?

21 MR. HENDERSON: 28.

22 MR. MOORE: 31, 32, 33 and 34?

23 Thank you. Please proceed.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. HENDERSON: My name is Philip
2 Henderson. I am a homeowner in Vineyard
3 Haven. I believe that we need to construct
4 this project and to construct it as soon as
5 possible. It's not perfect; no project ever
6 is. And it is not going to solve all of our
7 problems. No project is ever going to do that
8 either, but it would be a big step in the
9 right direction.

10 Global warming is more extensive
11 and more devastating than we could even
12 conceive. We need to cut our use of fossil
13 fuels dramatically, and we need to do it now.
14 Here and now. I hope we will have the
15 intelligence and the courage to do what we can
16 do for the globe, to discharge our own
17 responsibility. Maybe some day we will even
18 make NIMBY stand for Now In My Day.

19 Thank you very much.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. MOORE: 29? And 30, if you
22 will be ready also.

23 MR. WOODRUFF: Bob Woodruff, West
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Tisbury.

2 If a struggling diary farmer in
3 Michigan can earn \$10,000 a year by leasing a
4 few square feet of crop land to a turbine
5 company, why on earth should a commercial
6 fisherman in Massachusetts have his or her
7 fishing grounds threatened by the same
8 turbine?
9

10 If a greenhouse grower in
11 Massachusetts needs electricity to light his
12 greenhouse in the dead of winter so he can
13 have fresh greens not shipped from California
14 at great environmental and financial cost, and
15 the farmer is willing to sell surplus power to
16 the utility in the summer, why risk putting
17 wind turbines in potentially hurricane
18 destructive waters on Nantucket Sound?

19 The risk assessment in the DEIS
20 fails to anticipate the increase in frequency
21 and intensity of severe storms, as climate
22 change dramatically increases over the coming
23 years. Anyone who doubts this should speak to
24 skippers of super tankers or super freighters,

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 as I have done recently. In the past,
2 deckloads of containers were being swept
3 overboard by severe storms on medium-sized
4 vessels. Now they're beginning to lose
5 containers from super freighters. This just
6 may have implications for inshore waters over
7 the next century, and structures such as Cape
8 Wind proposes, including the platform holding
9 40,000 gallons of lubricating oil for the
10 turbines.

11 If we're really committed to
12 tackling climate change instead of having this
13 hearing here today, we would be having
14 workshops in every region of the country, led
15 by the very best experts in their field,
16 discussing how we can implement wind, solar,
17 and other measures, in a rational and
18 carefully planned way that will maximize the
19 reduction of greenhouse gases in the shortest
20 possible time. The global village must act,
21 and act soon. But let's have a real strategy.

22 The western states have millions of
23 acres of federal lands set aside by
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 county across the nation --

2 MR. MOORE: Finish up, please.

3 MR. WOODRUFF: -- and countless
4 other places such as this are explored, we
5 implore you to deny this application. The
6 federal government must take the leadership
7 position.

8 MR. MOORE: Sorry, your time is up.
9 You need to finish up. Thank you very much.
10 (Applause.)

11 MS. PARKER: Good evening, again.
12 My name is Audra Parker, and I am a director
13 at the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound.
14 While I was not planning to speak tonight, I
15 feel it is important to establish for the
16 record and for the concerned people in this
17 room, that this project would be extremely
18 costly.

19 You have heard from the fishermen
20 that earn their livelihood in Nantucket Sound,
21 this project would hurt their business and
22 hurt their families. The DEIS estimates an
23 absurdly low impact to the commercial fishing
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 far-sighted conservationists nearly a century
2 ago. By contrast, the east has limited
3 dedicated lands, and especially on the coast
4 where land values are prohibitive. Our
5 wilderness is in the sea. We recreate on it
6 and in it. We look out at mountainous
7 cresting storm waves with the same awe that
8 westerners gaze upon the snow-capped peaks of
9 the Rockies, the Sierras, and the Cascades.

10 We fish on it, both recreationally
11 and commercially. We suffer the consequences
12 of our bad judgment in overfishing the
13 resource, and from bad leadership in
14 Washington and regionally, resulting in bad
15 management of the fishery, something we hope
16 will soon change.

17 Until potential wind power sites
18 such as the federally-owned land along the
19 Cape Cod Canal, the Massachusetts Military
20 Reservation, Otis Air Force Base, the
21 thousands of acres of wide median strips along
22 our federal highways, the land forever altered
23 by mining, the retired landfills in every
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 community. Only \$15,000 total to all the
2 commercial fishermen over the life of the
3 project.

4 Yesterday in Nantucket we heard
5 from the Massachusetts Fishermen's
6 Partnership, an umbrella organization of 19
7 fishing groups. They estimated the impact of
8 \$8 million, just to mobile gear fishermen, if
9 the area remains open to fishing. In the case
10 that it's restricted, this figure climbs to
11 \$13 million dollars, not the \$15,000 that the
12 DEIS claims for all the sentiments, some of
13 much which were represented here tonight.

14 And the cost of this project
15 extends far beyond the fishermen. Many think
16 because the wind is free, the cost of the
17 power would be low, but in fact with a capital
18 cost of over \$1 billion and rising, the cost
19 of generation is high. This is expensive
20 power. The DEIS shows the cost to be \$122 for
21 megawatt hour. This compares to regional
22 southeastern Massachusetts's wholesale price
23 of \$66 per megawatt hour or double the market
24

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 price after significant subsidies. Before
3 subsidies the cost is closer to \$190 per
4 megawatt hour, or triple the wholesale market
5 price. The cost of this power is high, and
6 someone is going to have to pay for it if it's
7 built.

8 Yesterday Standard & Poor released
9 a report that said we may be facing a consumer
10 backlash over cost to increase power supply
11 from wind and other renewable sources. They
12 are valuing that this is high cost and not low
13 cost power. And we all already have seen
14 several offshore projects cancelled because
15 consumers were unwilling to bear the cost.

16 After six years or more of studies
17 on wind, we finally know the cost of
18 generation is high, but we still don't know
19 how this project would affect our electric
20 bills. Would it raise them \$10 per month or
21 \$25 per month or even \$50 per month? The
22 public has a right to know this very basic
23 information before we allow a private
24 developer to exploit our communal resource and

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 us any money.

3 I'm insulted by the fact that
4 somebody would tell me that the world is
5 watching us. Because the world isn't watching
6 us anymore. They are just going, wondering
7 what we are going to shove down their throats,
8 the way our government shoves things down out
9 throats.

10 I thought Mass. Marine Fisheries
11 was to protect and bring back the fisheries.
12 And until you see as many boats as I did when
13 I was a kid sailing up and down the Sound,
14 going out and making a living, there were a
15 lot of people whose wives came out of the
16 hatch, I don't think you should put any other
17 company out there.

18 I just never thought it would get
19 to this point; I never did. I thought better
20 heads and clearer heads would prevail. But
21 once you get involved in the government, you
22 don't know what you're going to end up with.

23 I'm definitely here to state, I
24 think Tom gave you a good plan. You know,

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 hurt our fishermen.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

6 Next?

7 MR. LARSEN: Hello. My name is Dan
8 Larsen. I have lived here my whole life. My
9 family are all fishermen, and my friends, and,
10 you know, I feel a little bit -- I didn't
11 think I would be speaking at the third hearing
12 you have had on the Island, because I never
13 thought it would go that far. I never thought
14 Mass. Marine Fisheries would really sell
15 anybody out the way they have.

16 If you look around at the
17 fishermen, you know, he has to fill out
18 things, less fish, less days at sea. How in
19 the world they could put that on Horseshoe
20 Shoal and take the livelihood away from these
21 guys, after they have already asked them to
22 give up so much, is beyond me. And a private
23 organization, too. You know, with no
24 guarantees of what this is going to do, save

1 Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

2 move over to Otis; it won't bother anybody,
3 and more power to you. And I hope you get it
4 down to what we were paying, \$50 a month for
5 electricity, because you are not going to do
6 it in the Sound. And enough is enough. You
7 know, there is no more fish, and the only
8 thing that's going to be -- the next thing to
9 be extinct is not going to be the piping
10 plover, it will be the commercial fisherman
11 and the way of life. We have already lost
12 enough fabric in this island, we don't need to
13 lose anymore.

14 Thank you.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. MOORE: Next?

17 MR. FOSTER: My name is Mark
18 Foster. I am a summer resident of Aquinnah,
19 Massachusetts. And before I actually start
20 in, I just want to say, the problems that I
21 have with the DEIS really pale in comparison
22 to a lot of problems other guys here have and
23 women. It really seems like their lives are
24 really at stake here, and I really hope that

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 you guys take a long and thorough
2 investigation into the entire process, and
3 really look at it, because you owe them that
4 much, at least.

5 As with the 2004 DEIS, the parts of
6 the 2008 Cape Wind DEIS that address bird
7 impacts, are almost entirely based on reports
8 that are prepared and written by Cape Wind or
9 its contractors, and in many cases Cape Wind's
10 conclusions are found verbatim in the DEIS.
11 This inspires no confidence that either MMS or
12 its own contractor conducted any independent
13 assessment of bird impacts, and casts serious
14 doubt on the objectivity of the DEIS. A
15 primary concern with the DEIS, as regards bird
16 impacts, is that the field studies conducted
17 by Cape Wind contractors were inadequate and
18 biased.

19 Assessments of risks to birds are
20 consistently understated. Review by one
21 well-respected outside avian expert of the
22 risks to threatened and endangered species,
23 say that Cape Wind's experts are too low by a
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 factor of 20. And in fact, far more birds are
2 likely to be killed by the wind turbines than
3 stated in the DEIS.

4 For this reason MMS's
5 categorization of potential impacts to marine
6 birds, including the federally-listed roseate
7 tern and common tern, should be revised from
8 negligible impact to minor to moderate.

9 The current DEIS also lacks
10 information to how birds react to turbines,
11 and how these reactions change during foul
12 weather when birds are at greater risk. Even
13 small changes in annual survival rates of
14 endangered species like roseate terns and
15 piping plovers, could cause serious and
16 irreversible decline for these species.

17 The executive summary of the DEIS
18 sets out four impact levels for categorizing
19 biological resources, including marine and
20 coastal birds, from negligible to major. The
21 basis for these categorizations by the MMS is
22 very unclear, making it difficult for anyone
23 to accept this arbitrary and unsupported
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 assignment of impacts.

2 In conclusion, the avian section of
3 the DEIS continues to be deficient in several
4 respects. The impact of the project to
5 endangered species could be significant and
6 actually affect two species, the roseate tern,
7 and the piping plover. I urge you to correct
8 deficiencies in the DEIS, and address
9 remaining data gaffs before filing a Final
10 Environmental Impact Statement.

11 Finally, your report confirms that
12 endangered species will or could in fact be
13 killed, and I just wonder how is this at all
14 negligible to having a species that's
15 endangered, killed? And how is this not in
16 violation of the Endangered Species Act?

17 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
18 (Applause.)

19 MR. MOORE: So which number are
20 you?

21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 34.

22 MR. MOORE: 33, 34, 35?

23 AUDIENCE MEMBER: He's 35.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. MOORE: Is there a 32 out here?
2 32 must have left.

3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: No, 32 is here.

4 MR. MOORE: Go ahead, yes.

5 MR. BURTON: Hi. My name is Jessie
6 Burton. I am an Islander, sailor, fisherman.
7 I graduated high school here in '04.

8 A lot has been said tonight, so I
9 am going to skip it go to the problems I have
10 with the DEIS. Page 88 is talking about
11 maintenance with the wind turbines. Talks
12 about five maintenance days per year; two
13 expected, three unexpected. This equates to
14 630 maintenance days per year for the wind
15 farm. Later on that page it goes to state, I
16 quote, "Experience has shown that wind speeds
17 must be less than 17.9 miles an hour to
18 receive access to the wind turbine
19 generators."
20

21 Well, this may be good and fine,
22 but later in the DEIS report it says on Page
23 69, "The average wind speed of Nantucket Sound
24 is 19.75 miles an hour." What this means to

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 me is that these towers won't be worked on
2 when they break down. So this plant could
3 never run at optimum efficiency, which means
4 more money and expensive electricity.

5 Also in the study it states,
6 "6-inch ice buildup on the towers," and that
7 is what they have been tested to stand. In
8 1977 over three feet of ice piled up between
9 Nantucket Sound and the Cape. What would
10 something like this do to the wind farm?
11 Knock over your 40,000 gallon transformer?
12 All 130 turbines? As late as 2003 major ice
13 floes have prevented steamships from running.

14 Also, in the decommissioning phase,
15 earlier tonight, Rodney spoke, that everything
16 would be cleared out. However, in the report
17 it clearly states that 130 turbines would only
18 be cut off six to 15 feet below the sea level
19 and forever remaining in Nantucket Sound. I
20 feel this is too high a price to pay for only
21 20 years of service.

22 Thank you.
23 (Applause.)
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 It will continue to rise and go down, but most
2 likely it will go higher.

3 I am involved in investments, and I
4 hear from the pundits that it's not
5 outrageous. That at some point the price for
6 a barrel of oil might go to \$300, which would
7 be almost equivalent to what they pay in
8 England for gasoline now. But the one thing,
9 the one fact I want to tell you, is the price
10 of wind, whether it be 20 years ago, today, or
11 20 years hence, is to be zero. Wind costs
12 nothing, and you don't have to go to Saudi
13 Arabia to get it.

14 Thank you very much.
15 (Applause.)

16 MR. MOORE: Hold your applause,
17 please.

18 Yes?

19 MR. FRIED: Good evening. My name
20 is Chris Fried. I live in Tisbury in a solar
21 home and I rode my bicycle here. I'm an
22 engineer, and I have been involved with energy
23 systems for environmental impacts for about 30
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. MOORE: I have got a question.
2 What are we going to do about the applause,
3 because it is taking a lot of time?

4 AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's not taking a
5 lot of time.

6 MR. MOORE: Okay. So Number -- is
7 32 here?

8 No? 33? 33, 34, 35, and is 36
9 here? 37, 38 and 39.

10 MR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

11 MR. RUSCZYK: Good evening. My
12 name is Ken Rusczyk, and I have been living in
13 Oak Bluffs since 1973. I was on the board of
14 selectmen for nine years and chairman for
15 three years. And I have heard much debate.
16 We could debate all night long, whether the
17 windmills are a disaster for birds and boats
18 and airplanes, but one thing that is not
19 debatable is that two days ago the price of a
20 barrel of oil went to \$107.70. Yesterday it
21 went to a \$180.80. And today it broke a new
22 record as to what it is. The price of both
23 coal and natural gas and oil will fluctuate.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 years.

2 In my opinion, your report does a
3 good job in answering the big question that's
4 on most people's mind. That question is, what
5 might happen if we build the wind farm?

6 But as you know, there is another
7 big question that must not be ignored, the one
8 that asks what might happen if we don't build
9 the wind farm. And you do somewhat address
10 this question in your report. You begin by
11 saying that if we take no action, if we don't
12 build the wind farm, we will likely build new
13 power plants fueled by oil, gas and coal.
14 Incorrectly saying that nuclear power plants
15 are not feasible and economic in New England.

16 In Section 3 you review the
17 consequences of building new fossil fuel
18 plants, saying that they will increase
19 emissions of air pollutants such as carbon
20 dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and mercury. And
21 you point out that these will trigger more
22 illnesses in our population, especially
23 children and the elderly.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 You also address CO2, pointing out
2 that levels of it will increase in that it is
3 not greenhouse gas. But you don't flesh out
4 this statement. You don't make it crystal
5 clear just how damaging and dangerous climate
6 change really is and how renewable energy
7 devices such as wind turbines can help
8 stabilize the climate, and how according to
9 the experts we have only a ten-year window of
10 opportunity to take action. Please include
11 these facts in your final report.

12 Moving on. You mention that fossil
13 fuel power plants are detrimental to
14 vegetation and wildlife; that they use large
15 quantities of water and produce solid waste.
16 Please tell the complete story about coal
17 mining, especially mountain top removal and
18 the environmental destruction that is causing
19 in places like West Virginia and other parts
20 of Appalachia.

21 And my last comment is triggered by
22 your statement on Page 274, Section 5. You
23 say, "In addition to pollution concerns, the
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 CAPTAIN DOUGLAS: Thank you for
2 listening to us.

3 I'm a little amazed. I didn't ever
4 think that the permitting process would drag
5 on for this long. The first time I heard this
6 project in the woodwork, I couldn't believe my
7 ears. And the one thing that is most obvious
8 this evening, I think, and people miss the
9 basic problem, not that we don't want clean
10 power, of course we do. We've got to find
11 ways to find it. But if you are in the real
12 estate business on the Vineyard, what is the
13 most important item?

14 Location, location, location. And
15 this is the wrong place.

16 So many people here have talked
17 eloquently here about why. What you don't
18 want to sacrifice is one of the finest fishing
19 grounds on the eastern seaboard. That would
20 seem somewhat significant, but I am a little
21 unclear about what the gentleman on the left
22 said earlier in the day, that this wind farm
23 is nine miles from the Vineyard. The
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 U.S. currently depends heavily on foreign oil
2 supplies. And this reliance, coupled with
3 lethal instability in primary oil producing
4 nations, presents tempered concern with the
5 long-term reliability and economic stability
6 of an oil-fired energy facility."

7 Please rewrite this so that
8 everyone clearly and fully understands your
9 message which I think is, or at least should
10 be, "If we don't harness wind and other
11 renewable energy sources starting now, we will
12 burn increasing amounts of oil. And the more
13 oil we burn, the more lives we will lose
14 fighting over dwindling oil supplies."

15 (Applause.) Thank you.

16 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

17 What number now, 38? Okay 39?

18 Are you 38 or 39?

19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: He is 37.

20 MR. MOORE: Okay. 37, 37?

21 MR. BRIGGS: I'm 39.

22 MR. MOORE: Okay. 37? We always
23 have trouble with new math.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 southwest corner of the wind farm is five
2 miles from Cape Poge.

3 And one thing that most people
4 don't talk about is the fact that you have
5 visual pollution of the most beautiful
6 pristine body of water on the eastern
7 seaboard, and that is something that you are
8 going to throw away? To throw it away to
9 produce a quick fix? Everybody seems to feel
10 that they got to give away something. Why are
11 we feeling unhappy that we are going to do
12 this and it might cause problems? We have got
13 to buckle down and pick a price. This is one
14 area you don't destroy for fuel, for a way to
15 generate the power.

16 And the one thing that people don't
17 mention much is that the only reason that Cape
18 Wind picked this piece of property for
19 installing this wind farm is because it was
20 free; there were no controls on it. This was,
21 beat all regulations. The state -- you can't
22 build anything like this in the sanctuary of
23 Cape Cod Bay. You can't do it within three
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 miles of the whole State of Massachusetts, but
2 this was a rip-off. There were no
3 regulations, and it's the only reason they
4 went ahead up there.

5 And of course one thing people
6 should also remember, and it has been brought
7 up several times, is talk about free wind.
8 This is definitely not free, because you're
9 all individually going to pay millions of
10 dollars for the subsidies and tax write-offs
11 that this corporation is going to get. This
12 is a private enterprise, in it only for the
13 money.

14 And this gentleman, I can't say his
15 name, who is the president, at this point in
16 time is engineering or building an oil-fired
17 power plant in the northern part of Boston.

18 This is such a crazy operation.
19 The only word I can describe it is this is an
20 abomination. To produce it in Nantucket Sound
21 is an abomination, and there are a million
22 reasons not to do it. And reasons that you
23 should don't stand up to scrutiny at all.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 tonight.

2 You know, I learned a little bit
3 about public trusts and the fact that this
4 goes back to the Magna Carta and the U.S.
5 Constitution that says we all have the
6 God-given right to enjoy our natural
7 resources, not to be exploited by one single
8 company. I sort of thought, well, I could
9 justify that as modest, but it doesn't sit
10 well.

11 I started to look at the fact that
12 the feds unfortunately don't have any
13 statutory regulations in place as of now to
14 regulate offshore renewable energy. I thought
15 this is sort of putting the ox before the
16 cart. And I don't know, I mean, is that sort
17 of a philosophical minor impact or is it
18 really minor?

19 And then I thought to myself, what
20 about this fishing? You know, I look at
21 Mayhews and I look at Vanderhoops. You can't
22 eat a piece of fish on this island without one
23 of those families touching it. I think to

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. BRAGONIER: It's a tough one to
3 follow, Captain Douglas, well said.

4 My name is Dean Bragonier. I am
5 program director of Nantucket Soundkeeper here
6 on Martha's Vineyard. That is a program of
7 the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound. I
8 was the one responsible for the energy
9 conservation program which our friend in the
10 ten-gallon hat so eloquently referred to it in
11 his sonnet as being a fruitless endeavor. I
12 beg to differ.

13 That being aside, I would like to
14 comment on the fact that before I joined the
15 alliance, I was quite ambivalent, and I
16 thought to myself, you know, wind, sacrificing
17 Nantucket Sound, as some of the proponents of
18 Cape wind have said, you know, it may be worth
19 the sacrifice. The symbolism may be worth the
20 sacrifice. But I tried to make an educated
21 decision. I did my homework and I started to
22 think about it and I started to weigh those
23 modest impacts that have been referred to

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 myself, is it a minor impact? I don't want to
2 see those guys go out of business. I like
3 them.

4 I think to myself, there is this
5 one group of people that really got exploited
6 for, I don't know, a few hundred years, and
7 that is the Native Americans. These are the
8 folks who, they are the People of the First
9 Light. Why? Because they watch that sunrise
10 in the horizon; the first people on the
11 Eastern Seaboard. Is it a minor impact to
12 take away the religious and the sacred essence
13 of their namesake?

14 And I started to think, you know,
15 these modest impacts are not modest, and what
16 we are looking at is potentially one of the
17 greatest impacts on the environmental
18 movement.

19 We're in Massachusetts. We
20 represent the enlightened environmentalist.
21 There is still a country out there that
22 doesn't believe there is global warming. If
23 we build this thing, it is going to have such

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 a negative impact on the environmental
2 movement, because we are going to look like
3 fools when it is decommissioned and the
4 fishing is ruined. And please, please, don't
5 hurt the green environmental movement.

6 I am making this board decision.
7 Cape Wind is the wrong step in the right
8 direction. Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. MOORE: 39?

11 MR. BRIGGS: 39.

12 MR. MOORE: 40, 41, 42 and 43,
13 please.

14 MR. BRIGGS: Hello. I'm Michael
15 Briggs, and this is an issue of renewable
16 resources.

17 You're considering putting a
18 renewable resource electret on top of a
19 renewable resource being specific; that is
20 kind of counterproductive the way I see it.

21 You are also building a large
22 structure in the water, which is harder than
23 building it on land. I believe the only
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 zone of the airport. Even though I have a
2 letter from the selectmen of West Tisbury
3 stating that I can build a windmill 65 feet
4 high, the FAA says they don't. They own the
5 air over my land and 35 feet, so the project
6 sort of came to an end.

7 I'm against this project in the
8 Horseshoe Shoals. First of all, it's -- it
9 belongs to the public. Otis Air Force Base is
10 a place that has been ruined by degreaser, and
11 there is a plume of degreaser oil wrecking the
12 water table there, and you can have all kinds
13 of accidents there and it probably wouldn't
14 add much to the damage of what has already
15 been done.

16 I believe that moving out of the
17 Horseshoe Shoals to Otis Air Force Base, you
18 would lose about 12 percent in power to do
19 with the wind, but since I can't go 65 feet
20 high with my windmill, I don't think you could
21 go 35 feet. And you know, it still is
22 worthwhile. So you know, there are
23 compromises.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 reason they are doing that is, or proposing to
2 do that is because they believe that you will
3 let them and I hope you won't.

4 Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. JONES: I'm Malcolm Jones. I
7 have lived here for 50 years in West Tisbury
8 on the south side, at a farm. I also built a
9 windmill, and it would pump maybe on a good
10 day 20,000 gallons a day. I had two ponds and
11 a little stream, and I learned a lot about
12 things.
13

14 Later on I built one with a
15 vertical shaft. Got it from -- the idea from
16 some old-timers from the '20s that they used
17 to have a windmill that they saw in Woodard.
18 And so I found that and copied that. And the
19 plan was to make one that I could --
20 essentially, I'm a machinist, and I could
21 electric weld. When the wind blew 30 miles an
22 hour, to be entire, be independent. It's a
23 good feeling to have some control.
24

However, I live on the approach

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 I went to the meeting of Cape Wind
2 about a month ago at the Katherine Cornell
3 Hall. And the main speaker was asked, what
4 speed will the windmill be built to take? And
5 he mentioned that it was a Category 4
6 hurricane.
7

8 And in the same breath he said that
9 we are finding information that the 1938
10 hurricane was actually a Category 3. And that
11 got my attention, and my ear, because right on
12 the South Shore here there is a -- there is a,
13 there is still an alluvial fan left over from
14 the 1938 hurricane.

15 And thank you very much.

16 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. REAGAN: Thank you, Mr.

19 Chairman, members of the committee. Thank you
20 for the opportunity to speak today.

21 Most of the stuff I was going to
22 say has already been said about three or four
23 times, so maybe I could be a little
24 philosophical here and recite maybe a few

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 sayings that a great man told me once, and
2 "It's a lot easier to be one way or the other
3 for an issue when it's not your hog being
4 gored." And saying that, "It's a still wind
5 indeed that doesn't blow somebody some good."

6 This is a major, major project that
7 Cape Wind is undertaking. There are proposals
8 for different areas that need to be looked at
9 more closely because of the impact it will
10 have on us, and not just on the Islands, but
11 on the Cape and the rest of the state and the
12 people who come and visit us from all over.

13 We need to look at this closer. We
14 need to have a new Environmental Impact
15 Statement done that is credible, so that there
16 is transparency, which your organization is
17 supposed to provide to the public, and I don't
18 see it happening right now. This is just
19 business as usual, and it has got to stop.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. MOORE: Number 42, please. 43,
22 4, 45, and 46.

23 MR. PALMER: My name is Andy

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 voice of urgency.

2 We are running out of time.
3 Standing outside in the cold talking about the
4 threats to the fishing industry shook my
5 resolve to say that, but I am compelled to the
6 microphone by the concept of the greater good.
7 Here's a short quote from the Union of
8 Concerned Scientists "Recent UCS analysis has
9 identified that to insure just a 50/50 chance
10 of avoiding the worst consequences of global
11 warming, and even if the rest of the world
12 does its part, the U.S. must cut emissions by
13 at least 80 percent below 2000 levels by
14 mid-century."

15 Achieving this level of emissions
16 reductions requires quick and dramatic action.
17 We are running out of time. If Cape Wind is
18 built, it will have been more than eight years
19 since the process began. That's high school
20 and four years of college, two presidential
21 terms. It is approximately one-fifth of the
22 way to the point of no return on global
23 warming.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Palmer. I live in Chilmark.

2 A good and bad thing about Town
3 meetings is that I listen and often find out,
4 end up modifying, sometimes reversing the
5 position that I walk in with. And I tell you
6 right now, my stomach is in kind of a knot
7 after all this testimony, I think. It's not
8 the quahog that SOS fed me outside.

9 I don't understand why there is
10 such a discrepancy between the report and what
11 the fishing community is, is speaking about
12 tonight. That -- I guess I didn't come
13 prepared enough, or something, but I, that's
14 -- nevertheless, I am going to continue,
15 because I came here filled with something to
16 say, and I'm going to do it anyway, but I'm
17 standing in support of Cape Wind.

18 Like most people here, not
19 everybody, I paid to come here this afternoon
20 by giving up a chunk of my time, and at the
21 gas pump. I didn't cough up nearly \$4 a
22 gallon so I could hear my own quavering voice
23 or stomach growl, but rather add my small

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 In the meantime, how much has the
2 cost of oil risen? How much have we
3 sacrificed in Iraq to ensure that the oil flow
4 won't be interrupted?

5 My family won't be personally
6 benefiting from the forecast savings and
7 electric costs, we have the good fortune to be
8 looking out at the ugly solar heat panels. I
9 think windmills are a whole lot better
10 looking.

11 Finally, I admit I am putting a lot
12 of trust on the studies that predict very
13 little long-term effect on the fisheries. I
14 sincerely hope that trust is not misplaced.

15 Thank you very much.

16 (Applause.)

17 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you for
18 coming to our island. A lot of us don't get
19 out much, and some of the opinions reflect
20 that, I think.

21 "Why have we not been able to get
22 together as a nation and resolve our serious
23 energy problem?" Those were words spoken in

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 1979 by then President Jimmy Carter. I began
2 to think about that.

3 As a nation, we have been blessed
4 with a great abundance, and for the last three
5 centuries, we have been consuming our
6 birthright by an ever increasing rate. Some
7 say an alarming rate.

8 We once had an abundance of oil in
9 the country, and I would like to add, we once
10 also had an abundance of fish. But in 1970
11 our domestic oil production peaked, and the in
12 last 30 years U.S. production has fallen by
13 half and it will continue to decline.

14 I remember 1970, a lot of us in
15 this room do as well. It wasn't that long
16 ago. As our resources diminished, our
17 appetites have increased and we have become
18 dependent on other countries for essential
19 resources. But perhaps what is worse and more
20 significant and more deeply troubling in my
21 opinion, is that we have become accustomed to
22 becoming dependent. It has become the norm;
23 it has become the reality.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 In the last seven years since this
2 project was first proposed, crude oil prices
3 have tripled to record levels, as has been
4 pointed out several times tonight. The words
5 "global warming" has entered our vocabulary,
6 as well as our consciousness. And as
7 Americans we have become more aware of the
8 disproportionate contribution to the problem
9 we call greenhouse gas emissions.

10 And I will also remind you that
11 next week we have an anniversary that begins
12 the sixth year of the war on Iraq, on March
13 19th, where we are now spending upwards of a
14 billion dollars per week.

15 The mere fact that many of us are
16 still debating whether or not a wind turbine
17 is nice to look at is also revealing. Wind
18 turbines are also compared in size to the
19 Statue of Liberty by their detractors, but I
20 personally like that distraction because to me
21 the turbines are the new symbol of freedom and
22 a brighter sustainable future, not a giant
23 statue holding a torch over a polluted harbor.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 I would like each of you here
2 tonight to take a moment to try to imagine
3 what the world is going to look like in 25
4 years or 50 years, because that is what we are
5 going to leave behind for our children and
6 their children, and ask yourselves if our
7 present course is going to lead us there.

8 The successes of our society will
9 be measured, not in dollars or GNP or barrels
10 of oil, or even fish landings. It is going
11 to be measured in our ability to adapt and
12 meet the growing challenges of what is ahead
13 on the horizon. It's a truly daunting job,
14 but I urge you to change the course we have
15 been on. I urge you to support Cape Wind.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. MOORE: 46? So you're --

19 MR. MATHEWS: Not 47, but 44.

20 MR. MOORE: Okay, 44.

21 MR. MATHEWS: My name is Bruce
22 Mathews; I am from Vineyard Haven. One thing
23 that I haven't heard many people talk about
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 is -- of course I was just, I just got back
2 from a pizza run that lasted much longer than
3 I thought, so someone may have said it, but
4 this is an opportunity for the people on the
5 island to kind of put their money where their
6 mouth is, as far as global warming. And an
7 opportunity to exert a lot of influence on how
8 fast America switches over to alternative
9 power sources.

10 We're the first one, and you know,
11 first one into the water is -- pardon that
12 expression. We will be making it easier, far
13 easier, far quicker for the next offshore wind
14 farm. And you know, I hear all these things,
15 and I don't know, three-quarters of the stuff,
16 it seems to be of -- the objections seem to
17 have been answered by the Army Corps of
18 Engineers, and this MMS report. And yet
19 people seem to be questioning the validity of
20 it. And, you know, there was a gal up here
21 who wrote a letter in the Times criticizing
22 the wind farm. And right next to it, just
23 below it, was the end of an editorial, and the
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 contradictions in there are just incredible.
 2
 3 Anyway, I didn't -- I came back
 4 thinking I would have plenty of time to
 5 prepare, but that is essentially what I want
 6 to say is we can leverage this wind farm right
 7 here into accelerating how fast America
 8 switches over to alternative energy, and that
 9 puts us in a unique position.
 10 Thank you.
 11 (Applause.)
 12 MR. MOORE: 47? 48? 49? 50? 51?
 13 52?
 14 Okay, Roberta.
 15 MS. MURPHY: 47?
 16 MR. MOORE: I think you're on.
 17 MS. MURPHY: Oh, thank you for
 18 listening to me again. I promise to be a
 19 little different tonight.
 20 Some of you in this room have been
 21 through this for a long time. Maybe you will
 22 remember these words that I'm going to read.
 23 These were the words of Mr. James Gordon back
 24 on Thursday, April 18th of 2002, when he came

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 here to propose this wind, supposed wind,
 2 power plant.
 3 I will read his words verbatim.
 4 "We are, as part of the Corps announced, part
 5 of this hearing is also a scientific
 6 monitoring station which we are basically
 7 asking to put out in pretty much the middle of
 8 Horseshoe Shoal.
 9 This scientific monitoring station
 10 is being put out. We are approaching this in
 11 a very scientific manner. Today we had boats
 12 out there for the past two days studying
 13 birds." He goes on about birds. I will skip
 14 over that, because we have heard all about
 15 birds tonight.
 16 I will jump to this. "We are
 17 working with the Mass. Audubon to set up the
 18 protocol, as well as the regulatory agencies,
 19 but the scientific monitoring station is going
 20 to validate. We are measuring the wind at
 21 three different heights, shear turbulent speed
 22 direction. We are also measuring wave
 23 condition, tidal current, solidity, barometric

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 pressure. This will be important for
 2 validating design of the wind farm, but more
 3 importantly, this data we are going to share
 4 with the community.
 5 We are working with Mass.
 6 Maritime" -- bear with me, "Academy, Malcolm
 7 McGregor, the chairman of the Marine Safety
 8 and Environmental Protection, we're going to
 9 share that with them, University of
 10 Massachusetts, Cape Cod Community College.
 11 This is going to have significant value beyond
 12 the wind farm. So the monitoring station will
 13 give you an idea."
 14 Okay. Then I'm going to jump to a
 15 thesis that was done on the case of the
 16 permitting. It was a suit against the Army
 17 Corps of Engineers about the permitting of
 18 this test tower. Cape Wind claims that the
 19 tower was meant to determine the final
 20 project's feasibility to -- hold on.
 21 The Corps issued the permit for the
 22 data tower on August 19th, 2002.
 23 "In conclusion," this is his
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 conclusion, the thesis, "surely the company
 2 did not erect the tower for the benefit of the
 3 general population's understanding of the
 4 local environment.
 5 Cape Wind did install the tower in
 6 order to assess Nantucket Sound's suitability
 7 for the project. If the information gained is
 8 later useful to the community, then that is an
 9 added benefit. However, as with the connected
 10 analysis above, the project's nature depends
 11 upon its function and not upon the builder's
 12 attention in this case."
 13 MR. MOORE: Stop. Time. One more
 14 sentence.
 15 MS. MURPHY: Okay. "In this case
 16 Cape Wind erected the data tower with the wind
 17 farm in mind." The data that they used in the
 18 Draft Environmental Impact Study is not from
 19 the data tower, it's from Horns Rev in
 20 Denmark, because they were exempted from using
 21 this information. So I propose --
 22 MR. MOORE: Stop.
 23 MS. MURPHY: I propose that this
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 board deny this application.

2 MR. MOORE: Roberta, I have to ask
3 you to stop. Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. MOORE: So let's check on our
6 numbers here. 50? 51? 52? 53? 54?

7 MS. NICKERSON: 54 here.

8 MR. MOORE: 54. 55? 56? 57? 58?
9 59? 60? Anyone above 60?

10 Oh, yes, okay.

11 61? 62? 63?

12 Okay, let's start and go through
13 those numbers and then we will see where we go
14 from here.

15 MS. NICKERSON: My name is Susanna
16 Nickerson. I live in Edgartown.

17 It is amazing to me that because of
18 our unwillingness to conserve and cut back our
19 energy use, we are contemplating the
20 destruction of Nantucket Sound.

21 Energy production is big business,
22 as we all know. Oil, coal and nuclear
23 developers have been ruthless since the
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 I was born and raised on Cape Cod,
2 and have lived on Martha's Vineyard for 19
3 years. When I go off Cape, the one thing that
4 hits me is how unindustrialized we are here.

5 The natural beauty of the Cape and Islands is
6 our treasure. It is the treasure that brings
7 thousands of vacationers here, and the
8 treasure that makes the struggle to survive
9 here worthwhile.

10 Please reject this power plant.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. MOORE: The next person -- so
14 it's whatever the number is that is highest,
15 because we have a gap here in numbers. So --

16 MR. BROWN: Richard Brown. I have
17 lived on the island for, I don't know,
18 generations or whatever. I was born with
19 little common sense. I don't see much of it
20 around here today, sorry, but you are going to
21 have -- I just had a few notes on things that
22 I think have to be hit a little bit harder.

23 If you are going to decommission
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Now
2 we have Cape Wind.

3 Cape Wind is a power plant
4 developer, who is envisioning a way to make a
5 lot of money at our expense. It will be our
6 tax dollars that will pay their tax credits
7 and subsidies. It will be our tax dollars
8 that will pay the cleanup if there is an oil
9 spill. It will be our tax dollars that will
10 pay for search and rescue when there are
11 boating and air accidents. And it will be our
12 great misfortune when there is loss of
13 tourism, income, and loss of part of our
14 fishing industry.

15 This power plant is an experiment.
16 This is not tried and true technology. We
17 cannot know how nature will be impacted. What
18 we do know is that this will be a navigational
19 nightmare when, when the fog rolls in.
20 Boaters and aircraft beware. We also know that
21 because of the hazards of navigation, the
22 lighting and fog horns used will have to be
23 very intense.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 these things, you need a bonding thing. You
2 need a bonding thing for billions of dollars
3 because it is going to cost that, taking
4 inflation into account. It's just not a
5 little billion dollars to shut everybody up.

6 I think if you really want to
7 generate electricity around here, you want to
8 utilize water, the only thing that makes any
9 sense is the tidal generators. They will
10 generate water most of the time, as opposed to
11 your wind generators. Even though the blades
12 are turning, you're only generating
13 electricity 20 percent of the time, but we
14 have to look at it a hundred percent of the
15 time.

16 The underwater generators are not
17 the ultimate answer, but it's, it sure is
18 doing a hell of a lot less damage than what
19 the windmills in the air are going to do, both
20 the birds, to visualize, the threat of
21 hurricanes and oil spills, and all things such
22 as that.
23

24 If you really want to get into it,

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 I suggest you put energy behind tidal water
2 generators. A man says that the wind is free;
3 that's true, but it costs us as much to
4 harness that free wind as you get out of it, I
5 dare say. Like with the atomic generators,
6 it's going to take as many total energy units
7 as it will ever produce. So we are not doing
8 anything, we are not accomplishing anything.

9 We did zone to save our skylines.

10 We put in a lot of time and effort over a long
11 period of time, because we cherish our
12 skylines and now it's just flushed out down
13 the toilet because somebody wants to do
14 something privately on public land without
15 consideration to anyone else. Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. MOORE: The next number, 65.

18 DR. ORAZEM: 64.

19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 56.

20 MR. MOORE: We have got 56, okay.

21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 63 next.

22 MR. PEARSON: I'm Drew Pearson and
23 I have been in Oak Bluffs about 25 years. I'm

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 one of our most attractive marine locations on
2 the east coast?

3 Probably not.

4 By all means, we need to utilize
5 our resources and produce all the energy we
6 can here at home, and some of that energy
7 production should undoubtedly be chosen among
8 a quite wide selection over alternate
9 energies, solar wind, et cetera.

10 As we do so, let's make sure that
11 funds, private and public, are spent
12 effectively. Neither state nor individuals
13 have excess funds to spend, and we cannot make
14 tradeoffs between economics and environmental
15 choices.

16 Wind power is undoubtedly feasible
17 as the preferred environmental and economic
18 choice under certain conditions. However, it
19 also has several disadvantages working against
20 its deployment in many situations.

21 Windmills are huge structures that
22 produce very little electricity; they only
23 operate when the wind blows within speed

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 an electrical engineer, and I have followed
2 the Cape Wind project for some time.

3 You build a house or maybe a
4 hideaway. Would you then choose a place to
5 live and place a power generator or a furnace
6 in your living room? I don't think so.

7 Probably not.

8 Similarly, the citizens here and on
9 the Cape, the Cape and the Islands, and now
10 the citizens in the Commonwealth of
11 Massachusetts, would probably not make a power
12 plant for the area, probably not put it in the
13 middle of our fishing areas, a key resource
14 for our economy, attracting tourists from all
15 over the world year after year. It's a place
16 of beauty for visiting tourists; a place for
17 safe migration for visiting birds, and a place
18 for sea links and transport for safe supply
19 and export back into our livelihood in the
20 state's economy.

21 Might these huge structures in our
22 precious seascape be a wise -- might these
23 huge structures be a wise decision for use in

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 ranges. Optimistically, about 28 percent of
2 the time. I remember something mentioned, but
3 it's a small fraction. Wind power does
4 efforts to reduce the emissions, because
5 backup power plants have to operate in the
6 meantime.

7 MR. MOORE: You need to finish up,
8 please. One last sentence.

9 MR. PEARSON: Looking at the
10 economics, the benefits, like Cape Wind should
11 be a power plant like on Horseshoe Shoals,
12 only if you can shift the costs to the wind
13 power developer.

14 MR. MOORE: I thank that's it, sir.
15 Thank you very much.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. MOORE: Okay. You are 54; is
18 that correct?

19 The next number?

20 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 55.

21 MR. MOORE: 55, good, okay. We are
22 getting close to 63. Not yet, but almost.

23 55?

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well, I have to
2 agree with my friend Steve. People have said
3 anything I could say, far more eloquently than
4 I can, but I do want to make one point. The
5 analogy that occurs to me is that anyone who
6 has been driving up island at night, has had a
7 chance sooner or later to catch a deer in the
8 headlights. And the problem with humans is
9 that we are really good at seeing, seeing
10 things that affect us in our immediate
11 environment, and we have a real problem with
12 seeing large issues and how critical they are.

13 And our time really is getting
14 short. We really need to do everything we
15 possibly can. And I have heard a lot of
16 passion here and fear about how people's lives
17 will be affected, but I can't help but have
18 the feeling that if the opponents succeed in
19 stopping this wind farm, they are all going to
20 breathe a sigh of relief and go home.

21 And the other alternatives that
22 have been passionately spoken about, there is,
23 you know, these same people don't have the

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 energy behind those alternatives. The
2 alternatives that we are in line for are more
3 coal and petroleum-fired and power plants. So
4 the problem with global warming is that it is
5 something that gains momentum, and by the time
6 it appears in your backyard, you can't just
7 stop it at that point.

8 There are trillions of gallons of
9 water pouring off of the Greenland ice cap
10 right now. If the ice caps completely melt,
11 the ocean level will rise about 200 feet. And
12 I submit that will change people's quality of
13 life on this island.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. MOORE: So 57? 58? 59?

16 MR. SHEA: There is no 56. My name
17 is Mark Shea and I am opposed to the location,
18 for the economic part of some fishermen to
19 lose the area, detrimental effect on the
20 tourism and boating, both pleasure and sport,
21 and navigational hazards for all the boats,
22 especially the ones that use this passage in
23 rough weather to find safer waters.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 The increases on the Coast Guard
2 rescue vessels that will have to go around the
3 Vineyard, will make it longer to get to ships
4 in trouble, maybe costing lives, and the loss
5 of tax dollars for state, federal and for
6 public programs. The fact that project may
7 become a tax burden and liability on the New
8 England area for a long time. The possible
9 changes to the coast lines, either because of
10 erosion or new sand bar developing, as well as
11 treating other ones. And if it proves less
12 profitable, it may be abandoned, increase the
13 number of windmills or sold to some other
14 company, maybe a foreign company.

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
18 60? 61? 62?

19 MR. WHITING: Good evening. I'll
20 be brief. I'm sure there are lots of other
21 people, other folks who would like to speak.

22 It's extremely unfortunate that the
23 test case for water base siting for energy

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 facilities, for wind energy facilities, has to
2 be in such a sensitive area. The DEIS grossly
3 underestimates the impact on the marine life
4 and related activities around Horseshoe
5 Shoals.

6 The fact is that this project is
7 really taking place in an area that is already
8 the site of an energy source. The energy that
9 is produced there is not the type used to
10 light your home or to make ice cubes, it's the
11 type of energy that is even more essential to
12 human life, and that is energy in the form of
13 calipers. First law of energy conservation is
14 that the energy contained within a particular
15 system can neither be created or destroyed;
16 it's form could only be changed. That's the
17 crux of the issue at hand and the context of
18 the proposal for an industrial site on
19 Horseshoe Shoal.

20 By working to create one form of
21 energy, we will in effect be destroying the
22 other. The MMS has the unenviable job of
23 weighing the merits and ultimately deciding

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 which course of action should be taken. In
2 effect, which form of energy will better serve
3 the public interest.

4 If this project goes forward with
5 the approval of the MMS, one shudders to think
6 of the next national treasure to be usurped by
7 the interests of venture capitalists.

8 This is a project, a super fund
9 site, not for the jewel in the crown of the
10 northeast coastal region. After all, what
11 good is it to have a lit table if you got
12 nothing to put on it?

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. MOORE: 63? Do we have a 64?
15 64? Okay, 63 and 64.

16 MS. O'GORMAN: Yes, we urgently
17 need renewable energy, and we needed it on a
18 large scale 50 years ago. However, I'm
19 opposed to the wind farm project for some
20 reasons of local concern. I believe it's very
21 difficult to estimate the environmental impact
22 of this project, until after the project has
23 been completed and running for several years.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 our pockets in the form of taxpayer-provided
2 government subsidies and later high electric
3 supply rates.

4 What we need are not huge, risky
5 industrial projects, but more options for
6 smaller scale renewable energy projects, and
7 serious regional statewide and national
8 campaigns for dramatic reduction of household
9 energy usage.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
12 65?

13 DR. ORAZEM: 64.

14 MR. MOORE: 64.

15 DR. ORAZEM: My name is Garrett
16 Orazem. I am a dentist. I have a modest
17 little practice that has been here since 1981,
18 about 26 years, taking care of fishermen and
19 other people who live here.

20 I built my first sailing dinghy
21 back in 1983. Eight feet long. I still have
22 it. It's -- I use it to row to my sailboat.

23 And the appearance of the windmills from land

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 It seems that the construction phase alone
2 will radically alter the habitat of fish and
3 marine life.

4 Later I'm concerned about how the,
5 we can predict what kind of increased shoaling
6 will occur in the area, perhaps leaving no
7 underwater habitat at all and changing
8 currents.

9 Another concern I have is that
10 should the wind farm be built as a power
11 plant, it will likely become a secure area of
12 restricted access, within a year or two,
13 denying the use of it to any commercial or
14 recreational vehicles that were still able to
15 be there.

16 I'm also concerned about the impact
17 this will have on our main industry, tourism.
18 People come here to escape industrialization.

19 Beyond those points, my main
20 opposition to this project is ethical. That
21 under the guise of renewable energy, a private
22 company seeks to use federal lands to make a
23 huge profit; that this profit will come out of

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 is much less important to many Vineyarders who
2 go out in Nantucket Sound where we could
3 actually encounter what is actually out there.

4 Construction of the Cape Wind
5 Project will result in the loss of the best
6 protected sailing run in the northeast. It
7 has taken 25 years to be able to afford a
8 sailboat and to learn how to sail. Just as I
9 am able to sail from Edgartown to the Cape, I
10 am threatened by intrusion of a frightening
11 large obstructions above the water that adds
12 to the rocks that are already between
13 Edgartown and Cape.

14 Nantucket Sound is a largely
15 undeveloped natural area. It is well used for
16 recreation. It is like the White Mountains
17 National Forest. I don't think people intend
18 to put something like that up there. Placing
19 a large industrial project is inappropriate.

20 There are other locations in the
21 U.S. with heavy industry already that would
22 welcome the work in their area. Since
23 electricity can be transmitted into the grid,

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 it's not necessary to generate it in a natural
2 recreation area. And if you want to support
3 the use of wind farms, you are already arguing
4 it by federal tax subsidy, just by being an
5 American citizen and paying taxes.

7 I come from the strip of land five
8 miles by a hundred miles away. It's on the
9 west side of the Laurentians. There are many
10 people on the island who came directly from
11 it. It's a great place to put a wind farm,
12 and they are planning to put some out there.

13 We have already got land that is
14 well used. We couldn't ship all of the iron
15 ore away, we had to move millions of tons of
16 rocks, billions of tons, actually, to get at
17 it. It is piled up all over the range in big
18 flat areas covering many square miles. That
19 is where they are planning to put the
20 windmills.

21 We are have got people up there
22 managing the electric power for the trucks
23 that will carry 240 tons of iron ore. People
24 that maintain trucks like that are used to

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 consoles is that the electromagnetic fields
2 would be very disruptive to us. And that, you
3 know, we're not talking like kilowatts or, you
4 know, giant amounts of electricity. These's
5 are small amounts of electricity, and the wind
6 farms are going to be burying hundreds of
7 miles of cable underneath that silt area.

9 And I guarantee that no fish, no,
10 you know, conch or any type of living thing,
11 is going to be able to survive out there. It
12 is going to definitely decimate that area.
13 And being a recreational fisherman, that is
14 one of my go-to places when we can't get
15 anything over in the middle grounds. We will
16 zip over there and we never get skunked over
17 there. You know, it's a wealthy fishing area.
18 And to see you guys destroy that is very
19 upsetting to me, because I --

20 You know, obviously you guys have
21 three days so far, and four days coming up,
22 what will be the fourth one, so there's
23 obviously a lot of questions that seem to not
24 be being answered by the wind farm experiment.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 handling huge electric generators and huge
2 electric motors, and they can. They are just
3 dying to get the chance to build windmills up
4 there. They are going to put the electrons in
5 a wire and we could get them out here.

7 Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. MOORE: 55? 65? 66? 67? 68?
10 69? 70?

11 MR. NAGY: My name is Wesley Nagy.
12 I have been an island resident now for 30
13 years. I have seen windmills before. I have
14 lived in LA on or and off for several years
15 and one of the things that surprised me,
16 whenever we would drive up to Palm Springs,
17 less than half of them, in fact even less than
18 that, seem to be running at any time. And I'm
19 just wondering if that is something else we
20 are going to see here if the proposed wind
21 farm experiment is put to use, in the Shoal.

22 One of my other concerns is I was a
23 studio engineer for many, many years, and one
24 thing we found out from sitting at the

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 And that alone should be like a caveat saying,
2 okay, maybe this isn't the right location for
3 this, and there are so many people opposed to
4 this, maybe we should look into an alternative
5 location like the backside of Nantucket, where
6 we won't have the same problems, and won't put
7 our local fishermen out of work.

9 I mean, these are things that you
10 guys should be looking at, because, you know,
11 there is a reason why all these people are
12 here. And I am sure there are some pro guys
13 out there, and God bless you. There is nobody
14 here that is going to say that no, we don't
15 need renewable resources. It's a known fact,
16 but is this the right location? I don't think
17 so.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. MOORE: Thank you.

20 Let me ask how many people have
21 numbers over 70?

22 So let's just see. Okay, so it
23 looks like one, two. Okay, we are going to
24 take our second 15-minute break.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keep going.
 2 MR. MOORE: I'm sorry, we have a
 3 contract with our person who takes notes and
 4 we have to have -- and my guess is that if you
 5 were sitting here and doing this you might
 6 like a break, too, because it requires two
 7 hours of unending concentration to listen. So
 8 I would ask you to take the 15-minute break
 9 and we will come back and finish as soon as we
 10 can, but we really want to hear what you have
 11 to say.

12 Thank you very much.
 13 (Break.)

14 MR. MOORE: We're on the last lap
 15 tonight, so let me just check. Is there a 71?
 16 Good, 71. And we have a 72 over here. Do we
 17 have 73? Great. 73, 74. Great, okay.
 18 Probably over here.

19 75, 76.

20 MS. WALLACE: I'm 75.

21 MR. MOORE: Okay, let's begin.
 22 Looking forward to hearing what you have to
 23 say this evening.
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MS. BRAY: Good evening. My name
 2 is Robin Bray, and I am a resident of
 3 Edgartown. I would like to thank you for this
 4 opportunity tonight, and we would like to go
 5 on record as opposing this project at this
 6 location.

7 My background is in field biology
 8 and law, and my work experience includes 23
 9 years with the Connecticut Department of
 10 Environmental Protection. Seven years which
 11 involved supervising the coastal permitting
 12 program for private and public projects in
 13 Long Island Sound.

14 I am familiar with reviewing
 15 alternative analyses for large facility
 16 projects, and feel that Cape Wind's analysis
 17 is deficient because it fails to adequately
 18 address deep water alternatives and fails to
 19 address new wind technologies.

20 It's my understanding that deep
 21 water wind turbine technology is evolving very
 22 quickly, is proven and is available, and I ask
 23 that you require the applicant to conduct a
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 serious analysis of this technology. In my
 2 experience, I would consider a review that
 3 only evaluates near shore comparable sites, to
 4 be grossly inadequate. A true alternative
 5 analysis evaluates best available technology,
 6 and seeks to find the lowest environmental
 7 impact.
 8

9 I disagree with those individuals
 10 and options that say bird impact will be
 11 minimal. Horseshoe Shoals teams with
 12 migratory and resident birdlife. Bird kills
 13 are inevitable, and it will be difficult, if
 14 not impossible, to know how many die and with
 15 what frequency, once the project is completed.

16 Anecdotally in 2005 in Wisconsin,
 17 over 400 migratory songbirds were killed on a
 18 foggy night when they were drawn to the
 19 blinking lights on the guidewires of one
 20 100-foot tall cell tower. Take this incident
 21 and multiply it by 130 wind tower turbines
 22 that are being proposed by Cape Wind, and the
 23 surface area represented by the towers and the
 24 blades, and that is the enormity of the

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 potential problem.

2 Birds routinely cross the Sound
 3 during migration, often at night, or are blown
 4 cross the Sound on strong northwest winds or
 5 during storm events. Unfortunately if such
 6 bird kill were to happen in the Cape Wind
 7 Project area, we would never know. No one
 8 would be there to count, unless the birds hit
 9 the water. And once they hit the water you
 10 will never see them again. The risk is just
 11 too great to bear, especially when the
 12 technology exists and is advancing so quickly.

13 Global warming is real, and we all
 14 know that this nation, and in fact the globe,
 15 must immediately look toward a renewable
 16 energy source, including harnessing the wind.

17 This project is important, but is
 18 simply in the wrong place. This isn't about
 19 aesthetics. I really don't care what the
 20 turbines look like, it's not a priority, and
 21 certainly the birds don't care, it's about
 22 protecting a critical natural area where
 23 practical alternatives exist. And I urge you
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 to send the applicant back to give these
2 alternatives more serious consideration. It
3 shouldn't take them very long.

4 Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. MOORE: Next speaker.

7 MR. NASH: Hi. My name is David

8 Nash. I am an Edgartown resident. I was
9 previously employed for 30 years as a manager
10 of state environmental programs. My
11 responsibilities included the permitting of
12 various types of facilities such as solid
13 waste, landfills, energy processing
14 facilities, hazardous waste handling systems,
15 manufacturing equipment, and energy-producing
16 equipment and other activity which would have
17 significant environmental impacts.

18 In my experience, the best
19 permitting programs are those that force the
20 development of new and better technology,
21 rather than dealing with what is traditional
22 or simply maintaining the status quo. A good
23 permit identifies the process which an
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Horseshoe Shoals understates the true impacts
2 on this unique ecosystem as a whole, including
3 construction and decommissioning.

4 This 20-year plus project will have
5 minor or moderate impacts across a wide and
6 diverse range of issues, but the final
7 assessment makes little provision on how the
8 cumulative impact on the entire system is
9 evaluated. This is a case where the total
10 impact clearly exceeds the sum of the
11 individual impacts.

12 Our government has failed to
13 establish policies which would create a
14 comprehensive approach to energy development,
15 and in the case of offshore wind, a strategy
16 for ocean development. The current piecemeal
17 approach relating to Cape Wind, is
18 short-sighted and sacrifices critical near
19 shore habitat for little nothing more than
20 short term energy gain. It's nothing more
21 than policy by example and trial and error.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 applicant is required to investigate to
2 overcome the obstacles, technological
3 challenges that might otherwise prevent the
4 project from becoming a better one.

5 The alternative analysis performed
6 on Cape Wind was too limited in scope and
7 needs to better challenge existing and
8 developing technology. The alternative
9 analysis section of the draft DEIS does not
10 present the technology-forcing approach to the
11 development of a wind energy project in
12 offshore waters.

13 Potential sites which would
14 challenge the development of new solutions
15 were simply excluded from review process,
16 leaving Horseshoe Shoals as the only apparent
17 feasible site. The Cape Wind site simply
18 appears as the best of a very limited number
19 of available sites selected for the
20 comparison.

21 As a biologist by education, I am
22 concerned that the assessment of the impacts
23 on marine and avian life in the vicinity of
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. MOORE: Our next speaker.

2 Ms. MICHALCZYK: I'm Stephanie
3 Michalczyk, and I live in Oak Bluffs. I have
4 been a resident for two years, but I have been
5 a summer person for more than 50.

6 I ask why here? I object to this
7 Cape Wind Project. I find its carelessness
8 horrendous, damaging and threatening. It's
9 like a presumptuous political taking. A very
10 large, foolish, careless project moving like a
11 juggernaut upon us in a tag end period of a
12 foolish, uncaring and damaging administration.

13 We need careful, successful local
14 power, wind power for all, not a rip-off and
15 not here.

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. MOORE: Okay. Next speaker.

18 MR. SHARKEY: Hi. I'm Tom Sharkey
19 from Edgartown.

20 There are just a couple of points
21 that I would like to make regarding the
22 proposal, and the Draft Environmental Impact
23 Statement.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 First, for background purposes, my
2 wife and I live in Edgartown in land away from
3 the water with no water view or direct access.
4 Our single- story ranch home measures 24 by 40
5 feet, for a total living space under a
6 thousand square feet. Environmentally, I
7 believe that we are low impact, yet in
8 consideration of our environmental concerns,
9 we oppose this project.

10 I'll speak to my concerns only.

11 There are many voices that I have read over
12 the Internet and elsewhere supporting this
13 development, most of whom do not live or work
14 in the area of Nantucket Sound. While they
15 may not be familiar with the activities and
16 use of Nantucket Sound, one can understand
17 their support of a wind power alternative.

18 For those of us who live and work
19 here, Nantucket Sound provides the foundation
20 for our economic development, whether related
21 to tourism, fisheries, scientific research or
22 the local economies, including housing and
23 commercial development.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 Many of us who live here have a
2 direct connect with Nantucket Sound through
3 on-the-water activities such as fishing,
4 commuter travel, ferry service, oceanographic
5 research and more. The remainder of us are in
6 one way or the other directly linked to
7 tourism in this resort area of Cape Cod and
8 the Islands. It is certainly the natural
9 beauty of the area that brings people here.

10 From Martha's Vineyard our state
11 beach fronts on Nantucket Sound and will be
12 seriously impacted by the views of the wind
13 farm. Each rotor of the 130 proposed towers
14 is larger than a football field in diameter,
15 and that includes the end zones.

16 The maintenance boats, helicopters,
17 warning lights and fog horns will only add to
18 the negative impact and our access. I really
19 think it's important to preserve the freedom
20 of access, both on the water and visually over
21 the water, to protect Nantucket Sound from the
22 development. To allow private enterprise to
23 conduct a project of this magnitude in the

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 middle of our economic resource, to me it's
2 just wrong.

3 In summary I would like to say that
4 Nantucket Sound is essentially our livelihood,
5 and I have mentioned a number of the
6 stakeholders, for example, which have an
7 interest in that livelihood. And it's
8 basically unfair to allow one individual
9 enterprise to place itself right in the middle
10 of it.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. MOORE: Thank you.

14 Next speaker. What number do you
15 have?

16 MS. WALLACE: 75.

17 MR. MOORE: 75.

18 What number are you?

19 MS. WALLACE: I'm Stacey Wallace.

20 I'm a resident of Edgartown. Mr. Cluck,
21 Burnholdt and Mr. LaBelle, welcome. I'm very
22 glad to have you here tonight, and also want
23 to applaud you on your patience in sitting up
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 there in front of all of us.

2 I welcome you because 43 years ago,
3 the local community welcomed my family coming
4 here from New Jersey to have a family
5 vacation; one that my father worked very hard
6 to afford. Some years we came for a month and
7 some years we came for a week, but we made
8 family ties strong and ones that exist today.

9 I welcome you because every member
10 of this community that lived there then, from
11 the time between now and then, and now,
12 continue to welcome people to Martha's
13 Vineyard.

14 Now we all have names and we all
15 have faces. I wish that you would please
16 listen to us tonight. If you could please
17 come partially to our side, who are worried
18 about how this will affect our local
19 community. Does it have to be all or nothing?
20 Can you put one or two up and show us that it
21 won't affect the livelihoods of the local
22 community? Can you come and spend time with
23 us every summer? Could you have a hearing in
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 the summertime when all of the Martha's
2 Vineyard residents are here to speak?
3 (Applause.)
4 MS. WALLACE: We are not just a
5 winter community. We are a community that
6 goes around the world.
7 I'm happy to say that my best
8 friend is a woman who survived the Holocaust,
9 escaping a Jewish concentration camp, and now
10 lives as a resident on Martha's Vineyard. And
11 I also have friends that are in the
12 government. I met President Clinton when he
13 was here. I had dinner with he and his wife,
14 even though I didn't vote for them. And I
15 welcome them the same way everyone has
16 welcomed me here. So I implore you to please
17 listen to our voices. If you want this to
18 happen, then help us to help you make it
19 happen.
20 I am for renewable energy, but I
21 don't know who is going to pay for the
22 mistakes that we have not planned on having.
23 You know, everyone said that the birds of prey

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 was going to be a minimal damage, to our
2 community out in California. And each year
3 they say oh, we misjudged this. And now
4 thousands of birds of prey are dead because we
5 misjudged that.
6 I think everyone here, when they
7 budget for their yearly expenses, estimate on
8 the high side, so that they don't fall short.
9 So please don't dilute the effects that are
10 going to happen to the local community.
11 I eat all organic foods because I
12 have allergies and because I worry about the
13 consequences that my children, who are
14 developing right now, will suffer. All of us
15 are concerned about organic foods. Now why
16 would we put poison in one of the few places
17 that we can get wholesome, healthy food that
18 is not poisoning us?
19 I have two brothers and sisters
20 that have cancer --
21 MR. MOORE: Time to finish.
22 MS. WALLACE: Please, we are in it
23 together.
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 (Applause.)
2 MR. MOORE: Number 78.
3 MS. HANLON: Before I start, I
4 would just like to direct your attention -- my
5 name is Jamie Hanlon. I would like to direct
6 your attention to the screen. Beautiful, huh?
7 Why do you think they put that up there? It's
8 beautiful. Not if Cape Wind gets its way.
9 I have lived on Martha's Vineyard
10 for 45 years. I am not a fisherman,
11 scientist, Ph.D. or elected official, but I am
12 a big proponent of beauty and nature. So far
13 all we have heard about is the negative impact
14 the experimental Cape Wind Project would have
15 on local fisheries. What about the negative
16 visual impact of the 130, 140-foot tall wind
17 turbines taller than the Statue of Liberty,
18 nine miles off our coast, in an area the size
19 of Manhattan? Think about it; it's high.
20 From the north shore, which I walk frequently,
21 I could clearly see the mainland seven miles
22 away. And again, don't be fooled that you
23 won't be able to see them. One day I walked

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 out to sea, waist deep, to see their data
2 tower. I was able -- we will be hemmed in by
3 a virtual city of towers.
4 Wind towers are a very noble and
5 necessary goal, but not at the expense of the
6 pristine national beauty of Horseshoe Shoals.
7 Don't be fooled, the Cape and the Islands will
8 derive very little electricity from this
9 project. The only one to profit is Jim
10 Gordon, Cape Wind's head of development,
11 developer and government subsidies.
12 I implore you not to let a private
13 developer take public land for profit. Here
14 is a poem from a 16th century poet. "When in
15 life you are bereft and have two pennies left,
16 use one for bread and with the dole buy
17 hyacinths for the soul."
18 Stop Cape Wind and save the beauty
19 of one of the beauties on the eastern coast
20 that feeds our soul.
21 Thank you.
22 (Applause.)
23 MR. MOORE: 79, 80, 81. Okay, 82,
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 please come down. 83, 84, 85 -- are you 84?
 2 Yes? Over here.
 3 85 and 86? Okay. Is there anybody
 4 above 86? I don't think so.
 5 MS. GRAHAM: There is one here who
 6 missed her spot. She is going to go at the
 7 end.
 8 MR. MOORE: Okay.
 9 MS. DESMONE: Hello. I am Frances
 10 Desmone from Vineyard Haven. I have been a
 11 resident for 25 years on the Vineyard. I have
 12 a varied background. Most importantly, I'm a
 13 mariner; I'm a sailor.
 14 One thing in particular is Sections
 15 5.5 and 5.4 do not address the megahertz that
 16 travel under the water that would affect
 17 marine life. It's the decibels above the
 18 water that we may not hear, which would be
 19 fine for us, but it's the whales and the
 20 dolphins, and all of the other mammals that
 21 end up stranded because of the underwater
 22 megahertz that we don't hear that's important.
 23 A couple of other marine-related
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 things. The costs of homeowner's insurance has
 2 quadrupled on the Cape and Islands in the last
 3 couple of years since Katrina, because they
 4 are banking on a Category 5.
 5 How will that affect these turbines
 6 and towers? Will they go flying? Will
 7 everything land in the water? Will it hit the
 8 Cape? Will it hit the Islands? Another thing
 9 is that everyone is taking about the EPA's.
 10 On boats it's not a question of if something
 11 goes wrong, it's when something goes wrong.
 12 And navigation goes out; electricity goes out;
 13 engines break down. People are being rescued
 14 regularly off the Cape and Islands.
 15 Hopefully they are safe. We lose a
 16 lot of people here due to problems in the
 17 water. And if the shoals are changed by the
 18 platforms, then that's a big problem.
 19 What else? I've got a lot of
 20 things, but that, I think everyone has really
 21 covered the nuts and bolts of it. But the
 22 gist of it is that it is a national park; it's
 23 a national seashore for us to use, not to be
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 vacated out. Oh, that's what it was.
 2 We are talking about switching
 3 back and forth between wind versus coal versus
 4 oil.
 5 In West Virginia they are topping
 6 mountains and destroying the well water for
 7 coal, cheap coal, but they are not banking on
 8 the cost of the mercury, the lead, the loss of
 9 water, the loss of life. We are lucky enough
 10 not to have that problem here. And if the
 11 wind went up, that wouldn't necessarily be our
 12 problem. But they are topping mountains in
 13 West Virginia; why not put the wind turbines
 14 there?
 15 MR. MOORE: Thank you.
 16 (Applause.)
 17 MR. CURTIS: Yes, sir. My name is
 18 James Curtis, and I represent three
 19 generations of summer residents here on the
 20 island. Thank you Mr. Cluck, Ms. Bornholdt
 21 and Mr. LaBelle, the three of you, for your
 22 time.
 23 I wanted to speak. I don't think
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 that any of us think that alternative energy
 2 is a wrong thing. We all, I am sure,
 3 collectively agree with that and agree that
 4 renewable energy is very important. But one
 5 thing that is very important to remember --
 6 and also that there has been a lot of
 7 information amassed this evening, I don't mean
 8 to be political, but I am going to be for a
 9 second. Almost to the day five years ago,
 10 this country was reacting and entered into a
 11 war, and now everybody is trying to disavow
 12 themselves with any vote. You hear our
 13 elected officials now, presidential
 14 candidates. They don't want to have anything
 15 to do with it. Every project in business has
 16 a depreciation period.
 17 This project, whether it's for
 18 accounting purposes and will last for however
 19 many years, 25 or 30 years, or whether it's
 20 simply because the infrastructure no longer is
 21 good. These windmills will go bad at some
 22 date. What happens at that date? And I ask
 23 you, what happens to the company that started
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 this? They are going to get their money.
 2 They are going to be out of the business, and
 3 these windmills are going to be sitting in the
 4 middle of one of the most beautiful bodies of
 5 water and vistas, that this counsel has to
 6 offer.

7 And those people who allow this to
 8 go forward, fingers are going to be pointing
 9 and they are going to say, "How did you let
 10 this happen?" The most beautiful area is now
 11 tainted to a virtual, you know, Love Canal
 12 situation. It's so important to think
 13 cautiously and prudently about an exit
 14 strategy here. And let's hear.

15 Maybe Cape Wind has a plan. Maybe
 16 they will put \$5 billion in escrow for the
 17 teardown fees when they realize that the
 18 electricity they are producing is not going to
 19 be as cost effective as they think it's going
 20 to be, and it might not prove as economically
 21 viable to them as they thought it was going to
 22 be.

23 It's not the time to make a
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 they were there, but this doesn't seem like a
 2 practical place to put these windmills, to me.

3 It seems that in order to maintain
 4 fishing and sailing vessels it's very
 5 expensive, and to maintain houses on the
 6 Island it's very expensive. You have to use
 7 really toxic paint on vessels, especially
 8 metal ones, and it's really expensive. So it
 9 doesn't seem practical to choose a site that
 10 would be more expensive than to, say, put them
 11 where some high tension wires already exist.
 12 And it also seems impractical to think of
 13 homeland security costs out there in the
 14 ocean, and what threat to our homeland
 15 security it would be to have them in a
 16 vulnerable site.

17 Wouldn't homeland security costs
 18 also be greater than if they were placed where
 19 there was already high tension wires and
 20 electric facilities and some already existing
 21 homeland security?

22 I have heard a lot of comments
 23 tonight and I will try not to repeat what I
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 mistake. One doesn't experiment with, you
 2 know, an airplane once it's aloft. One
 3 shouldn't experiment with such beautiful land
 4 when the cost of repairing it is prohibitively
 5 expensive.

6 So anyway, I just ask you to think
 7 carefully about the long-term effects here,
 8 and what they may be environmentally, and how
 9 they might be corrected, and there might be no
 10 availability to correct them at that time.

11 Thank you.
 12 (Applause.)

13 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.
 14 The next speaker.

15 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is there anyone
 16 else? I thought there was one here.

17 MS. JONES: My name is Michelle
 18 Jones and I live in Oak Bluffs.

19 I want to say that I think
 20 windmills are beautiful, at first, but I don't
 21 know whether that many of them on vista that
 22 has always been a blank horizon, will be
 23 beauty in my eye. I wouldn't know that unless
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 have heard. But it really strikes close to
 2 home when I think about all the conch and
 3 marine life that would be affected by this,
 4 and I think the estimates are very low. The
 5 conch fishery today on Martha's Vineyard
 6 really is a large percentage of the small
 7 commercial fisherman's income.

8 I know personally 25 to 30 families
 9 that depend on that income to survive. That's
 10 my perspective. I really also agree with the
 11 experts who have talked about the marine life
 12 and the sonar waves underneath the, or the
 13 electric waves underneath the water -- I am a
 14 swimmer and I can hear the boat propellers
 15 coming before they come in the breakwater from
 16 Eastville Beach. I wonder how the -- and I
 17 don't know what they are called, the electric
 18 ions that are in the water, would affect
 19 marine life. How could we know that?

20 Thank you.
 21 (Applause.)

22 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

23 MS. TACKER: Good evening. My name
 24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 is Lisa Tacker. I'm a resident of Mashpee and
2 a proud employee of the Alliance to Protect
3 Nantucket Sound. Thank you for the opportunity
4 to comment on the DEIS.

5 My friend Dean -- I am going to
6 borrow a comment that he said earlier. Dean
7 said it perfectly, earlier, when he said that
8 "Cape Wind is a wrong step in a right
9 direction." That is great. I just want to
10 tell you that is truly how I feel.

11 I do have concerns about
12 deficiencies in the DEIS, but I wanted to
13 comment on the lack of the availability of a
14 DEIS. Many people have had trouble accessing
15 the report on your website. Some have even
16 had a hard time getting the document from
17 their local libraries. Since the release of
18 the DEIS I have personally made dozens of
19 copies of the disc that I borrowed from the
20 library, at the request of some of those who
21 were not able to download portions of the
22 report from your website.

23 In addition to the difficulty of
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 accessing the DEIS, an important set of DVD's
2 relating to submerged aquatic vegetation were
3 not included in the copies of the set to the
4 library and had to be requested from TRC.

5 Upon receipt of the DVD's I asked
6 for another copy. They had told me that they
7 had run out of copies, but I was free to copy
8 them and give them away if I chose to do so.
9 I tried to copy them. One I was able to copy.
10 Another I was not, because of errors on the
11 disc.

12 Thank you, MMS, for the 30-day
13 extension on the review period, but perhaps
14 you should have given us 60 additional days,
15 given the lack of availability of this massive
16 document, for those who were concerned enough
17 to read it, thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

20 So I think that, that is our last

21 -- oh, yes.

22 MR. BECKMAN: 82.

23 MR. MOORE: 82, great, thank you.

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 MR. BECKMAN: Good evening, folks.

2 I'm really happy to see so many
3 people here. It's wonderful to see this level
4 of participation.

5 What you need to know about me is
6 that I used to work for an engineering firm
7 that built power plants. We have to the west
8 of us one of the most destructive power plants
9 in New England. Just because you can't see
10 the pollution that comes from it every day,
11 doesn't mean it's not there. This is a
12 crucial part of this whole picture. That's
13 just one power plant. Agreements I signed
14 with the company I worked for prevent me from
15 giving you the actual numbers, but they are
16 available, and trust me, they are bad. That
17 pollution drifts onto your Sound, which you
18 send into your lungs and into your homes all
19 the time, 24/7.

20 This project will be a pioneering
21 project to help us turn things around. We
22 need to shut down these conventional power
23 plants. Whether we do it now or we do it
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 later, it's just going to cost more money if
2 we wait.

3 I also have experience underwater;
4 I'm a scuba instructor; I'm an aviator, and I
5 am a licensed ship captain. I have personally
6 navigated these waters and flown the air
7 space. These power plants will be below
8 aviation minimums, and outside navigational
9 areas. We must not miss this opportunity to
10 turn things around and become part of the
11 solution, not part of the problem.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

15 So we have come to the end of our
16 third meeting, and we are truly dealing with
17 an issue that is incredibly complex. There
18 are a lot of competing interests. There are
19 hard choices to make. There could be very
20 hard trade-offs, we don't know yet, because we
21 are not at the end of the process. But one of
22 the things that I think is most important is
23 that we spend some time to deliberate on it
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 both ourselves and with our friends and our
2 colleagues, and we have all spent the time to
3 share our views.

4 The meetings are a chance to share
5 the view, and I suspect that some people might
6 be persuaded by the meetings, and other people
7 may not. When ultimately in the United
8 States, one of the reasons we have different
9 organizations and agencies that make
10 administrative decisions is that in some ways
11 it's a backup when we can't always reach a
12 consensus or an agreement. But what we want
13 is that agency to make the wisest decision
14 they can possibly make, and that wisdom in
15 many ways comes from you, and it comes from
16 the research that all of you have done and
17 contributed, both in your statements, in
18 guiding the agency to take a look at it.

19 So we move on, and tomorrow we have
20 our last meeting. I suspect I will see some
21 of you in Boston again, and welcome your
22 input. And I thank, I'm not from MMS, but I
23 thank MMS for sitting here listening and
24

Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

1 taking it in, and Pat for doing our
2 transcript, and for those of us who have
3 participated tonight and had your input.

4 So good night. Drive safely, and
5 if you are riding bicycles, watch for cars.

6 (Applause.)

7 (Time ended 9:50 p.m.)
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Cape Wind Energy Project - March 12, 2008

C E R T I F I C A T E

1 I, Patricia A. Bucko, Registered
2 Professional Reporter in the Commonwealth of
3 Massachusetts, do hereby certify that the
4 foregoing record is a true and accurate
5 transcript of my stenographic notes taken on
6 March 12, 2008 in the above-captioned matter.
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15 _____
16 Patricia A. Bucko, RMR
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\$	45:16 14 [2] - 88:22, 131:14 140-foot [1] - 208:17 15 [6] - 9:10, 88:22, 95:13, 95:14, 106:16, 146:19 15-minute [5] - 8:15, 8:16, 106:9, 193:24, 194:9 150 [1] - 85:8 16 [2] - 18:6, 88:22 1642 [1] - 92:22 16th [1] - 209:15 17 [2] - 100:9, 131:10 17.9 [1] - 145:18 175,000 [1] - 82:15 18 [3] - 18:7, 100:9, 129:3 180-foot [1] - 103:18 18th [1] - 170:24 19 [4] - 90:8, 103:3, 137:7, 176:3 19.75 [1] - 145:24 19.9 [1] - 48:8 1938 [2] - 161:9, 161:14 1970 [2] - 166:11, 166:15 1973 [1] - 147:14 1977 [1] - 146:9 1979 [1] - 166:2 1981 [1] - 188:18 1983 [2] - 12:8, 188:22 199 [1] - 100:21 19th [2] - 167:14, 172:23 1st [1] - 25:13	127:11, 196:16 2006 [1] - 93:22 2008 [5] - 1:11, 91:9, 118:24, 142:7, 224:10 21 [3] - 112:6, 112:7, 112:8 21st [1] - 16:21 22 [3] - 103:7, 115:21, 115:22 23 [3] - 46:11, 131:5, 195:9 24 [2] - 121:21, 202:5 24/7 [1] - 220:20 240 [1] - 190:23 25 [11] - 18:6, 20:12, 63:11, 121:21, 121:24, 168:4, 178:24, 189:8, 210:12, 213:20, 217:9 26 [4] - 92:24, 121:21, 125:24, 188:19 27 [3] - 14:24, 121:21, 127:12 274 [1] - 150:23 277 [1] - 1:14 28 [7] - 107:17, 107:20, 121:21, 131:21, 131:22, 181:2 29 [3] - 91:5, 131:20, 132:22	35-year [1] - 128:17 350,000 [1] - 91:22 36 [1] - 147:9 37 [5] - 147:10, 151:20, 151:21, 151:23 38 [3] - 147:10, 151:18, 151:19 39 [6] - 147:10, 151:18, 151:19, 151:22, 158:11, 158:12	50/50 [1] - 164:10 500 [1] - 107:21 51 [2] - 170:12, 174:7 52 [2] - 170:13, 174:7 53 [1] - 174:7 54 [4] - 174:7, 174:8, 174:9, 181:18 55 [5] - 174:9, 181:21, 181:22, 181:24, 191:9 56 [4] - 174:9, 178:20, 178:21, 183:17 57 [2] - 174:9, 183:16 58 [2] - 174:9, 183:16 59 [2] - 174:10, 183:16 5:05-9:50 [1] - 1:12
'	'04 [1] - 145:8 '05 [1] - 52:22 '20s [1] - 159:16 'Danger [1] - 60:17		6	
1	1 [6] - 1:1, 10:12, 20:4, 59:24, 60:5, 137:19 1-224 [1] - 1:1 1.3 [1] - 105:8 10 [3] - 70:19, 73:17, 79:3 10,000 [2] - 48:20, 76:6 100 [1] - 18:4 100,000 [1] - 93:23 100-foot [1] - 196:20 10:00 [2] - 8:18, 8:20 10th [1] - 27:17 11 [5] - 54:20, 73:18, 79:3, 84:11, 106:23 11,200 [1] - 91:20 11-foot [1] - 97:24 11.1 [4] - 48:9, 48:11, 49:12, 50:5 115 [1] - 18:9 12 [4] - 1:11, 79:3, 160:19, 224:10 120 [1] - 130:9 13 [3] - 17:23, 79:3, 88:22 130 [11] - 18:3, 19:23, 31:12, 35:3, 46:5, 103:15, 146:13, 146:18, 196:21, 203:14, 208:17 130-foot-high [1] -	3	4 [6] - 10:13, 60:2, 66:10, 161:6, 162:23, 163:22 40 [4] - 92:3, 93:24, 158:13, 202:5 40,000 [3] - 104:4, 134:10, 146:12 40-foot [1] - 52:15 400 [1] - 196:17 400,000 [1] - 96:6 41 [1] - 158:13 42 [3] - 120:5, 158:13, 162:22 43 [3] - 158:13, 162:22, 205:3 43-year [1] - 126:5 44 [2] - 168:20, 168:21 440 [1] - 18:5 440-foot [1] - 24:19 45 [3] - 93:7, 162:23, 208:11 46 [2] - 162:23, 168:19 468-megawatt [1] - 17:18 47 [3] - 168:20, 170:12, 170:15 48 [1] - 170:12 49 [1] - 170:12 4th [1] - 111:20	6 [5] - 10:13, 53:16, 60:3, 70:20, 113:10 6,000 [1] - 90:7 6-inch [1] - 146:7 6.6 [2] - 48:12, 49:11 60 [4] - 174:10, 184:19, 219:15 61 [3] - 113:3, 174:12, 184:19 616 [1] - 67:6 62 [2] - 174:12, 184:19 63 [5] - 174:12, 178:22, 181:23, 186:15, 186:16 630 [1] - 145:15 64 [6] - 178:19, 186:15, 186:16, 188:14, 188:15 65 [8] - 19:22, 20:4, 20:9, 160:4, 160:20, 178:18, 188:13, 191:9 66 [1] - 191:9 67 [1] - 191:9 68 [1] - 191:9 69 [2] - 145:23, 191:10
	2	4	5	
	2 [3] - 10:13, 59:24, 62:6 20 [9] - 16:14, 92:3, 93:24, 118:8, 143:2, 146:22, 148:11, 148:12, 177:14 20,000 [1] - 159:11 20-minute [1] - 9:10 20-year [1] - 200:5 200 [2] - 18:4, 183:12 2000 [2] - 92:5, 164:14 2001 [1] - 102:5 2002 [4] - 90:9, 91:19, 170:24, 172:23 2003 [3] - 91:2, 92:5, 146:13 2004 [4] - 90:21, 98:12, 111:21, 142:6 2005 [4] - 12:17, 91:4,	5	5 [6] - 10:12, 60:2, 68:19, 150:23, 211:5, 214:17 5.10 [1] - 115:9 5.4 [1] - 210:16 5.4-A [1] - 113:9 5.5 [1] - 210:16 5.7-E [1] - 114:17 50 [9] - 37:10, 51:15, 109:3, 159:8, 168:5, 170:12, 174:7, 186:19, 201:6	7
			7 [3] - 26:18, 66:10, 73:16 7,000 [1] - 82:19 70 [4] - 91:4, 113:10, 191:10, 193:21 71 [2] - 194:16, 194:17 72 [1] - 194:17 73 [2] - 194:18 74 [1] - 194:18 75 [5] - 48:14, 194:20, 194:21, 204:17,	

204:18 76 [1] - 194:20 78 [1] - 208:3 79 [1] - 209:24	absurdly [1] - 136:24 abundance [3] - 166:5, 166:9, 166:11 abundant [2] - 42:15, 74:4 Academy [1] - 172:7 accelerating [1] - 170:7 accept [1] - 143:24 access [10] - 53:5, 53:6, 71:17, 100:2, 102:18, 145:19, 187:13, 202:4, 203:19, 203:21 accessed [1] - 53:10 accessible [1] - 95:22 accessing [2] - 218:15, 219:2 accidents [2] - 160:14, 175:12 acclaimed [1] - 84:15 accomplished [1] - 44:8 accomplishing [1] - 178:9 according [1] - 150:9 account [2] - 35:21, 177:5 accountability [1] - 124:21 accounting [1] - 213:19 accurate [4] - 10:6, 35:24, 99:24, 224:8 accurately [1] - 33:17 accustomed [1] - 166:22 Achieving [1] - 164:16 acres [2] - 134:24, 135:22 act [4] - 28:12, 42:4, 134:21, 134:22 Act [7] - 12:18, 18:18, 20:21, 21:15, 52:22, 127:11, 144:17 action [9] - 18:20, 19:14, 19:18, 20:22, 20:24, 149:12, 150:11, 164:17, 186:2 Action [2] - 116:2, 118:11 activities [3] - 185:5, 202:16, 203:4 activity [5] - 35:4, 35:12, 36:2, 99:23, 198:17 actual [3] - 114:13, 220:16	adamant [1] - 69:3 adapt [1] - 168:12 add [5] - 123:2, 160:15, 163:24, 166:10, 203:18 added [1] - 173:10 addicted [1] - 86:16 addition [4] - 50:23, 77:10, 150:24, 218:24 additional [3] - 49:15, 131:7, 219:15 Additionally [2] - 58:15, 123:23 address [14] - 17:3, 66:17, 96:19, 96:21, 126:16, 126:23, 127:15, 142:7, 144:9, 149:10, 150:2, 195:19, 195:20, 210:16 addressed [1] - 98:11 addresses [1] - 97:9 addressing [2] - 128:8, 128:14 adds [1] - 189:12 adequacy [1] - 40:15 adequately [1] - 195:18 adjust [4] - 75:8, 85:16, 95:8, 112:12 adjustments [1] - 85:17 administered [1] - 127:20 administration [1] - 201:13 administrative [1] - 222:11 admirable [1] - 81:17 admit [2] - 86:22, 165:12 adults [1] - 110:18 advance [1] - 126:19 advancing [1] - 197:13 adverse [3] - 99:17, 131:11, 131:17 adversely [1] - 131:3 advocate [2] - 47:21, 73:21 advocates [2] - 30:18, 30:19 aesthetic [1] - 45:24 aesthetics [1] - 66:17 aestivalis [1] - 51:21 Affairs [1] - 82:13 affect [11] - 38:21, 75:17, 130:19,	138:19, 144:7, 182:11, 205:19, 205:22, 210:17, 211:6, 217:19 affected [6] - 12:2, 56:15, 128:2, 131:9, 182:18, 217:4 affected" [1] - 131:3 affecting [1] - 111:6 afford [3] - 41:10, 189:8, 205:7 afraid [1] - 85:19 afternoon [2] - 63:9, 163:20 age [1] - 91:13 agencies [7] - 16:6, 23:22, 28:21, 47:14, 96:12, 171:19, 222:10 agency [4] - 12:7, 18:21, 222:14, 222:19 AGNOLI [1] - 122:19 Agnoli [1] - 122:20 ago [14] - 41:12, 61:21, 81:12, 85:8, 93:7, 103:8, 135:3, 147:20, 148:11, 161:3, 166:17, 186:19, 205:3, 213:10 agree [8] - 81:7, 86:2, 91:12, 126:11, 182:3, 213:4, 217:11 agreeing [1] - 94:8 agreement [2] - 124:9, 222:13 Agreements [1] - 220:14 agrees [1] - 44:5 ahead [5] - 13:21, 85:20, 145:5, 154:5, 168:13 air [14] - 23:5, 42:8, 63:5, 76:17, 82:3, 84:2, 95:22, 96:3, 96:13, 149:20, 160:6, 175:12, 177:20, 221:7 Air [4] - 53:15, 135:21, 160:10, 160:18 aircraft [3] - 104:2, 105:20, 175:21 airing [1] - 129:13 airplane [1] - 215:3 airplanes [2] - 108:2, 147:19 airport [1] - 160:2 airports [1] - 96:18	Alan [3] - 33:3, 46:22, 54:18 alarming [1] - 166:8 allergies [1] - 207:13 alliance [2] - 125:19, 155:16 Alliance [4] - 62:18, 136:14, 155:8, 218:3 Allow [1] - 7:15 allow [5] - 94:12, 138:23, 203:23, 204:9, 214:8 allowed [1] - 111:17 alluvial [1] - 161:13 almost [7] - 13:7, 67:15, 78:19, 102:7, 142:8, 148:8, 181:23 Almost [2] - 87:24, 213:10 aloft [1] - 215:3 alone [4] - 83:8, 113:18, 187:2, 193:2 Alosa [2] - 51:21, 51:22 alter [3] - 34:24, 81:23, 187:3 altered [1] - 135:23 alternate [1] - 180:9 Alternative [2] - 116:2, 118:11 alternative [24] - 12:21, 13:4, 19:21, 19:22, 20:16, 20:22, 27:8, 30:20, 68:9, 79:10, 79:13, 111:4, 119:11, 121:15, 127:8, 169:9, 170:8, 193:5, 195:16, 196:5, 199:6, 199:9, 202:18, 213:2 alternatives [15] - 13:23, 18:19, 18:20, 19:14, 20:15, 29:21, 30:7, 53:13, 124:22, 182:22, 183:2, 183:3, 195:19, 197:24, 198:3 altitude [1] - 107:24 amassed [1] - 213:8 amateur [1] - 128:24 amazed [1] - 152:4 amazing [1] - 174:18 ambivalent [1] - 155:16 America [3] - 83:11, 169:9, 170:7 American [4] - 14:18, 14:22, 129:17, 190:6 Americans [2] - 157:8,
8				
8 [3] - 66:11, 73:17, 137:9 80 [6] - 97:21, 107:6, 108:17, 115:13, 164:14, 209:24 81 [1] - 209:24 82 [3] - 209:24, 219:23, 219:24 83 [1] - 210:2 84 [3] - 90:22, 210:2 85 [4] - 107:6, 122:7, 210:2, 210:4 86 [2] - 210:4, 210:5 88 [1] - 145:11				
9				
9 [1] - 70:19 9.0 [1] - 113:2 9.15 [1] - 113:3 90 [1] - 115:3 95 [1] - 97:24 9:50 [1] - 223:8				
A				
abandoned [1] - 184:13 ability [2] - 59:15, 168:12 able [23] - 2:21, 6:10, 24:15, 24:17, 29:4, 29:12, 37:20, 37:22, 58:19, 59:22, 73:6, 76:6, 102:3, 104:20, 165:22, 187:15, 189:8, 189:10, 192:11, 208:24, 209:3, 218:22, 219:10 abomination [2] - 154:21, 154:22 abounds [1] - 128:23 above-captioned [1] - 224:10 above-mentioned [1] - 110:22 abroad [1] - 75:16 absolutely [2] - 78:21, 126:22 absorb [2] - 72:18, 72:19				

167:8
amount [6] - 62:20, 63:2, 71:17, 98:20, 116:20, 127:6
amounts [3] - 151:13, 192:5, 192:6
anadromous [1] - 50:16
analogous [1] - 129:10
analogy [2] - 62:18, 182:6
analyses [1] - 195:16
analysis [11] - 19:13, 44:13, 49:21, 99:4, 164:9, 173:11, 195:17, 196:2, 196:6, 199:6, 199:10
analyze [1] - 44:21
ancestors [2] - 79:24, 92:23
Andrews [1] - 57:17
Andy [1] - 162:24
Anecdotally [1] - 196:16
animals [1] - 37:24
Ann [1] - 82:11
anniversary [1] - 167:12
announced [1] - 171:5
annual [1] - 143:14
annually [1] - 52:6
answer [4] - 3:7, 11:17, 65:13, 177:18
answered [2] - 169:18, 192:24
answering [1] - 149:4
anticipate [1] - 133:20
Anyplace [1] - 53:16
anyway [3] - 93:18, 163:17, 215:7
Anyway [2] - 87:12, 170:3
apologize [2] - 17:20, 36:21
Appalachia [2] - 74:22, 150:21
apparent [1] - 199:17
appeal [1] - 85:12
appeals [1] - 49:2
appearance [1] - 188:24
appendix [1] - 113:9
Appendix [2] - 114:17, 115:8
appetites [1] - 166:18
applaud [3] - 95:11, 118:15, 204:24
Applause [80] - 4:12,

27:14, 30:10, 32:23, 36:19, 39:24, 43:15, 46:20, 50:9, 53:17, 54:14, 57:6, 59:20, 62:5, 66:9, 68:17, 70:17, 73:14, 75:24, 78:24, 79:7, 80:22, 84:10, 87:15, 88:20, 92:13, 95:6, 97:12, 100:7, 103:2, 104:14, 106:5, 109:18, 115:20, 117:13, 118:14, 121:20, 122:18, 125:23, 128:11, 131:18, 132:21, 136:11, 139:4, 141:15, 144:19, 146:24, 148:16, 151:16, 155:2, 158:10, 159:6, 161:17, 162:21, 165:17, 168:18, 170:11, 174:5, 176:13, 178:17, 181:17, 183:15, 184:17, 186:14, 188:11, 191:8, 193:18, 198:6, 200:24, 201:17, 204:13, 206:4, 208:2, 209:23, 212:17, 215:13, 217:22, 219:19, 221:14, 223:7
applause [8] - 54:15, 95:11, 106:7, 106:10, 106:11, 106:14, 147:3, 148:17
applicant [5] - 22:15, 99:3, 195:24, 198:2, 199:2
application [2] - 136:6, 174:2
appointed [1] - 37:14
appreciate [4] - 30:14, 40:13, 59:17, 103:12
approach [4] - 159:24, 199:11, 200:15, 200:18
approaching [1] - 171:11
appropriate [3] - 13:22, 67:13, 119:13
approval [1] - 186:6
approved [6] - 14:14, 14:16, 16:3, 42:9, 43:13, 63:15
April [3] - 16:21,

25:12, 170:24
aquatic [3] - 34:15, 34:23, 219:3
Aquinnah [4] - 37:15, 51:2, 57:19, 141:18
Arabia [1] - 148:14
arbitrary [1] - 143:24
area [74] - 18:13, 23:4, 29:2, 31:13, 35:13, 35:16, 36:9, 36:12, 38:3, 38:5, 38:12, 45:2, 51:12, 52:7, 53:3, 53:10, 54:24, 55:5, 55:19, 56:21, 56:22, 59:10, 67:8, 76:18, 87:19, 92:19, 93:7, 93:8, 93:9, 93:11, 93:15, 94:2, 94:16, 97:22, 98:7, 98:12, 98:14, 100:3, 102:8, 103:24, 107:2, 107:7, 110:2, 110:14, 110:19, 111:7, 112:3, 114:21, 115:6, 116:8, 125:17, 137:10, 153:15, 179:13, 183:20, 184:9, 185:3, 185:8, 187:7, 187:12, 189:16, 189:23, 190:3, 192:8, 192:12, 192:17, 196:23, 197:8, 197:23, 202:15, 203:8, 203:10, 208:19, 214:11
areas [17] - 12:19, 31:20, 31:23, 32:5, 39:21, 46:6, 55:11, 63:20, 88:6, 95:20, 99:16, 107:11, 123:18, 162:9, 179:14, 190:18, 221:10
arguing [1] - 190:4
argument [1] - 87:6
arguments [2] - 84:19, 85:22
Army [3] - 81:5, 169:18, 172:17
array [2] - 18:8, 20:11
arrive [1] - 42:13
arsenal [1] - 126:13
art [2] - 129:4, 129:17
artifacts [1] - 129:6
artist [1] - 128:24
artistic [2] - 128:19, 128:21

artists [1] - 129:22
aside [3] - 83:18, 134:24, 155:14
aspect [2] - 59:8, 59:13
aspects [2] - 58:9, 58:14
assess [1] - 173:7
assessing [1] - 130:18
assessment [5] - 130:22, 133:19, 142:14, 199:23, 200:8
assessment's [1] - 113:11
Assessments [1] - 142:20
assignment [1] - 144:2
assistance [1] - 120:23
associate [1] - 11:9
Associates [2] - 2:4, 116:17
assure [1] - 55:22
assured [1] - 123:6
assures [1] - 82:23
asthma [1] - 82:5
Athletic [1] - 7:3
atmosphere [1] - 127:6
atomic [1] - 178:6
Attachment [1] - 113:9
attempts [1] - 61:13
attention [4] - 161:11, 173:13, 208:5, 208:7
attentively [2] - 7:14, 11:2
attitude [1] - 81:18
attracting [1] - 179:15
attractive [2] - 64:19, 180:2
AUDIENCE [22] - 4:9, 4:15, 5:9, 5:12, 5:15, 5:19, 5:24, 6:6, 40:4, 112:7, 144:22, 144:24, 145:4, 147:5, 151:20, 165:18, 178:20, 178:22, 181:21, 182:2, 194:2, 215:16
auditorium [1] - 7:4
Audra [1] - 136:13
Audubon [2] - 38:16, 171:18
August [1] - 172:23
author [1] - 51:4
authority [4] - 12:18,

21:13, 21:17, 53:4
automobile [1] - 115:15
availability [3] - 215:11, 218:14, 219:16
available [8] - 3:11, 12:19, 19:12, 68:9, 195:23, 196:6, 199:20, 220:17
Ave [1] - 104:15
average [3] - 65:5, 92:2, 145:23
averted [1] - 82:23
avian [3] - 142:22, 144:3, 199:24
aviation [2] - 97:5, 221:9
aviator [1] - 221:5
avifauna [1] - 24:3
Avoid [1] - 7:23
avoid [1] - 97:2
avoidance [1] - 25:3
avoiding [2] - 67:16, 164:11
avoids [1] - 123:11
aware [2] - 84:4, 167:8
awe [1] - 135:8
awful [1] - 108:6
awkward [1] - 75:20

B

baby [1] - 111:22
background [4] - 69:2, 195:8, 202:2, 210:13
backing [1] - 63:3
backlash [1] - 138:10
backside [1] - 193:6
backup [2] - 181:6, 222:12
backyard [1] - 183:7
bad [8] - 66:24, 68:12, 135:13, 135:14, 135:15, 163:3, 213:22, 220:17
ban [1] - 94:8
Bank [1] - 69:15
banking [2] - 211:5, 212:8
bankruptcy [1] - 80:10
Banks [2] - 108:20, 109:2
bar [1] - 184:11
Barbara [2] - 95:15, 128:13
barometric [1] - 171:24

barrel [4] - 65:16, 65:17, 147:21, 148:7
barrels [1] - 168:10
Base [4] - 53:15, 135:21, 160:10, 160:18
base [4] - 34:8, 34:17, 78:15, 184:24
based [11] - 2:4, 53:13, 56:18, 105:17, 112:20, 115:14, 122:24, 123:3, 123:14, 124:23, 142:8
basement [1] - 85:14
basic [2] - 138:22, 152:10
basis [4] - 67:3, 107:20, 123:24, 143:22
bass [5] - 51:17, 51:18, 110:3, 110:24, 129:15
BASS [1] - 63:9
Bass [1] - 63:10
bats [2] - 91:22, 92:5
Bay [4] - 18:14, 46:7, 102:10, 153:24
Beach [1] - 217:17
beach [3] - 12:12, 61:23, 203:12
beaches [1] - 44:2
bear [5] - 71:2, 81:21, 138:15, 172:7, 197:12
beat [1] - 153:22
beauties [1] - 209:20
beautiful [12] - 38:8, 43:24, 67:2, 67:8, 69:12, 78:22, 153:6, 208:9, 214:5, 214:11, 215:4, 215:21
Beautiful [1] - 208:7
beauty [20] - 28:6, 28:8, 28:10, 67:10, 67:13, 75:21, 78:18, 81:13, 103:10, 103:17, 128:22, 129:23, 130:5, 176:6, 179:17, 203:10, 208:13, 209:7, 209:19, 215:24
became [1] - 85:9
Becker [1] - 46:23
BECKMAN [2] - 219:23, 220:2
become [10] - 80:13,

127:3, 166:18, 166:22, 166:23, 166:24, 167:8, 184:8, 187:12, 221:11
becomes [1] - 64:3
becoming [2] - 166:23, 199:5
beds [1] - 82:7
beg [2] - 70:10, 155:13
began [2] - 164:20, 166:2
begin [9] - 2:21, 9:13, 9:17, 26:4, 26:24, 60:3, 112:16, 149:11, 194:22
beginning [3] - 99:8, 134:5, 175:2
begins [1] - 167:12
behalf [1] - 87:17
behavior [1] - 7:13
behind [3] - 168:6, 178:2, 183:2
behold [1] - 56:10
beholder [1] - 67:11
behooves [1] - 44:20
belief [1] - 29:8
believes [2] - 126:22, 127:13
belongs [1] - 160:10
below [5] - 64:8, 146:19, 164:14, 169:24, 221:8
bend [1] - 60:17
benefit [14] - 32:8, 32:10, 32:12, 32:13, 36:5, 45:5, 49:21, 68:3, 81:19, 94:17, 105:18, 114:4, 173:3, 173:10
BENEFIT [1] - 109:19
Benefit [1] - 109:20
benefiting [2] - 125:10, 165:7
benefits [7] - 43:8, 43:12, 44:14, 67:22, 72:21, 123:2, 181:11
benthic [3] - 34:9, 34:13, 35:2
benthos [2] - 19:9, 19:10
bereft [1] - 209:16
best [10] - 15:7, 68:8, 80:9, 115:9, 134:16, 189:6, 196:6, 198:19, 199:19, 206:8
better [13] - 28:5, 29:20, 82:4, 88:8,

118:12, 121:17, 125:21, 140:19, 165:10, 186:3, 198:21, 199:5, 199:8
Better [1] - 61:14
betterment [1] - 30:2
between [9] - 9:3, 29:3, 94:13, 146:9, 163:11, 180:15, 189:13, 205:12, 212:4
beware [1] - 175:21
beyond [7] - 14:13, 15:24, 29:14, 53:2, 137:16, 139:22, 172:12
Beyond [1] - 187:20
biased [1] - 142:19
bicycle [1] - 148:22
bicycles [1] - 223:6
big [10] - 12:8, 70:3, 85:24, 132:9, 149:4, 149:8, 174:22, 190:17, 208:13, 211:19
Big [1] - 104:12
bigger [4] - 38:14, 72:9, 72:16, 72:17
biggest [2] - 80:14, 110:17
bill [3] - 14:23, 48:3, 48:6
billboards [1] - 129:10
billion [6] - 12:9, 105:8, 137:19, 167:15, 177:6, 214:17
billions [2] - 177:3, 190:16
bills [1] - 138:20
biological [1] - 143:20
biologist [1] - 199:22
biologists [1] - 120:18
biology [1] - 195:8
bird [10] - 38:13, 38:14, 38:17, 105:20, 108:13, 142:7, 142:14, 142:16, 196:10, 197:7
Bird [1] - 196:12
bird's [1] - 60:20
bird's-eye [1] - 60:20
birdlife [1] - 196:12
birds [32] - 16:8, 23:5, 24:6, 31:18, 38:8, 38:11, 57:3, 91:16, 91:20, 91:23, 92:3, 103:23, 109:5,

115:5, 117:12, 117:15, 142:20, 143:2, 143:7, 143:11, 143:13, 143:21, 147:18, 171:14, 171:16, 177:21, 179:18, 197:9, 197:22, 206:24, 207:5
Birds [1] - 197:3
birthright [1] - 166:7
bit [11] - 2:16, 2:20, 7:7, 8:12, 11:15, 35:9, 71:22, 87:23, 139:10, 156:3, 176:23
black [1] - 51:18
blade [1] - 117:9
blades [5] - 91:14, 97:2, 103:18, 177:12, 196:24
blank [1] - 215:23
blatantly [1] - 113:14
bless [1] - 193:13
blessed [1] - 166:4
blew [1] - 159:21
blinking [3] - 103:18, 115:12, 196:19
Block [2] - 56:6, 56:9
block [2] - 34:19, 108:24
Blog [1] - 61:21
blog [1] - 61:22
blogs [1] - 61:15
blow [1] - 162:6
blowing [1] - 60:9
blown [1] - 197:4
blows [2] - 90:15, 180:24
blue [2] - 20:15, 93:24
blueback [1] - 51:21
bluefish [1] - 110:24
Bluffs [8] - 27:3, 52:8, 116:9, 128:17, 147:14, 178:24, 201:4, 215:19
board [7] - 27:16, 40:10, 50:17, 54:20, 147:14, 158:7, 174:2
Board [5] - 33:7, 43:21, 45:19, 54:19, 55:13
boat [12] - 34:4, 38:13, 52:2, 94:10, 95:22, 96:13, 105:20, 109:7, 110:21, 113:21, 115:3, 217:15
Boaters [1] - 175:21

boating [3] - 97:6, 175:12, 183:21
boats [13] - 36:6, 52:15, 52:16, 61:23, 94:2, 98:2, 107:2, 140:12, 147:18, 171:12, 183:22, 203:17, 211:11
Bob [5] - 11:6, 11:8, 17:11, 25:11, 132:24
boodies [1] - 214:5
body [1] - 153:7
bolts [1] - 211:22
bond [1] - 14:19
bonding [2] - 177:2, 177:3
boot [1] - 87:9
born [2] - 176:2, 176:19
Bornholdt [3] - 13:3, 43:22, 212:21
borrow [1] - 218:7
borrowed [1] - 218:20
Boston [5] - 6:24, 7:6, 111:24, 154:18, 222:22
bother [1] - 141:2
bothered [1] - 108:4
bottom [14] - 19:10, 31:12, 34:15, 34:18, 34:21, 36:15, 37:23, 94:2, 101:15, 101:17, 101:19, 110:6, 122:3, 122:10
bottom-trawling [1] - 94:2
bought [2] - 102:5, 102:6
Boulder [1] - 2:5
bounds [1] - 53:2
bovine [2] - 62:14, 62:17
BRAGONIER [1] - 155:3
Bragonier [1] - 155:5
BRAY [1] - 195:2
Bray [1] - 195:3
bread [1] - 209:17
break [8] - 8:15, 8:16, 106:9, 146:3, 193:24, 194:7, 194:9, 211:14
Break [1] - 194:14
breaks [2] - 8:4, 45:6
breakwater [1] - 217:16
breath [1] - 161:8
breathe [1] - 182:21
breeding [1] - 93:11

breeze [1] - 108:8
brevery [1] - 11:13
brief [3] - 11:14, 57:23, 184:21
briefly [2] - 2:19, 27:6
Briggs [1] - 158:16
BRIGGS [3] - 151:22, 158:12, 158:15
bright [1] - 104:23
brighter [1] - 167:23
bring [7] - 73:11, 73:12, 76:8, 107:14, 112:9, 112:10, 140:11
bringing [1] - 77:5
brings [2] - 176:7, 203:10
broad [1] - 21:17
broke [1] - 147:22
broken [1] - 116:13
brother [1] - 106:24
brothers [1] - 207:20
brought [2] - 12:9, 154:7
BROWN [1] - 176:17
Brown [1] - 176:17
Bruce [1] - 168:22
buckle [1] - 153:14
Bucko [2] - 224:5, 224:15
Buddy [1] - 79:6
budget [1] - 207:8
build [11] - 68:16, 128:7, 149:6, 149:9, 149:13, 153:23, 157:24, 160:4, 179:4, 191:4
builder's [1] - 173:12
building [7] - 4:3, 34:19, 83:22, 149:18, 154:17, 158:22, 158:24
buildings [2] - 40:22, 40:24
buildup [1] - 146:7
built [15] - 16:4, 16:5, 63:15, 73:23, 88:14, 121:2, 125:17, 138:7, 159:9, 159:14, 161:5, 164:19, 187:11, 188:21, 220:8
bulb [1] - 60:13
burden [2] - 74:21, 184:8
burdensome [1] - 75:2
burn [3] - 77:6, 151:13, 151:14

burned [3] - 48:17, 48:24, 49:5
Burnholdt [1] - 204:22
burning [3] - 41:9, 42:18, 63:21
BURTON [1] - 145:6
Burton [1] - 145:7
bury [1] - 28:7
burying [1] - 192:7
busiest [1] - 96:18
business [10] - 76:16, 93:2, 114:3, 136:22, 152:13, 157:3, 162:20, 174:22, 213:16, 214:3
BUSSIERE [2] - 88:24, 89:17
Bussiere [1] - 89:18
buttons [1] - 8:6
buy [3] - 60:12, 84:19, 209:17
Buzzards [2] - 46:7, 102:10
bylaw [1] - 55:16
bylaws [2] - 54:22, 55:18

C

CABANA [1] - 47:4
Cabana [1] - 47:5
cable [8] - 18:14, 19:6, 34:22, 36:15, 56:12, 101:19, 129:14, 192:8
cables [2] - 18:8, 18:9
CAGE [1] - 60:6
calculated [1] - 50:2
calf [1] - 111:12
California [3] - 56:18, 133:13, 207:3
calipers [1] - 185:14
Cambodia [1] - 72:13
camp [1] - 206:10
campaigns [1] - 188:9
campus [1] - 7:5
Canal [4] - 76:21, 82:11, 135:20, 214:12
cancelled [2] - 91:7, 138:14
cancer [1] - 207:21
candidates [1] - 213:15
cannot [3] - 29:22, 175:18, 180:14
Canyon [1] - 129:12
cap [1] - 183:10
capacity [3] - 127:9,

128:8, 129:5
cape [1] - 64:8
CAPE [1] - 1:6
Cape [142] - 2:10, 13:9, 17:12, 17:14, 17:22, 27:9, 29:7, 29:12, 29:21, 32:9, 33:18, 37:17, 39:11, 39:16, 40:14, 41:11, 42:5, 42:8, 42:14, 42:17, 43:10, 43:13, 44:16, 46:12, 47:5, 48:3, 48:7, 50:6, 57:22, 60:7, 62:2, 63:13, 63:17, 63:19, 63:20, 64:4, 64:9, 64:10, 65:2, 65:7, 68:6, 68:22, 69:9, 69:15, 69:22, 72:23, 76:18, 76:21, 79:23, 81:23, 82:2, 82:9, 82:14, 82:15, 83:7, 87:22, 89:4, 89:5, 89:8, 89:14, 89:16, 102:2, 102:18, 103:14, 104:4, 104:16, 104:24, 105:9, 105:14, 105:23, 106:3, 111:14, 113:5, 113:8, 113:14, 113:24, 114:9, 114:16, 115:24, 116:17, 122:22, 124:23, 125:16, 127:18, 128:14, 129:9, 130:12, 130:14, 130:24, 134:8, 135:20, 142:7, 142:9, 142:10, 142:18, 142:24, 146:10, 153:3, 153:18, 153:24, 155:19, 158:8, 161:2, 162:8, 162:12, 163:18, 164:18, 168:16, 172:11, 172:19, 173:6, 173:17, 175:3, 175:4, 176:2, 176:4, 176:6, 179:3, 179:10, 181:11, 189:5, 189:10, 189:14, 195:17, 196:22, 197:7, 199:7, 199:18, 200:18, 201:8, 203:8, 208:9, 208:15, 209:8, 209:11, 209:19,

211:3, 211:9, 211:15, 214:16, 218:9
capital [1] - 137:18
capitalists [1] - 186:8
capped [1] - 135:9
caps [1] - 183:11
captain [1] - 221:6
CAPTAIN [3] - 79:5, 79:8, 152:2
Captain [2] - 79:6, 155:4
captains [2] - 52:16, 110:21
captioned [1] - 224:10
car [1] - 73:23
carbon [9] - 41:23, 42:18, 49:7, 49:10, 49:16, 63:22, 82:20, 127:6, 149:20
Carbon [1] - 49:3
card [3] - 9:23, 10:2, 10:4
cards [1] - 112:9
care [6] - 68:8, 81:8, 87:24, 188:19, 197:20, 197:22
career [2] - 47:16, 55:21
careful [2] - 83:20, 201:14
Careful [1] - 44:13
carefully [3] - 81:24, 134:19, 215:8
careless [1] - 201:11
carelessness [1] - 201:8
carpenter [1] - 73:21
carry [3] - 96:4, 121:5, 190:23
cars [3] - 61:5, 82:15, 223:6
cart [1] - 156:17
Carta [1] - 156:5
Carter [1] - 166:2
Cascades [1] - 135:10
case [12] - 13:18, 15:2, 64:8, 76:13, 86:22, 137:10, 172:16, 173:13, 173:16, 184:24, 200:10, 200:16
cases [2] - 117:9, 142:10
casts [1] - 142:14
Catalina [1] - 56:19
catch [6] - 35:14, 35:23, 100:20, 122:7, 122:8, 182:8

categorization [1] - 143:6
categorizations [1] - 143:22
categorize [1] - 98:13
categorizing [1] - 143:19
category [1] - 126:20
Category [3] - 161:6, 161:10, 211:5
caught [3] - 86:18, 93:18, 93:23
caused [1] - 130:18
causing [1] - 150:19
cautiously [1] - 214:14
caveat [1] - 193:2
CDR [1] - 2:4
ceiling [1] - 65:15
celebrates [1] - 129:14
celebrating [1] - 129:17
cell [2] - 7:9, 196:20
cent [4] - 48:12, 49:11, 49:12, 50:5
Center [1] - 7:3
central [1] - 52:20
cents [5] - 48:8, 48:9, 48:12, 50:4, 91:5
centuries [2] - 121:7, 166:6
century [5] - 128:6, 134:8, 135:2, 164:15, 209:15
certain [2] - 25:7, 180:19
certainly [10] - 30:4, 56:17, 56:23, 59:9, 81:15, 104:20, 113:16, 121:13, 197:22, 203:9
certify [1] - 224:7
cetera [3] - 94:3, 101:3, 180:10
chain [3] - 34:18, 34:20, 110:23
chair [2] - 33:5, 47:6
Chairman [2] - 92:15, 161:19
chairman [4] - 33:7, 54:21, 147:15, 172:8
chairs [1] - 10:14
chairwoman [1] - 57:18
challenge [2] - 199:8, 199:15
challenges [2] - 168:13, 199:4

challenging [1] - 96:2
chance [8] - 3:3, 8:19, 52:11, 78:22, 164:10, 182:8, 191:4, 222:5
Change [12] - 60:8, 60:11, 60:15, 60:19, 60:23, 61:4, 61:8, 61:12, 61:16, 61:20, 61:24, 62:3
change [22] - 24:24, 67:7, 73:11, 75:7, 77:11, 78:10, 78:11, 78:12, 82:22, 82:24, 83:9, 84:2, 124:10, 125:8, 126:12, 133:22, 134:13, 135:17, 143:12, 150:7, 168:15, 183:13
changed [4] - 6:24, 125:7, 185:17, 211:18
changes [8] - 37:11, 40:18, 42:3, 42:10, 83:13, 83:18, 143:14, 184:10
changing [2] - 124:12, 187:8
Channel [1] - 28:24
channel [5] - 52:5, 110:11, 110:14, 110:17, 129:14
channels [1] - 79:22
character [1] - 126:7
characteristic [1] - 5:4
characteristics [1] - 15:17
characterize [2] - 98:5, 99:21
charge [11] - 13:5, 48:2, 48:12, 48:16, 48:18, 49:11, 49:13, 49:14, 49:24, 50:5, 96:13
charged [1] - 49:8
charter [1] - 110:21
chartering [1] - 80:6
cheap [1] - 212:8
check [5] - 56:5, 57:7, 131:20, 174:6, 194:16
chemical [1] - 15:16
cherish [1] - 178:12
Cheryl [1] - 57:17
child [1] - 90:5
children [6] - 72:14, 109:14, 149:24, 168:6, 168:7, 207:14

Chilmark [4] - 33:8, 34:2, 106:21, 163:2
chockful [1] - 109:3
choice [2] - 41:4, 180:19
choices [2] - 180:16, 221:20
choose [4] - 75:15, 103:13, 179:5, 216:10
chose [1] - 219:9
chosen [3] - 116:6, 116:7, 180:8
Chris [4] - 2:3, 11:7, 63:10, 148:21
chunk [1] - 163:21
Circuit [1] - 104:15
cites [1] - 127:10
cities [1] - 83:12
citizen [4] - 60:4, 89:12, 116:18, 190:6
citizens [12] - 7:15, 9:6, 44:9, 57:13, 59:22, 69:16, 69:17, 89:19, 125:10, 128:2, 179:9, 179:11
city [1] - 209:4
City [2] - 84:17, 95:17
civil [2] - 7:12, 47:14
civility [1] - 6:14
claim [1] - 29:22
claims [3] - 84:24, 137:13, 172:19
clams [1] - 110:10
Clark [1] - 7:3
clean [9] - 37:23, 42:15, 42:23, 46:17, 63:5, 76:24, 77:12, 152:10
cleaner [2] - 70:9, 84:2
cleanup [1] - 175:9
clear [4] - 22:17, 64:11, 89:2, 150:6
clearance [2] - 22:15, 22:19
cleared [1] - 146:17
clearer [1] - 140:20
clearly [8] - 29:23, 67:10, 114:6, 127:14, 146:18, 151:9, 200:11, 208:22
clever [1] - 61:17
climate [8] - 82:22, 83:9, 84:2, 126:12, 133:21, 134:13, 150:6, 150:9
climates [1] - 118:7

climbs [1] - 137:11
Clinton [1] - 206:13
clockwork [1] - 69:24
close [5] - 53:9, 65:21, 94:18, 181:23, 217:2
closely [1] - 162:10
closer [5] - 9:4, 70:9, 118:21, 138:3, 162:14
Cluck [5] - 13:8, 17:12, 43:22, 204:21, 212:21
CLUCK [1] - 17:11
co [2] - 89:19, 116:6
co-exist [1] - 116:6
co-founder [1] - 89:19
CO2 [1] - 150:2
coal [18] - 47:17, 48:13, 48:21, 48:23, 49:4, 61:10, 63:3, 64:17, 74:22, 124:16, 147:24, 149:14, 150:17, 174:23, 183:4, 212:4, 212:8
coast [9] - 12:15, 46:11, 80:9, 129:19, 135:4, 180:3, 184:10, 208:19, 209:20
Coast [7] - 15:22, 66:15, 96:15, 98:11, 99:2, 111:13, 184:2
Coast's [1] - 110:2
coastal [7] - 34:10, 53:5, 54:24, 55:11, 143:21, 186:11, 195:12
Cod [12] - 17:22, 29:12, 44:16, 68:22, 76:18, 76:21, 82:2, 135:20, 153:24, 172:11, 176:2, 203:8
Cod's [2] - 130:12, 130:14
coffee [1] - 61:11
cold [1] - 164:4
coldest [1] - 64:20
COLE [1] - 126:2
Cole [1] - 126:3
collapse [1] - 65:21
collapsed [1] - 22:12
colleague [1] - 2:7
colleagues [3] - 10:2, 10:23, 222:3
collecting [1] - 47:9
collectively [1] - 213:4
College [1] - 172:11
college [1] - 164:21

Colorado [1] - 2:5
colored [1] - 87:7
combined [2] - 64:7, 120:3
comical [1] - 115:9
coming [17] - 18:13, 22:9, 25:24, 30:15, 37:8, 51:9, 69:8, 69:10, 69:11, 73:4, 103:6, 124:4, 133:22, 165:19, 192:21, 205:4, 217:16
comment [7] - 17:4, 89:3, 150:22, 155:15, 218:5, 218:7, 218:14
comments [12] - 2:22, 9:9, 11:18, 14:3, 17:4, 25:12, 25:14, 25:22, 47:12, 58:13, 59:23, 216:23
Commercial [1] - 60:24
commercial [31] - 33:19, 34:5, 61:6, 79:9, 87:17, 87:18, 92:21, 92:23, 93:4, 93:17, 97:5, 97:6, 98:18, 104:8, 107:17, 112:21, 118:18, 119:3, 119:15, 119:20, 120:8, 120:21, 121:23, 129:10, 133:6, 136:24, 137:3, 141:10, 187:14, 202:24, 217:8
commercially [2] - 110:14, 135:12
Commission [9] - 37:6, 37:14, 40:9, 43:19, 44:16, 44:17, 47:6, 47:7, 55:14
commissioner [4] - 27:4, 27:5, 30:13, 43:6
commissioners [1] - 26:16
commitment [1] - 34:3
committed [1] - 134:12
Committee [1] - 47:9
committee [3] - 92:16, 94:23, 161:19
common [4] - 29:15, 127:23, 143:8, 176:20

commonly [1] - 124:7
commonly-owned [1] - 124:7
Commonwealth [3] - 50:16, 179:11, 224:6
communal [1] - 138:24
communications [2] - 99:14, 126:3
communities [5] - 42:24, 44:9, 114:7, 128:2, 128:19
community [24] - 41:15, 50:19, 50:22, 51:14, 71:14, 71:16, 81:14, 83:3, 83:10, 84:6, 119:5, 121:5, 137:2, 163:12, 172:5, 173:9, 205:4, 205:11, 205:20, 205:23, 206:6, 207:3, 207:11
Community [1] - 172:11
commuter [1] - 203:5
Compact [1] - 47:5
companies [1] - 75:17
company [10] - 56:4, 133:6, 140:17, 156:9, 173:2, 184:15, 187:23, 213:24, 220:15
comparable [1] - 196:4
compare [1] - 19:13
compared [3] - 76:15, 127:7, 167:19
compares [1] - 137:22
comparison [2] - 141:21, 199:21
compelled [1] - 164:6
compelling [1] - 63:16
compensate [1] - 68:11
compensation [2] - 114:4, 114:10
competing [1] - 221:19
Competing [1] - 24:22
competitions [1] - 98:9
complete [3] - 100:22, 104:6, 150:17
completed [3] - 99:8, 186:24, 196:15
completely [3] - 23:9, 86:2, 183:11
complex [1] - 221:18
comply [1] - 49:9

comprehensive [1] - 200:15
comprehensively [1] - 81:4
comprise [1] - 28:18
compromise [1] - 121:14
compromises [1] - 160:24
Compromising [1] - 28:10
computers [1] - 56:3
conceive [1] - 132:13
concentrated [1] - 119:4
concentration [2] - 194:8, 206:10
concept [1] - 164:7
concern [12] - 14:4, 31:19, 51:19, 59:10, 68:3, 74:16, 109:24, 119:17, 142:16, 151:5, 186:21, 187:10
Concern [1] - 55:3
concerned [17] - 4:20, 30:2, 31:11, 31:15, 31:18, 45:19, 55:4, 55:7, 62:22, 66:21, 136:17, 187:5, 187:17, 199:23, 207:16, 219:17
Concerned [1] - 164:9
concerns [7] - 58:10, 78:14, 150:24, 191:22, 202:9, 202:11, 218:12
conch [11] - 52:4, 94:3, 100:20, 100:21, 101:3, 102:6, 102:8, 113:11, 192:10, 217:3, 217:6
conchs [2] - 35:15, 52:6
conclusion [4] - 113:6, 144:3, 172:24, 173:2
conclusions [2] - 67:7, 142:11
condensed [1] - 20:10
condition [1] - 171:24
conditions [6] - 56:24, 96:14, 98:15, 99:2, 100:4, 180:19
conduct [3] - 2:10, 195:24, 203:24
conducted [3] - 2:18, 142:13, 142:17

confidence [1] - 142:12
confirms [1] - 144:12
conflict [1] - 67:18
Congress [2] - 129:3, 129:7
Congressman [1] - 29:10
CONKLIN [2] - 103:4, 104:15
Conklin [1] - 103:5
connect [1] - 203:3
connected [1] - 173:10
Connecticut [1] - 195:10
connects [1] - 121:6
consciousness [2] - 76:9, 167:7
consensus [1] - 222:13
consequences [5] - 119:24, 135:12, 149:18, 164:11, 207:14
conservation [5] - 126:8, 126:16, 127:19, 155:10, 185:14
Conservation [1] - 127:2
conservationists [1] - 135:2
conservator [1] - 129:4
conserve [1] - 174:19
conserving [1] - 126:6
consider [8] - 32:19, 52:22, 53:12, 69:14, 82:2, 84:15, 111:4, 196:3
Consider [1] - 99:11
Considerable [1] - 94:4
consideration [12] - 38:20, 44:13, 45:3, 59:14, 59:18, 77:24, 94:23, 106:12, 113:6, 178:16, 198:3, 202:9
considering [1] - 158:18
Consistency [2] - 5:12, 5:13
consistency [1] - 5:14
consistently [1] - 142:21
consoles [1] - 192:2
constantly [1] - 56:2

constitutes [2] - 54:4, 54:7
Constitution [1] - 156:6
construct [3] - 116:22, 132:4, 132:5
constructing [1] - 127:8
construction [17] - 15:9, 21:15, 21:20, 24:4, 24:9, 24:11, 24:14, 68:12, 93:14, 99:8, 104:11, 104:22, 117:5, 117:19, 118:3, 187:2, 200:4
Construction [1] - 189:5
consultation [1] - 96:12
consultations [1] - 16:6
consumed [1] - 48:14
consumer [1] - 138:9
consumers [1] - 138:15
consuming [1] - 166:6
contain [1] - 104:4
contained [1] - 185:15
containers [2] - 134:3, 134:6
contemplating [1] - 174:20
contemporary [1] - 58:17
contentious [1] - 29:14
context [2] - 73:7, 185:18
Continental [3] - 12:14, 21:14, 116:5
contingency [1] - 15:22
continue [9] - 20:7, 24:2, 64:13, 75:10, 78:12, 148:2, 163:15, 166:14, 205:13
continues [1] - 144:4
continuing [1] - 117:22
Continuing [1] - 92:7
contract [2] - 8:17, 194:4
contractor [1] - 142:13
contractors [2] - 142:10, 142:18
contradictions [1] -

170:2
contradictory [1] - 113:7
contradicts [1] - 118:5
contrast [1] - 135:3
contributed [3] - 40:18, 124:13, 222:18
contributes [1] - 63:23
contributing [1] - 59:2
contribution [1] - 167:9
contributor [2] - 42:2, 74:8
control [5] - 86:14, 86:15, 86:23, 124:18, 159:23
controlled [4] - 45:3, 48:19, 49:2, 49:6
controlling [2] - 49:10, 49:15
controls [1] - 153:21
conventional [2] - 90:9, 220:23
Conversation [1] - 126:4
conversation [1] - 7:23
convinced [2] - 31:13, 63:13
cooperated [1] - 94:6
cooperation [1] - 94:13
coordinator [1] - 126:3
copied [1] - 159:18
copies [3] - 218:20, 219:4, 219:8
copy [4] - 219:7, 219:8, 219:10
Cornell [1] - 161:3
corner [3] - 20:3, 75:13, 153:2
corporation [2] - 46:9, 154:12
corporations [2] - 114:9, 124:17
Corps [5] - 81:5, 169:18, 171:5, 172:18, 172:22
correct [5] - 15:8, 93:19, 144:8, 181:19, 215:11
corrected [1] - 215:10
corrosive [1] - 15:6
cost [31] - 47:20, 47:23, 49:21, 50:2, 64:24, 67:23, 68:4,

105:4, 105:5, 105:12, 116:15, 127:7, 133:14, 137:15, 137:17, 137:19, 137:21, 138:3, 138:5, 138:10, 138:12, 138:13, 138:15, 138:17, 165:3, 177:4, 212:9, 214:20, 215:5, 221:2
cost-benefit [1] - 49:21
cost-effective [2] - 47:23, 127:7
costing [1] - 184:5
costly [2] - 105:11, 136:19
costs [12] - 39:7, 43:4, 65:3, 81:21, 84:4, 148:12, 165:8, 178:4, 181:13, 211:2, 216:14, 216:18
cough [1] - 163:22
Council [1] - 51:4
counsel [1] - 214:6
count [1] - 197:9
counterpart [1] - 44:17
counterproductive [1] - 158:21
Countless [1] - 129:22
countless [1] - 136:4
countries [4] - 14:9, 42:20, 90:17, 166:19
country [13] - 32:13, 43:3, 70:9, 74:13, 86:6, 90:9, 91:3, 95:21, 114:8, 134:15, 157:22, 166:10, 213:11
county [3] - 27:4, 30:13, 136:2
County [1] - 27:4
couple [5] - 14:12, 91:18, 201:21, 210:24, 211:4
coupled [1] - 151:3
courage [1] - 132:16
course [12] - 24:24, 54:10, 71:4, 71:5, 71:9, 152:11, 154:6, 168:8, 168:15, 169:2, 186:2
courses [1] - 49:20
court [2] - 49:2, 54:10
Court [1] - 49:6
covered [2] - 100:24,

<p>211:22 covering [1] - 190:18 cows [1] - 62:13 crabs [1] - 34:17 crazy [1] - 154:19 create [2] - 185:21, 200:14 created [3] - 12:8, 44:18, 185:16 creates [1] - 77:7 creating [1] - 77:12 creatures [2] - 34:23, 36:17 credible [1] - 162:16 credit [1] - 35:22 credits [2] - 105:8, 175:7 cresting [1] - 135:8 crew [1] - 52:18 crisis [1] - 41:21 criteria [3] - 18:22, 18:23, 102:13 Critical [1] - 55:3 critical [5] - 70:15, 98:13, 182:13, 197:23, 200:19 criticizing [1] - 169:22 crop [1] - 133:5 cross [2] - 197:3, 197:5 crown [1] - 186:10 crucial [2] - 123:15, 220:13 crude [3] - 65:10, 65:16, 167:3 crux [1] - 185:18 crystal [1] - 150:5 cubes [1] - 185:11 cultural [2] - 59:8, 130:15 culture [1] - 68:24 cumulative [1] - 200:9 cup [1] - 61:11 current [9] - 12:22, 44:20, 45:13, 105:6, 116:16, 124:12, 143:10, 171:24, 200:17 currents [3] - 98:16, 98:22, 187:9 curtail [1] - 126:11 CURTIS [1] - 212:18 Curtis [1] - 212:19 cut [4] - 132:13, 146:19, 164:13, 174:19</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <p>D.C [1] - 128:18 daily [5] - 95:24, 98:17, 98:20, 107:19, 111:19 damage [6] - 69:5, 117:4, 117:5, 160:15, 177:19, 207:2 damaging [3] - 150:6, 201:9, 201:13 Dan [1] - 139:7 danger [4] - 79:18, 91:21, 104:2, 105:20 dangerous [3] - 15:5, 107:22, 150:6 dangers [1] - 97:4 Danish [1] - 91:7 DANTZIG [2] - 62:8, 62:11 dare [2] - 8:7, 178:6 data [10] - 14:7, 47:10, 113:7, 144:10, 172:4, 172:23, 173:17, 173:18, 173:20, 209:2 databases [1] - 120:19 date [2] - 213:23 daunting [1] - 168:14 Dave [1] - 68:21 David [2] - 90:20, 198:8 day-to-day [1] - 16:10 days [11] - 25:20, 53:21, 64:20, 139:18, 145:13, 145:15, 147:20, 171:13, 192:21, 219:15 DCPC [1] - 55:2 dead [4] - 117:12, 117:14, 133:12, 207:5 deal [2] - 75:9, 85:15 dealing [2] - 198:22, 221:17 Dean [3] - 155:5, 218:6, 218:7 dearly [1] - 66:16 debatable [1] - 147:20 debate [2] - 147:16, 147:17 debating [1] - 167:17 decades [2] - 81:24, 113:21 decibel [1] - 117:18 decibels [1] - 210:18 decided [1] - 42:6</p>	<p>deciding [1] - 185:24 decimate [1] - 192:12 decimated [1] - 31:8 decision [7] - 13:17, 43:8, 70:15, 155:22, 158:7, 179:24, 222:14 Decision [2] - 25:18, 25:19 decisionmaker [2] - 13:18, 17:6 decisionmakers [1] - 13:16 decisions [2] - 75:17, 222:11 deckloads [1] - 134:3 decline [2] - 143:17, 166:14 decommission [3] - 21:17, 116:23, 176:24 decommissioned [1] - 158:4 decommissioning [7] - 14:19, 16:12, 22:13, 22:17, 118:8, 146:15, 200:4 dedicated [3] - 9:9, 126:6, 135:4 deemed [1] - 117:4 deep [6] - 97:22, 105:23, 115:2, 195:19, 195:21, 209:2 deeper [1] - 111:5 deeply [1] - 166:21 deer [1] - 182:8 defend [1] - 68:24 deficiencies [2] - 144:9, 218:13 deficient [2] - 144:4, 195:18 defined [3] - 72:3, 72:4, 72:5 definite [1] - 123:21 definitely [5] - 11:22, 76:14, 140:23, 154:9, 192:12 degradation [1] - 130:18 degreaser [2] - 160:11, 160:12 DEIS [30] - 97:8, 97:15, 105:4, 130:6, 130:12, 130:21, 133:19, 136:23, 137:13, 137:21, 141:21, 142:6, 142:7, 142:11,</p>	<p>142:15, 142:16, 143:4, 143:10, 143:18, 144:4, 144:9, 145:11, 145:22, 185:3, 199:10, 218:5, 218:13, 218:15, 218:19, 219:2 DEIS's [1] - 91:12 Delahunt [1] - 29:10 Delay [1] - 61:21 deliberate [1] - 221:24 deliver [1] - 109:23 demagog [1] - 61:13 demand [8] - 41:7, 65:22, 90:16, 126:17, 126:23, 127:5, 128:5, 128:8 demands [2] - 40:21, 90:13 demonstration [1] - 28:23 Denmark [5] - 78:15, 90:4, 90:7, 173:21 Denmark's [2] - 90:22, 91:4 dentist [1] - 188:17 deny [2] - 136:6, 174:2 denying [1] - 187:14 DEPARTMENT [1] - 1:4 Department [3] - 11:10, 84:17, 195:10 dependence [1] - 130:13 dependent [3] - 85:11, 166:19, 166:23 Dependent [1] - 20:7 depicted [1] - 123:4 deployment [2] - 126:13, 180:21 depreciation [1] - 213:17 depth [1] - 19:3 deputy [1] - 11:9 derailing [1] - 29:15 derive [2] - 113:5, 209:9 describe [3] - 13:10, 33:18, 154:20 description [2] - 17:15, 17:17 deserve [1] - 106:14 deserves [1] - 81:15 design [1] - 172:3 designed [2] - 99:12, 117:5 desirable [2] - 31:23, 65:8</p>	<p>DESMONE [1] - 210:10 Desmone [1] - 210:11 destination [2] - 110:20, 130:17 destroy [2] - 153:15, 192:18 destroyed [2] - 37:24, 185:16 destroying [3] - 28:5, 185:22, 212:7 destruction [5] - 65:22, 105:19, 116:22, 150:19, 174:21 destructive [3] - 116:3, 133:18, 220:9 destructiveness [1] - 28:13 detail [1] - 15:13 Detailed [1] - 16:3 detailed [1] - 15:15 details [1] - 127:15 determine [3] - 21:3, 43:11, 172:20 determined [1] - 131:11 determining [1] - 14:17 deterrent [1] - 79:20 detractors [1] - 167:20 detriment [1] - 72:21 detrimental [3] - 32:18, 150:14, 183:20 detriments [4] - 27:11, 43:9, 43:12, 44:14 devalues [1] - 114:18 devastating [1] - 132:12 develop [3] - 23:22, 24:3, 24:8 developed [1] - 32:7 developer [11] - 45:4, 103:20, 105:9, 116:17, 124:5, 127:24, 138:24, 175:5, 181:14, 209:12, 209:14 developer's [1] - 117:11 developers [2] - 125:3, 174:24 developing [4] - 47:16, 184:11, 199:9, 207:15 development [21] - 20:2, 20:3, 21:19, 33:24, 46:15, 51:11,</p>
--	--	---	--	---

51:24, 52:23, 54:7,
54:12, 128:3,
198:21, 199:12,
199:15, 200:15,
200:17, 202:14,
202:21, 202:24,
203:23, 209:11
developments [1] -
14:8
devices [1] - 150:8
devoted [1] - 129:16
diameter [2] - 18:7,
203:15
diary [1] - 133:3
die [2] - 38:9, 196:14
dies [1] - 90:14
differ [1] - 155:13
difference [1] - 40:6
different [10] - 2:15,
8:8, 11:16, 23:4,
52:13, 103:15,
162:9, 170:19,
171:22, 222:9
differently [1] - 41:16
difficult [8] - 30:16,
30:17, 31:9, 48:4,
67:17, 143:23,
186:22, 196:13
difficulty [1] - 218:24
Dig [1] - 104:13
Digging [2] - 34:21,
35:2
dilute [1] - 207:10
dime [1] - 103:21
diminish [1] - 41:18
diminished [1] -
166:17
diminishes [1] - 58:9
dinghy [1] - 188:21
dinner [1] - 206:14
dioxide [9] - 49:4,
49:7, 49:10, 49:16,
63:22, 82:18, 82:20,
149:21
direct [5] - 119:23,
202:4, 203:3, 208:5,
208:6
direction [6] - 3:23,
3:24, 132:10, 158:9,
171:23, 218:10
directly [9] - 32:8,
32:10, 63:22, 82:9,
119:2, 119:20,
121:6, 190:10, 203:7
director [3] - 11:9,
136:13, 155:6
directors [1] - 50:18
disadvantages [1] -
180:20

disagree [3] - 87:20,
98:22, 196:9
disappear [1] - 118:9
disaster [2] - 82:23,
147:18
disavow [1] - 213:12
disc [2] - 218:20,
219:12
discharge [1] - 132:17
disconnect [2] -
84:23, 87:3
discounted [1] - 90:18
discourage [1] -
124:21
discovered [1] - 62:15
discrepancy [1] -
163:11
discuss [1] - 8:4
discussing [1] -
134:17
discussion [2] -
13:15, 27:19
dismissed [1] - 59:9
disorientating [1] -
115:14
disparage [1] - 6:16
dispersed [1] - 34:24
disproportionate [1] -
167:9
dispute [1] - 46:6
disrupt [1] - 36:14
disrupted [2] - 33:23,
68:12
disrupting [1] - 110:7
disruptive [2] - 35:4,
192:3
distance [2] - 19:7,
19:9
distances [1] - 94:19
distinguished [1] -
13:3
distinguishes [1] -
81:16
distraction [1] -
167:21
distribute [1] - 120:13
District [1] - 55:3
disturb [1] - 117:5
disturbing [1] -
101:18
Disturbing [1] - 110:6
dive [3] - 60:24,
108:21
diverse [1] - 200:7
divesting [1] - 74:6
Division [2] - 94:7,
120:20
DMF [1] - 120:22
doctor [1] - 4:16

document [5] - 13:17,
16:23, 52:21,
218:17, 219:17
documentary [1] -
129:13
dole [1] - 209:17
dollar [4] - 43:2, 45:6,
110:15, 113:19
dollars [16] - 39:17,
65:17, 80:18,
103:19, 105:10,
117:11, 137:12,
154:11, 167:15,
168:10, 175:7,
175:8, 175:10,
177:3, 177:6, 184:6
dolphins [1] - 210:21
domain [1] - 78:20
domestic [2] - 44:6,
166:12
Donald [1] - 109:20
done [15] - 15:4,
25:17, 31:21, 71:20,
77:17, 96:15, 102:4,
114:21, 123:12,
123:22, 134:2,
160:16, 162:16,
172:16, 222:17
doomed [1] - 102:23
doors [2] - 3:21, 3:22
Doty [2] - 26:14, 33:6
DOTY [1] - 33:6
double [1] - 137:24
doubt [1] - 142:15
doubtful [1] - 116:12
doubts [1] - 133:23
DOUGLAS [1] - 152:2
Douglas [1] - 155:4
down [29] - 3:10, 3:23,
6:19, 10:22, 20:17,
21:24, 22:18, 37:2,
39:10, 43:8, 65:5,
90:10, 91:19,
107:19, 108:16,
116:13, 122:4,
122:5, 140:7, 140:8,
140:13, 141:4,
146:3, 148:2,
153:14, 178:13,
210:2, 211:14,
220:23
download [1] - 218:22
downplayed [1] -
117:2
downtown [1] - 28:9
dozens [1] - 218:19
DR [3] - 178:19,
188:14, 188:16
Dr [4] - 13:8, 43:22,

49:19, 49:23
Draft [12] - 3:13, 9:11,
23:2, 23:24, 40:15,
58:3, 96:10, 96:19,
117:2, 127:10,
173:19, 201:23
draft [4] - 13:7, 97:24,
113:3, 199:10
drafts [1] - 98:2
drag [1] - 152:5
dramatic [2] - 164:17,
188:9
dramatically [2] -
132:14, 133:22
drawbacks [1] - 74:20
drawn [1] - 196:18
dredges [1] - 120:16
Drew [1] - 178:23
drift [1] - 34:24
drifts [1] - 220:18
Drive [1] - 223:5
drive [2] - 52:12,
191:16
driven [1] - 65:2
driving [1] - 182:7
droning [1] - 117:21
drop [1] - 65:20
drought [1] - 72:13
drove [1] - 115:12
dry [1] - 58:23
ducks [1] - 114:24
due [8] - 41:6, 76:18,
76:19, 77:3, 78:2,
78:3, 111:14, 211:17
Dukes [1] - 27:4
during [15] - 20:20,
22:10, 22:16, 24:5,
24:9, 24:10, 24:13,
24:23, 25:4, 25:5,
96:7, 104:21,
143:12, 197:4, 197:6
During [6] - 21:20,
22:13, 22:18, 24:4,
41:20, 95:19
DVD's [2] - 219:2,
219:6
dwindling [1] - 151:15
dying [2] - 72:13,
191:4

E

E-1 [1] - 66:20
Eagle [1] - 97:23
ear [1] - 161:11
earmarked [1] -
127:18
earn [2] - 133:4,
136:21

ears [1] - 152:8
earth [1] - 133:6
earthquake [1] -
117:20
ease [2] - 74:24, 83:12
easier [3] - 162:3,
169:13, 169:14
east [5] - 80:9, 111:14,
114:22, 135:3, 180:3
East [2] - 74:23, 110:2
Eastern [1] - 157:12
eastern [4] - 69:18,
152:20, 153:7,
209:20
Eastville [1] - 217:17
easy [2] - 3:16, 42:3
eat [3] - 101:3, 156:23,
207:12
ecology [1] - 19:10
economic [14] - 19:13,
45:24, 59:7, 63:17,
64:8, 69:4, 113:15,
123:24, 149:16,
151:6, 180:18,
183:19, 202:21,
204:2
economically [2] -
116:14, 214:21
economics [2] -
180:15, 181:11
economies [1] -
202:23
economist [1] - 63:10
economy [7] - 27:12,
70:2, 70:8, 78:16,
130:20, 179:15,
179:21
ecosystem [4] - 51:13,
69:7, 110:7, 200:3
Edgartown [23] - 1:15,
27:16, 28:3, 28:13,
29:10, 32:2, 52:7,
54:23, 55:2, 55:13,
55:17, 63:13, 95:16,
118:19, 122:20,
174:17, 189:10,
189:14, 195:4,
198:9, 201:20,
202:3, 204:21
Edgartown's [1] - 28:6
editorial [1] - 169:24
educated [1] - 155:21
education [2] - 71:18,
199:22
educator [1] - 122:21
Edward [1] - 129:18
eelgrass [1] - 34:15
effect [11] - 38:22,
45:9, 55:8, 92:9,

96:21, 131:11,
165:14, 183:20,
185:22, 186:3
effective [3] - 47:23,
127:7, 214:20
effectively [2] - 3:2,
180:13
effects [9] - 20:7,
25:6, 31:18, 56:21,
57:3, 99:5, 99:16,
207:10, 215:8
efficiency [4] - 126:16,
127:2, 127:19, 146:4
Efficiency [1] - 127:4
effort [4] - 32:3, 81:17,
125:13, 178:11
efforts [6] - 32:2, 36:9,
94:6, 120:18, 125:9,
181:5
egg [1] - 110:18
eggs [1] - 24:10
eidors [1] - 108:24
Eight [1] - 188:22
eight [2] - 61:21,
164:19
EIS [18] - 13:13, 13:17,
14:6, 14:13, 14:14,
15:12, 15:24, 20:21,
52:21, 58:8, 68:7,
113:3, 117:2,
117:18, 126:18,
126:23, 127:10,
127:14
either [10] - 3:21, 7:20,
8:6, 47:14, 57:10,
112:10, 117:7,
132:9, 142:12,
184:10
elderly [1] - 149:24
elected [7] - 26:5,
40:8, 57:8, 57:9,
57:18, 208:12,
213:14
electret [1] - 158:19
electric [18] - 18:3,
28:7, 64:17, 64:20,
73:23, 91:4, 101:24,
127:5, 138:19,
159:21, 165:8,
188:3, 190:22,
191:2, 191:3,
216:21, 217:14,
217:18
electrical [7] - 27:21,
39:6, 48:5, 49:9,
61:18, 104:6, 179:2
Electricity [1] - 41:22
electricity [38] - 29:13,
40:19, 41:18, 42:7,

42:16, 47:10, 47:20,
47:21, 48:3, 48:9,
48:10, 48:15, 49:12,
49:18, 50:3, 56:8,
64:24, 65:4, 65:6,
83:7, 90:8, 90:13,
90:23, 105:2, 105:5,
126:17, 133:11,
141:5, 146:5, 177:8,
177:14, 180:23,
189:24, 192:5,
192:6, 209:9,
211:13, 214:19
electromagnetic [3] -
56:10, 57:2, 192:2
electronic [2] - 40:23,
55:23
electrons [1] - 191:5
elevated [1] - 58:24
eloquently [4] - 58:16,
152:18, 155:11,
182:4
elsewhere [2] - 74:15,
202:13
embracing [1] - 84:7
EMF [2] - 55:23, 56:10
Emily [1] - 76:4
emission [1] - 61:10
emissions [7] - 41:23,
42:19, 149:20,
164:13, 164:16,
167:10, 181:5
employ [1] - 23:11
employed [1] - 198:10
employee [1] - 218:3
EMT [1] - 4:4
encounter [1] - 189:4
encourage [3] - 8:5,
10:17, 71:23
end [13] - 61:2, 61:18,
101:2, 140:22,
160:7, 163:5,
169:24, 201:12,
203:16, 210:8,
210:22, 221:16,
221:22
endangered [7] - 16:7,
124:14, 142:23,
143:15, 144:6,
144:13, 144:16
Endangered [1] -
144:17
endeavor [1] - 155:12
ended [1] - 223:8
endorsement [1] -
112:23
energies [1] - 180:10
ENERGY [1] - 1:6
energy [104] - 12:21,

12:22, 12:23, 13:4,
27:9, 27:22, 27:24,
28:14, 28:24, 29:4,
30:20, 32:7, 32:12,
32:14, 40:19, 40:21,
41:5, 41:10, 41:17,
42:16, 42:20, 42:22,
44:6, 47:16, 48:22,
49:23, 57:21, 59:3,
60:12, 60:13, 64:6,
67:14, 70:5, 70:9,
71:6, 73:22, 73:24,
74:6, 74:20, 75:5,
75:12, 75:22, 76:8,
78:17, 79:10, 85:2,
85:3, 85:5, 87:2,
109:12, 111:4,
116:3, 118:13,
119:12, 121:16,
123:10, 123:20,
124:10, 125:12,
125:21, 126:8,
126:14, 126:24,
127:4, 127:18,
128:5, 148:23,
150:7, 151:7,
151:12, 155:9,
156:15, 165:24,
170:8, 174:20,
178:2, 178:7, 180:6,
180:7, 183:2,
184:24, 185:2,
185:9, 185:12,
185:13, 185:14,
185:15, 185:22,
186:3, 186:18,
187:22, 188:7,
188:10, 197:17,
198:14, 198:16,
199:12, 200:15,
200:21, 206:21,
213:2, 213:5
Energy [9] - 11:9,
12:17, 40:10, 47:7,
47:9, 49:24, 82:13,
127:11, 174:22
energy-producing [1]
- 198:16
engineer [5] - 47:15,
55:21, 148:23,
179:2, 191:23
engineering [2] -
154:17, 220:7
Engineers [3] - 81:5,
169:19, 172:18
engines [1] - 211:14
England [9] - 4:23,
18:10, 51:4, 80:16,
129:15, 148:9,
149:16, 184:9,

220:10
enhance [1] - 28:8
enhanced [1] - 78:19
enjoy [3] - 43:24,
104:3, 156:7
enjoyed [3] - 2:15,
28:11, 80:3
enlightened [1] -
157:21
enormity [1] - 196:24
enormous [3] - 32:14,
92:8, 124:3
enormously [1] -
30:20
ensure [4] - 95:3,
121:11, 124:20,
165:4
ensuring [1] - 15:2
entered [2] - 167:6,
213:11
enterprise [5] - 44:15,
45:5, 154:13,
203:23, 204:10
entire [7] - 47:15,
56:8, 56:11, 95:21,
142:3, 159:22, 200:9
entirely [1] - 142:8
entitled [1] - 54:8
entity [1] - 127:20
entrusted [1] - 30:5
environment [22] -
15:6, 15:7, 27:11,
29:20, 30:3, 30:6,
34:9, 34:13, 35:2,
43:24, 44:9, 53:14,
83:16, 105:13,
106:2, 116:7,
119:18, 124:11,
124:14, 130:4,
173:5, 182:12
environmental [24] -
13:20, 15:3, 15:10,
20:6, 29:6, 29:24,
41:8, 45:24, 63:16,
76:12, 126:5,
133:14, 148:24,
150:19, 157:18,
158:2, 158:6,
180:15, 180:18,
186:22, 196:7,
198:11, 198:18,
202:9
Environmental [26] -
3:13, 9:11, 18:17,
18:18, 20:21, 23:3,
24:2, 25:16, 25:21,
33:14, 33:16, 35:11,
35:20, 36:10, 40:15,
58:4, 66:20, 82:13,

96:10, 96:20,
144:11, 162:15,
172:9, 173:19,
195:11, 201:23
environmentalist [3] -
56:17, 84:16, 157:21
Environmentally [1] -
202:7
environmentally [6] -
12:20, 28:16, 29:17,
30:4, 92:9, 215:9
**environmentally-
flawed** [1] - 30:4
**environmentally-
responsible** [1] -
29:17
envisioning [1] -
175:5
EPA [2] - 49:3, 49:8
EPA's [1] - 211:10
equal [1] - 17:5
equates [1] - 145:14
equation [1] - 126:24
equipment [3] - 99:7,
198:16, 198:17
equivalent [3] - 82:14,
83:6, 148:8
erect [3] - 27:24, 59:4,
173:3
erected [1] - 173:17
erosion [1] - 184:11
erroneous [1] - 108:12
error [2] - 113:10,
200:22
errors [1] - 219:11
escalating [2] - 42:16,
65:3
escape [2] - 94:12,
187:19
escaping [1] - 206:10
escrow [1] - 214:17
especially [11] - 25:5,
31:10, 38:6, 44:11,
84:22, 135:4,
149:23, 150:18,
183:23, 197:12,
216:8
essence [1] - 157:13
essential [4] - 23:12,
126:22, 166:19,
185:12
essentially [5] - 20:11,
58:2, 159:20, 170:5,
204:5
establish [2] - 136:16,
200:14
estate [1] - 152:13
Esthetic [1] - 130:7
esthetics [1] - 197:20

estimate [2] - 186:22, 207:8
estimated [2] - 91:20, 137:8
estimates [2] - 136:23, 217:5
estuaries [2] - 79:22, 82:6
et [3] - 94:3, 101:3, 180:10
etc [1] - 34:17
ethical [1] - 187:21
Europe [2] - 91:6, 91:19
evaluate [1] - 71:20
evaluated [4] - 97:7, 131:4, 131:8, 200:10
evaluates [2] - 196:4, 196:6
evaluating [1] - 18:21
evaluation [3] - 43:7, 114:19, 114:20
evening [27] - 2:2, 2:9, 2:12, 2:13, 2:17, 2:21, 5:6, 11:8, 11:16, 20:19, 40:7, 57:16, 68:20, 71:4, 103:4, 118:17, 128:12, 136:12, 147:12, 148:20, 152:9, 184:20, 194:24, 195:2, 213:8, 217:24, 220:2
events [2] - 95:24, 197:6
ever-increasing [1] - 42:19
EVERETT [2] - 115:22, 117:14
Everett [1] - 115:23
Everyday [1] - 105:16
everywhere [1] - 19:6
evolving [1] - 195:22
exactly [1] - 13:14
example [11] - 15:11, 16:8, 21:10, 21:12, 21:20, 22:6, 77:14, 78:11, 93:19, 200:22, 204:7
exceeded [1] - 14:21
exceeds [1] - 200:11
excellent [1] - 104:3
except [2] - 64:20, 107:5
exceptional [1] - 125:12
excess [3] - 91:14, 113:19, 180:14
excessive [1] - 104:17

excluded [1] - 199:16
Excuse [1] - 36:23
execution [1] - 97:16
executive [1] - 143:18
exempted [1] - 173:21
exert [2] - 125:9, 169:8
exist [5] - 105:22, 116:6, 197:24, 205:9, 216:12
existing [4] - 91:10, 127:20, 199:8, 216:21
exists [2] - 52:24, 197:13
exit [1] - 214:14
expandability [1] - 28:17
expect [1] - 63:21
expected [1] - 145:14
expense [4] - 45:7, 125:15, 175:6, 209:6
expenses [1] - 207:8
expensive [8] - 83:15, 137:20, 146:5, 215:6, 216:6, 216:7, 216:9, 216:11
experience [7] - 63:11, 112:21, 120:3, 195:9, 196:3, 198:19, 221:4
Experience [1] - 145:17
experiment [7] - 58:11, 102:17, 175:16, 191:21, 192:24, 215:2, 215:4
experimental [1] - 208:15
expert [3] - 47:19, 49:23, 142:22
experts [5] - 49:19, 134:16, 142:24, 150:10, 217:12
explain [1] - 89:8
explaining [1] - 31:22
explode [1] - 117:9
exploit [1] - 138:24
exploited [2] - 156:8, 157:6
explored [1] - 136:5
export [1] - 179:20
exported [1] - 90:23
express [6] - 3:5, 7:19, 8:7, 30:23, 40:14, 109:24
expressed [2] - 58:10, 119:16
expressing [1] - 30:22
expression [1] -

169:13
extend [1] - 16:22
extended [1] - 25:12
extends [1] - 137:16
extension [1] - 219:14
extensive [2] - 72:20, 132:11
extensively [1] - 107:2
extinct [1] - 141:9
extracted [1] - 70:4
extraordinarily [1] - 35:3
extremely [4] - 90:18, 98:14, 136:18, 184:23
eye [4] - 60:20, 67:10, 129:21, 215:24
eyes [2] - 71:8, 72:15

F

FAA [2] - 96:16, 160:5
fabric [1] - 141:12
face [4] - 68:7, 73:8, 79:15, 87:13
faces [1] - 205:16
facilitator [4] - 2:3, 2:6, 2:24, 4:19
facilities [7] - 47:18, 120:11, 185:2, 198:13, 198:15, 216:21
facility [3] - 16:9, 151:7, 195:16
facings [2] - 73:7, 138:9
fact [23] - 52:23, 53:8, 87:14, 92:2, 97:21, 98:4, 101:24, 107:20, 137:18, 140:3, 143:2, 144:13, 148:10, 153:5, 155:15, 156:4, 156:12, 167:16, 184:7, 185:7, 191:17, 193:15, 197:15
factor [6] - 21:21, 22:10, 22:14, 22:22, 130:16, 143:2
factors [4] - 21:5, 21:7, 22:23, 23:20
factory [1] - 105:17
facts [4] - 44:21, 73:5, 91:18, 150:12
failed [1] - 200:13
failing [2] - 54:8, 85:6
fails [3] - 133:20, 195:18, 195:19

fair [5] - 5:15, 5:17, 13:15, 14:18, 62:13
fairly [2] - 7:21, 98:21
fall [5] - 25:17, 25:20, 70:6, 92:5, 207:9
fallen [1] - 166:13
familiar [2] - 195:15, 202:16
Families [1] - 39:8
families [9] - 52:17, 78:5, 88:15, 94:18, 109:20, 121:2, 136:23, 156:24, 217:9
family [11] - 40:12, 69:6, 79:24, 92:21, 106:22, 106:23, 139:9, 165:6, 205:4, 205:5, 205:9
family's [1] - 116:10
fan [1] - 161:13
far [17] - 20:3, 23:3, 24:16, 72:21, 83:23, 109:14, 131:14, 135:2, 137:16, 139:13, 143:2, 169:7, 169:13, 169:14, 182:4, 192:21, 208:13
far-sighted [1] - 135:2
farm [42] - 24:16, 60:13, 63:2, 81:23, 83:5, 83:11, 84:20, 92:18, 93:14, 94:22, 97:20, 99:5, 104:11, 105:5, 105:14, 111:5, 119:14, 119:22, 120:4, 121:13, 145:16, 146:11, 149:6, 149:10, 149:13, 152:23, 153:2, 153:20, 159:9, 169:15, 169:23, 170:6, 172:3, 172:13, 173:18, 182:20, 186:20, 187:11, 190:11, 191:21, 192:24, 203:14
farmer [2] - 133:3, 133:15
farmer's [2] - 62:12, 62:16
farmers [1] - 65:24
farms [2] - 190:4, 192:7
fast [2] - 169:9, 170:7
faster [1] - 64:13

father [1] - 205:6
favor [6] - 57:21, 57:22, 75:23, 109:12, 116:2, 118:11
fear [3] - 60:9, 60:18, 182:17
fears [1] - 62:21
feasibility [2] - 116:12, 172:21
feasible [5] - 116:14, 125:16, 149:16, 180:17, 199:18
February [1] - 118:24
fed [2] - 121:10, 163:9
Federal [1] - 105:7
federal [15] - 12:14, 20:23, 23:21, 28:20, 52:24, 83:15, 89:11, 89:15, 114:6, 134:24, 135:23, 136:7, 184:6, 187:23, 190:5
federally [4] - 45:3, 111:16, 135:19, 143:7
federally-listed [1] - 143:7
federally-owned [1] - 135:19
feds [1] - 156:13
feed [6] - 88:15, 110:11, 110:24, 111:2, 114:11, 115:6
feeds [2] - 13:17, 209:21
fees [1] - 214:18
feet [18] - 18:4, 18:5, 28:2, 36:6, 94:10, 107:21, 115:3, 133:5, 146:9, 146:19, 160:4, 160:6, 160:20, 160:22, 183:12, 188:22, 202:6, 202:7
fell [1] - 22:11
follow [1] - 7:15
felt [1] - 78:17
female [1] - 111:12
fence [1] - 101:24
ferries [1] - 98:19
ferry [3] - 96:4, 108:23, 203:5
few [11] - 9:15, 34:13, 80:18, 93:13, 107:14, 125:11, 133:5, 157:7, 161:24, 176:22, 207:17

fewer [1] - 95:11
field [7] - 55:23, 56:11, 97:3, 134:16, 142:17, 195:8, 203:15
Field's [1] - 38:15
fields [3] - 57:2, 65:19, 192:2
fierce [1] - 30:19
fifth [1] - 164:22
Figawi [2] - 24:24, 98:9
fighting [2] - 83:24, 151:15
figure [2] - 91:3, 137:11
figures [1] - 35:24
filing [1] - 144:10
fill [1] - 139:17
filled [2] - 40:23, 163:16
film [2] - 129:13, 129:16
fin [3] - 101:20, 118:22, 120:11
Final [5] - 25:16, 25:20, 126:23, 127:14, 144:10
final [3] - 150:12, 172:20, 200:7
Finally [2] - 144:12, 165:12
finally [3] - 41:24, 99:20, 138:17
financial [1] - 133:14
findings [2] - 23:15, 91:12
fine [3] - 104:13, 145:21, 210:20
finest [1] - 152:19
fingers [1] - 214:9
finish [7] - 8:17, 8:18, 102:20, 136:10, 181:8, 194:10, 207:22
Finish [1] - 136:3
fired [3] - 151:7, 154:17, 183:4
firm [2] - 2:4, 220:7
First [7] - 2:23, 45:2, 126:11, 157:9, 160:9, 185:14, 202:2
first [19] - 8:23, 31:19, 34:6, 41:12, 44:22, 46:18, 59:12, 75:20, 83:11, 93:6, 108:9, 123:13, 152:6, 157:11, 167:3, 169:11, 169:12,

188:21, 215:21
fish [47] - 31:4, 31:19, 35:18, 37:22, 45:13, 53:11, 56:22, 57:3, 77:2, 78:19, 79:16, 79:21, 82:5, 93:8, 93:18, 93:24, 94:12, 94:18, 101:3, 101:10, 101:20, 101:21, 102:3, 102:13, 104:9, 107:13, 107:18, 108:21, 110:12, 110:14, 117:12, 117:14, 118:22, 119:6, 120:11, 120:22, 121:9, 135:11, 139:18, 141:7, 156:23, 166:11, 168:11, 187:3, 192:9
Fish [1] - 107:8
fished [9] - 37:19, 80:3, 87:19, 93:6, 106:22, 107:2, 107:6, 119:5, 120:9
fisheries [19] - 23:5, 31:5, 33:11, 33:22, 50:21, 53:3, 56:22, 68:13, 72:2, 112:21, 113:12, 113:21, 113:23, 120:21, 123:16, 140:11, 165:14, 202:22, 208:16
Fisheries [8] - 24:7, 51:5, 53:4, 94:7, 120:19, 120:20, 139:14, 140:10
Fisherman [2] - 51:4, 93:21
fisherman [16] - 38:9, 38:10, 79:9, 87:19, 92:21, 100:11, 100:15, 101:22, 103:11, 118:18, 121:23, 121:24, 133:7, 141:10, 145:7, 192:13
fisherman's [1] - 217:8
fishermen [39] - 33:12, 35:10, 35:12, 37:21, 53:19, 60:24, 80:10, 87:18, 88:4, 88:10, 88:11, 92:23, 93:4, 93:15, 93:17, 94:5, 94:14, 94:18, 94:21, 95:2, 99:20, 100:5, 104:9, 107:5,

107:10, 108:12, 121:8, 122:14, 136:20, 137:3, 137:9, 137:16, 139:2, 139:9, 139:17, 183:19, 188:19, 193:8, 208:11
Fishermen's [1] - 137:6
fishery [8] - 34:5, 52:2, 52:4, 94:15, 100:21, 102:8, 135:16, 217:6
fishes [5] - 50:16, 51:16, 92:24, 101:22, 118:19
fishing [53] - 31:6, 31:9, 31:16, 32:18, 32:21, 33:19, 34:6, 34:8, 35:7, 35:24, 36:5, 36:8, 39:13, 45:20, 51:14, 52:18, 78:16, 80:5, 80:6, 80:7, 80:9, 83:19, 87:21, 94:5, 94:9, 97:6, 106:21, 107:2, 113:18, 118:5, 119:3, 119:9, 119:15, 119:21, 120:8, 120:18, 121:8, 121:24, 129:15, 133:8, 136:24, 137:8, 137:10, 152:19, 156:21, 158:5, 163:12, 164:5, 175:15, 179:14, 192:17, 203:4, 216:5
five [6] - 9:3, 73:13, 145:13, 153:2, 190:7, 213:10
fix [1] - 153:10
fixed [1] - 118:23
flags [1] - 108:7
flat [2] - 101:21, 190:18
flawed [7] - 30:4, 58:5, 101:5, 101:7, 102:16, 104:24, 113:2
fleet [2] - 34:6, 120:8
flesh [1] - 150:4
flight [1] - 117:24
flights [1] - 96:6
flock [1] - 108:18
floes [1] - 146:14
floor [3] - 77:2, 110:19, 117:6

FLORIO [1] - 70:22
Florio [1] - 70:23
flounder [3] - 51:19, 93:12, 94:3
flow [2] - 15:20, 165:4
flown [1] - 221:7
fluctuate [1] - 147:24
fluke [3] - 51:17, 93:12, 93:24
flushed [1] - 178:13
fly [3] - 107:23, 109:7, 109:8
flying [3] - 107:19, 108:8, 211:7
focus [1] - 33:13
fog [8] - 25:6, 38:7, 95:23, 96:24, 98:21, 175:20, 175:23, 203:18
foggy [4] - 53:22, 98:14, 100:4, 196:18
foghorns [1] - 117:22
fold [1] - 128:6
folks [5] - 6:13, 30:14, 157:9, 184:22, 220:2
follow [1] - 155:4
followed [2] - 25:18, 179:2
following [2] - 65:10, 119:10
food [4] - 34:18, 34:19, 110:23, 207:18
foods [2] - 207:12, 207:16
fooled [2] - 208:23, 209:8
foolish [2] - 201:11, 201:13
fools [1] - 158:4
foot [5] - 14:23, 18:7, 98:2, 107:7, 120:9
football [2] - 97:3, 203:15
footing [1] - 79:19
footprint [4] - 20:13, 41:17, 97:20, 114:13
footprints [1] - 40:23
forbidden [1] - 56:20
force [2] - 16:11, 198:20
Force [6] - 43:20, 45:19, 53:15, 135:21, 160:10, 160:18
forcing [2] - 104:19, 199:11
forecast [1] - 165:7
foregoing [1] - 224:8

foreign [2] - 151:2, 184:15
Forest [1] - 189:18
forever [3] - 61:19, 135:23, 146:20
form [8] - 13:7, 34:17, 114:20, 185:13, 185:17, 185:21, 186:3, 188:2
former [1] - 40:10
forms [1] - 34:20
forth [3] - 10:13, 62:20, 212:4
fortune [1] - 165:8
forward [7] - 4:8, 25:22, 66:5, 66:11, 186:5, 194:23, 214:9
fossil [12] - 41:8, 42:18, 48:17, 63:21, 64:13, 65:3, 74:7, 83:2, 83:8, 132:13, 149:18, 150:13
FOSTER [1] - 141:17
Foster [1] - 141:18
foul [2] - 42:8, 143:12
foundation [1] - 202:20
founder [1] - 89:19
four [6] - 56:14, 128:6, 143:19, 161:22, 164:21, 192:21
four-fold [1] - 128:6
fourth [2] - 100:12, 192:22
fowl [1] - 45:14
fraction [1] - 181:4
fragile [1] - 110:7
Frances [1] - 210:10
free [7] - 137:17, 153:21, 154:8, 154:9, 178:3, 178:5, 219:8
freedom [2] - 167:22, 203:20
freighters [2] - 133:24, 134:6
frequency [2] - 133:20, 196:15
frequently [1] - 208:21
fresh [1] - 133:13
FRIED [1] - 148:20
Fried [1] - 148:21
friend [5] - 61:14, 155:10, 182:3, 206:9, 218:6
friends [5] - 7:2, 69:5, 139:9, 206:12, 222:2
frightening [1] - 189:11

front ^[1] - 205:2
fronts ^[1] - 203:12
fruitless ^[1] - 155:12
fuel ^[11] - 47:23, 48:2, 48:17, 49:11, 49:14, 66:2, 83:2, 83:8, 149:18, 150:14, 153:15
fueled ^[1] - 149:14
fuels ^[11] - 41:2, 41:8, 41:9, 42:18, 47:22, 48:17, 63:22, 64:13, 65:4, 74:7, 132:14
full ^[2] - 13:14, 125:9
fully ^[2] - 2:11, 151:9
function ^[2] - 116:17, 173:12
fund ^[2] - 127:22, 186:9
funds ^[2] - 180:12, 180:14
furnace ^[1] - 179:6
Furthermore ^[1] - 113:24
future ^[9] - 44:19, 65:12, 75:6, 84:7, 100:2, 104:23, 121:11, 125:6, 167:23

G

gaffs ^[1] - 144:10
gain ^[2] - 124:3, 200:21
gained ^[1] - 173:8
gains ^[1] - 183:6
gal ^[1] - 169:21
gallon ^[3] - 146:12, 155:11, 163:23
gallons ^[4] - 104:5, 134:10, 159:11, 183:9
game ^[1] - 125:5
gap ^[1] - 176:16
Garrett ^[1] - 188:16
gas ^[13] - 12:10, 16:17, 48:13, 48:21, 49:5, 64:15, 65:11, 66:4, 147:24, 149:14, 150:4, 163:22, 167:10
gases ^[1] - 134:20
gasoline ^[1] - 148:9
gaze ^[1] - 135:9
gear ^[4] - 94:9, 102:6, 118:23, 137:9
general ^[8] - 8:11, 8:13, 23:22, 97:5,

100:13, 100:14, 127:21, 173:4
Generally ^[1] - 8:21
generate ^[9] - 29:12, 49:17, 64:22, 90:17, 125:21, 153:16, 177:8, 177:11, 190:2
generated ^[8] - 27:20, 32:12, 44:24, 46:15, 65:2, 65:4, 90:23, 116:20
generates ^[1] - 63:22
generating ^[9] - 47:10, 47:20, 47:21, 48:10, 48:14, 50:3, 127:8, 128:8, 177:13
generation ^[11] - 28:4, 41:19, 48:6, 48:12, 49:12, 69:24, 90:6, 100:11, 137:20, 138:18
generations ^[10] - 37:20, 44:19, 93:4, 106:23, 109:21, 121:7, 121:12, 129:24, 176:19, 212:20
generator ^[1] - 179:6
generators ^[10] - 19:22, 20:5, 48:20, 145:20, 177:10, 177:12, 177:17, 178:3, 178:6, 191:2
gentleman ^[4] - 31:22, 86:2, 152:22, 154:15
Georges ^[2] - 108:20, 109:2
get-go ^[1] - 108:5
giant ^[3] - 103:19, 167:23, 192:5
gift ^[2] - 104:3, 114:15
gist ^[1] - 211:23
giveaways ^[1] - 124:24
Given ^[1] - 98:20
given ^[5] - 91:15, 116:22, 156:7, 219:15, 219:16
gizmos ^[1] - 40:23
glaciers ^[1] - 63:24
glad ^[3] - 4:18, 89:7, 204:23
glaring ^[2] - 113:7, 113:10
glasses ^[1] - 112:19
Glenn ^[1] - 100:10
glitches ^[1] - 99:15
global ^[20] - 42:2, 63:23, 64:7, 72:10,

74:8, 77:3, 77:7, 78:2, 82:21, 83:9, 84:2, 126:12, 134:21, 157:23, 164:11, 164:23, 167:6, 169:7, 183:5
Global ^[2] - 132:11, 197:14
globally ^[1] - 120:14
globe ^[2] - 132:17, 197:15
Gloucester ^[2] - 129:19, 129:20
glow ^[1] - 117:23
GNP ^[1] - 168:10
go-ahead ^[1] - 13:21
go-to ^[1] - 192:14
goal ^[3] - 83:4, 94:14, 209:6
goals ^[3] - 29:15, 61:5, 126:19
God ^[2] - 156:7, 193:13
God-given ^[1] - 156:7
gold ^[3] - 85:13, 88:8, 88:17
goldeneyes ^[1] - 115:2
goldfish ^[1] - 38:14
Gordon ^[2] - 170:23, 209:11
gored ^[1] - 162:5
gorgeous ^[1] - 76:23
government ^[13] - 20:23, 44:11, 91:7, 124:19, 125:9, 125:19, 136:7, 140:8, 140:21, 188:3, 200:13, 206:13, 209:12
grace ^[2] - 78:17, 84:6
graduated ^[1] - 145:8
Graham ^[1] - 2:7
GRAHAM ^[1] - 210:6
Grand ^[1] - 129:12
grandchildren ^[2] - 42:11, 105:24
graphics ^[1] - 17:20
grateful ^[1] - 76:5
gravel ^[1] - 12:12
gravely ^[1] - 124:14
great ^[17] - 17:21, 30:7, 36:9, 46:16, 57:14, 81:8, 87:3, 105:24, 133:14, 162:2, 166:5, 175:13, 190:11, 197:12, 218:10, 219:24

Great ^[3] - 79:17, 194:18
greater ^[8] - 19:8, 19:9, 28:17, 40:19, 73:7, 143:13, 164:7, 216:19
greatest ^[2] - 60:9, 157:18
greatly ^[1] - 83:12
green ^[7] - 9:16, 19:17, 29:22, 60:12, 97:8, 117:10, 158:6
greener ^[1] - 124:23
greenhouse ^[5] - 133:10, 133:12, 134:20, 150:4, 167:10
Greenland ^[1] - 183:10
greens ^[1] - 133:13
Greg ^[3] - 106:24, 107:3, 107:15
Gregory ^[1] - 92:20
grew ^[2] - 56:3, 106:21
grid ^[6] - 32:14, 74:5, 77:13, 105:3, 127:5, 189:24
Grid ^[1] - 18:11
gross ^[1] - 113:6
grossly ^[2] - 185:3, 196:5
ground ^[4] - 5:6, 8:11, 51:6, 127:23
grounds ^[8] - 53:6, 54:6, 88:5, 110:17, 118:5, 133:8, 152:20, 192:15
group ^[5] - 4:20, 62:16, 62:24, 63:2, 157:6
Group ^[1] - 50:19
groups ^[2] - 125:20, 137:8
grow ^[2] - 34:17, 102:9
grower ^[1] - 133:10
growing ^[2] - 87:5, 168:13
growl ^[1] - 163:24
growth ^[3] - 62:14, 62:17, 93:11
guarantee ^[1] - 192:9
guarantees ^[1] - 139:24
Guard ^[6] - 15:22, 66:15, 96:15, 98:11, 111:13, 184:2
Guard's ^[1] - 99:2
guardians ^[1] - 114:5

guess ^[3] - 115:15, 163:13, 194:5
guidelines ^[2] - 6:22, 7:8
guidewires ^[1] - 196:19
guiding ^[1] - 222:19
guilty ^[1] - 30:21
guise ^[1] - 187:22
Gulf ^[1] - 12:11
guys ^[10] - 31:10, 122:6, 139:21, 141:22, 142:2, 157:3, 192:18, 192:20, 193:10, 193:12
Gym ^[1] - 7:3

H

habit ^[1] - 91:16
habitat ^[4] - 105:19, 187:3, 187:8, 200:20
half ^[5] - 53:24, 91:5, 111:14, 166:14, 191:17
hall ^[4] - 3:17, 3:18, 3:22, 8:3
Hall ^[1] - 161:4
halls ^[1] - 4:2
hamburger ^[1] - 44:3
hand ^[7] - 15:21, 26:14, 30:8, 81:19, 81:22, 185:18
Handkerchief ^[1] - 102:11
handling ^[3] - 36:23, 191:2, 198:15
hands ^[1] - 86:19
handy ^[1] - 107:12
hanging ^[1] - 129:11
HANLON ^[1] - 208:4
Hanlon ^[1] - 208:6
happy ^[3] - 16:22, 206:8, 220:3
harbor ^[1] - 167:24
harbormasters ^[1] - 120:17
harbors ^[1] - 52:13
hard ^[8] - 19:5, 36:14, 123:9, 123:11, 205:6, 218:17, 221:20, 221:21
harder ^[4] - 7:18, 87:24, 158:23, 176:23
hardly ^[1] - 37:12
harm ^[1] - 83:16
harness ^[3] - 29:4,

151:11, 178:5
harnessing [1] - 197:17
Harvard [1] - 49:21
harvested [1] - 35:19
hat [1] - 155:11
hatch [1] - 140:16
Haughton [1] - 49:20
Haven [4] - 81:2, 132:4, 168:23, 210:11
hazardous [1] - 198:15
hazards [3] - 97:15, 175:22, 183:22
head [1] - 209:11
headlights [1] - 182:9
heads [2] - 140:20
health [1] - 77:8
healthy [1] - 207:18
hear [2] - 3:3, 3:6, 11:22, 11:23, 25:13, 35:9, 70:11, 89:22, 104:20, 117:20, 118:21, 148:5, 163:23, 169:15, 194:11, 210:19, 210:23, 213:13, 214:15, 217:15
heard [19] - 6:11, 56:18, 71:3, 71:22, 74:18, 84:20, 85:22, 89:2, 108:10, 136:20, 137:5, 147:16, 152:6, 168:24, 171:15, 182:16, 208:14, 216:23, 217:2
Hearing [1] - 1:10
hearing [11] - 2:15, 2:17, 52:10, 89:9, 89:11, 89:15, 134:14, 139:11, 171:6, 194:23, 205:24
hearings [2] - 2:10, 25:15
heart [3] - 53:9, 67:24, 121:17
heat [7] - 64:12, 64:18, 64:21, 64:22, 65:7, 165:9
heaters [1] - 64:21
heating [1] - 64:16
heavily [3] - 14:16, 116:10, 151:2
heavily-taxed [1] - 116:10
heavy [1] - 189:22

heels [2] - 31:7, 87:9
height [1] - 19:2
heights [1] - 171:22
held [1] - 81:14
helicopter [1] - 104:7
helicopters [2] - 100:3, 203:17
hell [1] - 177:19
Hello [5] - 17:11, 37:4, 139:7, 158:15, 210:10
help [18] - 2:24, 4:8, 14:5, 14:11, 25:9, 59:3, 64:6, 65:5, 75:11, 77:18, 78:6, 86:20, 117:16, 150:8, 182:18, 206:19, 220:22
helped [1] - 76:8
helpful [3] - 5:7, 9:5, 84:5
helps [3] - 5:5, 5:11, 10:5
hemmed [1] - 209:3
hence [1] - 148:12
HENDERSON [2] - 131:22, 132:2
Henderson [1] - 132:3
hereby [1] - 224:7
heritage [1] - 121:5
herring [3] - 50:14, 51:20
Hi [10] - 43:18, 73:19, 76:3, 84:12, 95:14, 100:10, 126:2, 145:6, 198:8, 201:19
hidden [3] - 39:7, 48:2, 49:11
hideaway [1] - 179:5
High [1] - 1:13
high [22] - 61:9, 70:12, 82:5, 95:23, 108:17, 109:6, 122:21, 130:14, 137:20, 138:5, 138:12, 138:18, 145:8, 146:21, 160:5, 160:21, 164:20, 188:3, 207:9, 208:20, 216:12, 216:20
higher [7] - 61:17, 65:3, 65:18, 82:10, 91:17, 107:23, 148:3
highest [4] - 18:5, 91:6, 95:20, 176:15
highly [1] - 127:7
highways [1] - 135:23
Hilary [1] - 103:5

Hippocratic [1] - 4:14
historic [1] - 131:8
historical [2] - 69:2, 69:4
historically [1] - 94:15
history [1] - 99:23
hit [5] - 176:23, 197:9, 197:10, 211:8, 211:9
hits [2] - 117:9, 176:5
hog [1] - 162:4
Hold [2] - 54:15, 148:17
hold [4] - 65:5, 95:10, 106:7, 172:21
holding [2] - 134:9, 167:24
holds [1] - 46:16
Holocaust [1] - 206:9
Home [1] - 92:6
home [10] - 69:13, 69:20, 94:19, 123:6, 148:22, 180:7, 182:21, 185:11, 202:5, 217:3
homeland [4] - 216:14, 216:15, 216:18, 216:22
homeowner [1] - 132:3
homeowner's [1] - 211:2
Homer [1] - 129:18
homes [3] - 64:12, 121:3, 220:19
homework [1] - 155:22
hope [17] - 4:6, 4:18, 7:21, 32:19, 52:11, 68:9, 78:22, 84:7, 93:2, 94:23, 100:12, 132:15, 135:16, 141:3, 141:24, 159:4, 165:15
hopefully [1] - 8:19
Hopefully [1] - 211:16
hoping [1] - 6:4
HOPKINS [2] - 112:18, 115:17
Hopkins [1] - 112:19
Hopper [1] - 129:18
horizon [5] - 59:13, 75:19, 157:11, 168:14, 215:23
hormone [1] - 62:17
hormones [1] - 62:14
Horns [1] - 173:20
horns [2] - 175:23, 203:18
horrendous [1] -

201:9
Horseshoe [53] - 17:19, 19:19, 28:12, 29:5, 33:23, 35:19, 36:7, 36:8, 37:18, 39:22, 45:5, 45:15, 46:14, 49:17, 50:3, 51:11, 51:12, 52:19, 53:21, 54:5, 57:23, 61:7, 80:17, 92:18, 93:6, 100:15, 100:24, 101:22, 102:11, 102:18, 103:24, 110:4, 111:13, 111:22, 114:22, 118:19, 119:6, 119:13, 119:19, 119:23, 121:3, 122:8, 139:19, 160:9, 160:18, 171:9, 181:12, 185:5, 185:20, 196:11, 199:17, 200:2, 209:7
host [1] - 21:7
hour [11] - 8:17, 48:8, 91:6, 91:15, 115:13, 137:22, 137:24, 138:4, 145:18, 145:24, 159:22
hours [5] - 8:14, 8:15, 65:6, 106:8, 194:8
House [1] - 70:4
house [2] - 73:22, 179:4
household [1] - 188:9
households [1] - 64:18
houses [2] - 88:14, 216:6
housing [1] - 202:23
huge [12] - 34:3, 35:3, 71:10, 83:4, 114:14, 179:22, 179:24, 180:22, 187:24, 188:5, 191:2
hum [1] - 117:21
human [4] - 15:3, 67:15, 97:10, 185:13
humans [2] - 92:11, 182:9
humble [1] - 69:2
hundred [6] - 65:17, 85:7, 91:15, 157:7, 177:15, 190:8
hundreds [8] - 28:2, 35:17, 39:13, 71:12, 80:7, 101:19, 130:8, 192:7

hurricane [4] - 133:17, 161:7, 161:10, 161:14
hurricanes [1] - 177:22
hurt [5] - 38:24, 136:22, 136:23, 139:2, 158:6
husband [3] - 109:20, 109:22, 110:13
hyacinths [1] - 209:18
hydraulic [1] - 120:16
hydrogen [1] - 12:23
hypocritic [1] - 4:14

I

IBM [1] - 55:22
ice [7] - 63:24, 146:7, 146:9, 146:13, 183:10, 183:11, 185:11
iceberg [1] - 113:13
iconic [1] - 129:17
idea [7] - 21:12, 64:11, 97:18, 98:22, 101:18, 159:15, 172:14
ideal [2] - 74:17, 93:10
identified [2] - 32:7, 164:10
identifies [1] - 198:24
identify [1] - 99:21
identity [1] - 59:14
ignored [1] - 149:8
ignores [1] - 58:9
illnesses [1] - 149:23
image [1] - 96:23
imagine [1] - 168:3
immediate [6] - 67:18, 67:19, 67:23, 68:3, 121:15, 182:11
immediately [1] - 197:16
immemorial [1] - 58:20
Impact [2] - 3:14, 9:11, 18:18, 23:3, 24:2, 25:16, 25:21, 33:14, 33:16, 35:11, 35:20, 36:10, 40:16, 58:4, 66:20, 96:10, 96:20, 144:11, 162:15, 173:19, 201:23
impact [72] - 14:15, 19:9, 21:21, 22:10, 22:14, 22:21, 22:24, 23:6, 23:8, 23:9,

24:10, 24:21, 28:16,
31:3, 32:6, 33:18,
33:21, 36:13, 41:9,
52:2, 53:19, 71:24,
72:2, 76:13, 76:17,
77:7, 83:22, 87:21,
93:15, 93:17, 94:21,
98:6, 98:23, 99:17,
100:20, 101:11,
103:21, 108:11,
113:4, 113:15,
115:10, 119:17,
123:16, 126:20,
127:4, 128:14,
129:9, 130:22,
131:13, 131:17,
136:24, 137:8,
143:9, 143:19,
144:5, 156:18,
157:2, 157:12,
158:2, 162:10,
185:4, 186:22,
187:17, 196:8,
196:10, 200:9,
200:11, 202:8,
203:19, 208:14,
208:17

impact-producing [4]
- 21:21, 22:10,
22:14, 22:21

impacted [3] - 41:15,
175:18, 203:13

impacts [42] - 13:20,
13:24, 14:6, 17:16,
20:6, 20:8, 21:3,
21:6, 21:8, 22:5,
23:17, 23:19, 24:6,
24:7, 24:13, 24:15,
24:18, 31:14, 54:11,
66:23, 71:21, 107:4,
108:13, 114:6,
126:12, 130:8,
130:24, 142:8,
142:14, 142:17,
143:6, 144:2,
148:24, 155:24,
157:16, 157:18,
198:18, 199:23,
200:2, 200:6, 200:12

impartial [1] - 4:20

implement [1] -
134:17

implication [1] - 81:20

implications [1] -
134:7

implore [3] - 136:6,
206:17, 209:13

import [1] - 42:20

importance [2] -
50:21, 121:15

important [22] - 6:14,
34:12, 59:17, 67:18,
68:13, 94:24,
111:23, 121:4,
130:15, 136:16,
152:14, 172:2,
189:2, 197:18,
203:20, 210:23,
213:5, 213:6,
214:13, 219:2,
221:23

importantly [4] - 15:2,
123:17, 172:4,
210:13

impossible [1] -
196:14

impractical [1] -
216:13

inaccuracies [1] -
113:7

inaccurately [1] -
130:21

inadequate [4] -
41:22, 130:7,
142:18, 196:5

inappropriate [1] -
189:20

Inbound [1] - 111:24

inch [1] - 122:9

inches [1] - 34:13

incident [1] - 196:20
include [5] - 15:16,
36:10, 96:11, 96:14,
150:11

included [4] - 46:8,
48:5, 198:12, 219:4
includes [2] - 195:9,
203:16

including [16] - 16:5,
30:18, 47:17, 51:16,
65:11, 81:3, 110:9,
123:23, 126:8,
126:14, 134:9,
143:7, 143:20,
197:17, 200:3,
202:23

income [3] - 175:14,
217:8, 217:10

incomes [2] - 64:14,
78:4

incomplete [1] -
100:24

Incorrectly [1] -
149:15

increase [9] - 48:18,
49:11, 49:13, 128:6,
133:20, 138:10,
149:19, 150:3,
184:13

Increased [1] - 40:21

increased [2] -
166:18, 187:6

increases [3] - 65:5,
133:22, 184:2

increasing [5] - 41:7,
42:19, 151:13, 166:7

incredible [3] - 71:10,
71:17, 170:2

incredibly [3] - 16:16,
38:24, 221:18

indeed [3] - 45:7,
45:10, 162:6

independence [2] -
70:10, 75:22

independent [6] - 2:6,
49:19, 56:9, 75:5,
142:13, 159:22

indicated [1] - 83:16

indication [2] - 50:21,
60:2

indication) [3] - 10:12,
26:10, 26:13

indirectly [1] - 121:6

individual [5] - 67:19,
106:10, 124:2,
200:12, 204:9

individually [1] -
154:10

individuals [3] -
125:14, 180:13,
196:9

Industrial [1] - 175:2

industrial [9] - 33:24,
35:4, 51:10, 54:6,
118:7, 130:4,
185:19, 188:6,
189:20

industrialization [2] -
89:20, 187:19

industrialized [1] -
116:8

industries [2] - 15:8,
63:4

industry [21] - 16:16,
31:6, 31:17, 32:19,
36:5, 45:21, 46:17,
63:11, 87:22,
110:15, 119:3,
119:7, 119:10,
119:15, 119:21,
125:20, 164:5,
175:15, 187:18,
189:22

inevitable [4] - 64:3,
67:15, 82:22, 196:13

inevitably [2] - 63:24,
91:16

infeasible [1] - 116:15

inflation [1] - 177:5

influence [3] - 36:16,
124:19, 169:8

inform [1] - 13:16

informal [1] - 118:24

information [15] -
6:21, 13:18, 14:10,
43:11, 62:21, 71:18,
73:4, 83:19, 138:23,
143:11, 161:9,
173:8, 173:22, 213:8

informative [1] - 2:13

infrastructure [2] -
119:7, 213:21

initial [1] - 8:10

initiative [1] - 125:13

injured [1] - 33:24

inner [1] - 18:8

inner-array [1] - 18:8

input [4] - 11:24,
112:20, 222:23,
223:4

insect [1] - 92:10

inset [1] - 20:2

inshore [2] - 53:9,
134:7

inside [1] - 25:5

inspection [1] - 16:10

inspired [3] - 103:17,
128:22, 129:23

inspires [1] - 142:12

instability [1] - 151:4

install [1] - 173:6

installation [1] - 21:22

installing [1] - 153:20

instead [3] - 20:12,
125:10, 134:13

instructor [1] - 221:5

insulted [1] - 140:3

insults [1] - 87:5

insurance [1] - 211:2

insure [1] - 164:10

integrity [2] - 44:8,
125:3

intelligence [2] -
125:14, 132:16

intend [1] - 189:18

intense [1] - 175:24

intensely [1] - 129:8

intensity [1] - 133:21

intensive [3] - 32:16,
41:6, 41:10

interest [3] - 6:23,
186:4, 204:8

interested [1] - 33:9

interests [5] - 6:15,
6:18, 46:2, 186:8,
221:19

interfere [1] - 99:13

interim [1] - 77:23

INTERIOR [1] - 1:4

Interior [2] - 11:11,
13:19

Internet [2] - 17:2,
202:13

interrupted [1] - 165:5

introduce [1] - 74:4

intrusion [1] - 189:11

intrusive [1] - 53:13

inundated [1] - 63:20

investigate [1] - 199:2

investigating [1] -
130:23

investigation [1] -
142:3

Investment [2] -
43:21, 45:19

investments [1] -
148:4

invisibility [1] - 85:12

invisible [1] - 85:16

invite [1] - 2:11

involve [1] - 13:15

involved [11] - 14:16,
15:8, 75:6, 81:9,
119:3, 119:9,
119:20, 140:21,
148:4, 148:23,
195:12

involves [2] - 13:22,
123:24

ions [1] - 217:19

Iraq [4] - 86:13, 86:21,
165:4, 167:13

iron [2] - 190:14,
190:23

irreplaceable [1] -
69:7

irreversible [2] - 69:4,
143:17

island [34] - 28:22,
30:19, 32:4, 37:17,
38:9, 50:20, 50:24,
52:3, 52:19, 53:11,
56:8, 56:13, 62:23,
70:23, 73:21, 81:14,
89:13, 103:7,
103:11, 104:8,
105:18, 106:23,
121:10, 141:12,
156:23, 165:19,
169:6, 176:18,
182:7, 183:14,
190:10, 191:12,
212:21

Island [13] - 17:24,
20:17, 29:10, 39:9,
56:6, 56:9, 56:19,

<p>82:15, 126:7, 139:12, 195:14, 216:7</p> <p>Islander [1] - 145:7</p> <p>islanders [1] - 62:22</p> <p>islands [2] - 95:21, 95:23</p> <p>Islands [18] - 63:19, 63:20, 64:11, 65:7, 69:9, 69:15, 69:22, 82:4, 83:8, 127:18, 162:11, 176:6, 179:10, 203:9, 209:8, 211:3, 211:9, 211:15</p> <p>Israel [5] - 26:14, 30:12, 33:10, 36:3, 95:15</p> <p>ISRAEL [2] - 30:12, 95:14</p> <p>issue [14] - 4:10, 6:23, 13:20, 27:22, 27:23, 30:17, 66:17, 70:7, 81:9, 106:13, 158:16, 162:4, 185:18, 221:18</p> <p>issued [2] - 33:17, 172:22</p> <p>issues [11] - 6:18, 8:5, 14:4, 29:6, 29:14, 58:17, 59:7, 59:8, 123:15, 182:13, 200:7</p> <p>ITE [1] - 112:24</p> <p>item [1] - 152:14</p> <p>itself [4] - 77:3, 88:18, 114:18, 204:10</p>	<p>185:23</p> <p>jobs [4] - 42:23, 45:20, 46:17, 52:16</p> <p>JOHNSTON [1] - 80:24</p> <p>Johnston [1] - 81:2</p> <p>join [1] - 75:15</p> <p>joined [1] - 155:15</p> <p>Jonathan [2] - 49:20, 106:20</p> <p>JONES [2] - 159:7, 215:18</p> <p>Jones [2] - 159:7, 215:19</p> <p>Journal [1] - 90:21</p> <p>judge [1] - 72:22</p> <p>judgment [1] - 135:13</p> <p>juggernaut [1] - 201:12</p> <p>July [2] - 90:21, 111:20</p> <p>jump [3] - 75:12, 171:17, 172:15</p> <p>junkie [1] - 86:18</p> <p>junkyard [1] - 80:14</p> <p>jurisdiction [1] - 127:11</p> <p>justify [1] - 156:10</p> <p>juvenile [1] - 110:3</p>	<p>65:6, 91:5</p> <p>kilowatthours [1] - 50:4</p> <p>kilowatts [1] - 192:4</p> <p>kind [7] - 44:23, 54:11, 73:11, 158:21, 163:7, 169:6, 187:6</p> <p>kinds [3] - 23:6, 36:11, 160:13</p> <p>Knock [1] - 146:12</p> <p>knot [3] - 54:2, 98:15, 163:7</p> <p>known [3] - 4:23, 87:7, 193:15</p> <p>knows [4] - 16:13, 47:19, 74:8, 86:13</p>	<p>158:22, 182:13, 186:19, 189:12, 189:20, 195:16, 201:11, 217:7</p> <p>largely [2] - 130:11, 189:15</p> <p>larger [5] - 40:22, 41:15, 94:11, 97:22, 203:15</p> <p>largest [4] - 44:23, 52:3, 65:19, 110:2</p> <p>LARSEN [2] - 87:16, 139:7</p> <p>Larsen [2] - 87:17, 139:8</p> <p>larvae [1] - 24:10</p> <p>last [15] - 12:9, 36:21, 37:10, 57:8, 123:18, 150:22, 166:5, 166:13, 167:2, 181:9, 194:15, 211:3, 213:19, 219:21, 222:21</p> <p>Last [2] - 49:6, 115:10</p> <p>lasted [1] - 169:3</p> <p>late [1] - 146:13</p> <p>lateral [1] - 101:10</p> <p>Laurentians [1] - 190:9</p> <p>law [5] - 12:14, 14:24, 114:6, 185:14, 195:9</p> <p>laws [1] - 118:6</p> <p>lay [2] - 34:21, 36:15</p> <p>laying [1] - 101:19</p> <p>lead [5] - 3:22, 82:16, 83:24, 168:8, 212:9</p> <p>leader [1] - 127:3</p> <p>leaders [1] - 77:14</p> <p>leadership [2] - 135:14, 136:7</p> <p>leading [1] - 64:2</p> <p>leads [2] - 101:3, 101:5</p> <p>leak [1] - 117:10</p> <p>leaning [1] - 42:24</p> <p>leaps [1] - 67:24</p> <p>learn [2] - 107:23, 189:9</p> <p>learned [3] - 34:5, 156:3, 159:12</p> <p>learning [1] - 73:5</p> <p>leasing [1] - 133:4</p> <p>least [8] - 10:8, 67:8, 69:17, 88:16, 107:6, 142:5, 151:10, 164:14</p> <p>leave [4] - 42:10, 81:13, 109:15, 168:6</p> <p>leaves [1] - 84:3</p>	<p>leaving [3] - 92:6, 187:7, 199:17</p> <p>led [1] - 134:15</p> <p>left [8] - 3:17, 26:14, 31:16, 111:15, 145:3, 152:22, 161:13, 209:16</p> <p>left-hand [1] - 26:14</p> <p>leg [1] - 29:23</p> <p>legal [1] - 94:12</p> <p>legibly [1] - 9:24</p> <p>legislators [1] - 127:24</p> <p>legitimately [1] - 123:14</p> <p>length [2] - 52:9, 94:10</p> <p>less [19] - 11:20, 32:6, 32:16, 42:7, 50:5, 53:13, 63:5, 71:15, 113:23, 116:3, 118:16, 139:18, 145:18, 177:19, 184:12, 189:2, 191:17</p> <p>lethal [1] - 151:4</p> <p>letter [3] - 31:24, 160:3, 169:22</p> <p>level [9] - 64:2, 64:3, 67:19, 87:21, 117:18, 146:19, 164:16, 183:12, 220:4</p> <p>levels [8] - 22:24, 23:6, 59:2, 125:9, 143:19, 150:3, 164:14, 167:4</p> <p>leverage [1] - 170:6</p> <p>Lewis [1] - 18:14</p> <p>liability [1] - 184:8</p> <p>Liberty [3] - 103:16, 167:20, 208:18</p> <p>libraries [1] - 218:18</p> <p>Library [2] - 129:2, 129:6</p> <p>library [2] - 218:21, 219:5</p> <p>license [2] - 102:5, 102:6</p> <p>licensed [2] - 112:22, 221:6</p> <p>life [28] - 4:16, 38:17, 39:9, 45:14, 68:23, 69:19, 69:22, 70:14, 74:23, 78:19, 93:12, 97:10, 106:22, 120:3, 137:3, 139:8, 141:11, 183:14, 185:4, 185:13,</p>
J	K	L		
<p>James [4] - 49:23, 121:22, 170:23, 212:19</p> <p>Jamie [1] - 208:6</p> <p>Jeffrey [1] - 122:19</p> <p>Jennifer [6] - 2:7, 2:8, 80:24, 109:19, 112:10</p> <p>Jersey [1] - 205:5</p> <p>Jessie [1] - 145:6</p> <p>jetting [1] - 36:15</p> <p>jewel [1] - 186:10</p> <p>Jewish [1] - 206:10</p> <p>Jews [1] - 87:8</p> <p>Jim [4] - 33:3, 43:16, 43:18, 209:10</p> <p>Jimmy [1] - 166:2</p> <p>job [5] - 52:17, 81:12, 149:4, 168:14,</p>	<p>Kansas [1] - 115:11</p> <p>Karsten [1] - 87:16</p> <p>Katherine [1] - 161:3</p> <p>Katrina [1] - 211:4</p> <p>Kaysea [1] - 126:2</p> <p>Keep [3] - 5:15, 85:13, 194:2</p> <p>keep [6] - 5:17, 16:18, 37:2, 86:15, 87:7, 118:3</p> <p>keeper [1] - 50:15</p> <p>keeping [1] - 42:23</p> <p>Ken [1] - 147:13</p> <p>kept [1] - 90:12</p> <p>key [2] - 65:9, 179:14</p> <p>kid [3] - 105:15, 113:16, 140:13</p> <p>kids [1] - 75:18</p> <p>kill [2] - 34:22, 197:7</p> <p>killed [7] - 91:21, 91:24, 92:5, 143:3, 144:14, 144:16, 196:17</p> <p>kills [2] - 92:3, 196:12</p> <p>kilovolt [2] - 18:7, 18:9</p> <p>kilowatt [3] - 48:8,</p>	<p>LA [1] - 191:14</p> <p>labeled [1] - 131:17</p> <p>labeling [1] - 62:13</p> <p>LaBelle [5] - 11:7, 11:8, 43:22, 204:22, 212:22</p> <p>Laboratory [1] - 50:2</p> <p>lack [2] - 218:14, 219:16</p> <p>lacks [1] - 143:10</p> <p>lake [1] - 36:7</p> <p>land [23] - 53:13, 58:18, 58:19, 58:22, 58:23, 67:3, 69:21, 115:13, 116:18, 133:5, 135:5, 135:19, 135:23, 158:24, 160:6, 178:15, 188:24, 190:7, 190:13, 202:3, 209:14, 211:8, 215:4</p> <p>landed [2] - 38:12, 52:6</p> <p>landfills [2] - 135:24, 198:14</p> <p>landing [2] - 52:3, 93:21</p> <p>landings [1] - 168:11</p> <p>landowners [2] - 114:10, 118:2</p> <p>Lands [1] - 21:14</p> <p>lands [8] - 44:12, 44:15, 45:10, 51:15, 59:5, 134:24, 135:4, 187:23</p> <p>lap [1] - 194:15</p> <p>large [14] - 6:23, 32:11, 47:16, 83:11, 124:17, 150:15,</p>		

187:4, 199:24,
209:16, 210:18,
212:10, 217:4,
217:12, 217:20
life-sustaining [1] -
69:19
lifecycles [1] - 110:8
lifelong [2] - 66:14,
68:22
lifestyle [2] - 41:6,
41:10
lifetime [1] - 14:21
Light [3] - 47:5,
111:15, 157:10
light [7] - 9:14, 44:19,
59:12, 60:13,
104:17, 133:11,
185:11
lighting [2] - 25:8,
175:23
lights [6] - 55:9,
103:19, 115:12,
117:23, 196:19,
203:18
likelihood [1] - 15:18
likely [8] - 15:18,
15:19, 64:19, 65:12,
143:3, 148:3,
149:13, 187:12
limitations [1] - 118:4
limited [5] - 19:13,
51:16, 135:3, 199:7,
199:19
limiting [1] - 100:2
limits [1] - 8:24
Lincoln [1] - 115:11
line [7] - 19:7, 19:8,
25:11, 67:6, 101:10,
101:17, 183:3
lines [3] - 28:8, 96:4,
184:10
linked [1] - 203:7
links [1] - 179:19
LINNON [1] - 97:14
liquid [1] - 85:13
Lisa [1] - 218:2
list [1] - 64:17
listed [1] - 143:7
Listen [1] - 7:13
listen [6] - 3:8, 70:11,
163:4, 194:8,
205:17, 206:18
listening [8] - 11:2,
25:22, 37:9, 95:18,
108:9, 152:3,
170:18, 222:24
lit [1] - 186:12
literate [1] - 71:18
livable [1] - 42:10

live [26] - 37:24, 41:5,
41:14, 41:16, 71:16,
73:22, 76:4, 76:10,
76:23, 81:2, 103:13,
105:11, 116:7,
117:3, 148:21,
159:24, 163:2,
174:17, 179:6,
188:20, 201:4,
202:3, 202:14,
202:19, 203:2,
215:19
lived [9] - 37:9, 92:21,
139:8, 159:8, 176:3,
176:18, 191:14,
205:11, 208:10
livelihood [8] - 37:21,
52:17, 104:10,
136:21, 139:20,
179:20, 204:5, 204:8
livelihoods [3] -
68:11, 119:24,
205:22
lives [11] - 53:19,
53:20, 75:18, 77:24,
78:3, 122:5, 141:23,
151:14, 182:17,
184:5, 206:11
living [10] - 29:18,
31:11, 32:21, 36:17,
88:5, 140:14,
147:13, 179:7,
192:10, 202:6
livings [1] - 88:2
lo [1] - 56:10
lobster [1] - 102:5
local [30] - 11:24,
23:22, 28:21, 31:10,
31:16, 42:23, 67:23,
73:20, 74:5, 75:22,
81:17, 82:10, 83:16,
118:6, 119:7, 119:9,
119:20, 129:14,
130:19, 173:5,
186:21, 193:8,
201:14, 202:23,
205:4, 205:19,
205:22, 207:11,
208:16, 218:18
locally [2] - 34:4,
120:14
locate [2] - 46:12, 48:4
located [3] - 17:18,
57:23, 114:11
Location [1] - 152:15
location [21] - 19:18,
19:23, 31:3, 45:17,
68:6, 79:13, 99:11,
99:13, 109:13,
109:14, 109:16,

112:3, 116:5, 131:2,
152:15, 183:18,
193:3, 193:6,
193:16, 195:7
locations [9] - 32:16,
45:23, 111:4, 131:5,
131:7, 131:10,
131:14, 180:2,
189:21
loggers' [1] - 93:20
logistics [1] - 3:15
long-standing [1] -
128:21
long-tailed [1] -
114:23
long-term [5] - 67:22,
68:2, 151:6, 165:14,
215:8
look [29] - 4:21, 18:19,
21:13, 21:15, 25:21,
52:13, 52:14, 81:9,
83:20, 83:21, 84:5,
88:7, 103:8, 106:15,
135:7, 139:16,
142:4, 156:12,
156:21, 156:22,
158:3, 162:14,
167:18, 168:4,
177:15, 193:5,
197:16, 197:21,
222:19
looked [11] - 19:2,
19:4, 19:7, 19:24,
20:10, 20:15, 20:19,
46:10, 87:23, 162:9
looking [11] - 4:8,
14:3, 29:2, 81:4,
84:3, 85:3, 105:16,
157:17, 165:9,
165:11, 193:10
Looking [2] - 181:10,
194:23
looks [3] - 20:18,
72:20, 193:23
lose [6] - 134:5,
141:13, 151:14,
160:19, 183:20,
211:16
losing [2] - 85:18,
104:10
loss [7] - 90:24,
175:13, 175:14,
184:5, 189:6, 212:9,
212:10
lost [3] - 78:2, 127:21,
141:11
loud [1] - 95:9
Love [1] - 214:12
love [3] - 11:17, 11:18,

66:16
loved [1] - 103:8
low [7] - 63:19,
136:24, 137:18,
138:12, 142:24,
202:8, 217:5
low-lying [1] - 63:19
Lowell [1] - 82:12
lowest [1] - 196:7
lubricating [1] -
134:10
lucky [1] - 212:10
lungs [1] - 220:19
luxury [1] - 42:12
lying [3] - 63:19,
86:10, 86:21

M

machines [2] - 35:3,
80:12
machinist [1] - 159:20
Magna [1] - 156:5
magnetic [1] - 55:23
magnitude [1] -
203:24
Mahew [2] - 92:20,
106:21
MAHEW [2] - 92:15,
106:20
mail [1] - 17:3
main [5] - 33:13,
110:20, 161:4,
187:18, 187:20
Main [1] - 1:14
mainland [1] - 208:22
mainstay [1] - 113:20
maintain [5] - 32:15,
116:23, 190:24,
216:4, 216:6
maintaining [1] -
198:23
maintenance [5] -
15:10, 145:12,
145:13, 145:15,
203:17
majestic [1] - 103:17
major [15] - 23:13,
24:18, 24:20, 41:24,
55:6, 65:18, 66:22,
66:23, 74:8, 79:20,
84:22, 143:21,
146:13, 162:7
majority [1] - 9:8
makers [1] - 62:17
Malcolm [2] - 159:7,
172:7
male [1] - 62:13
mall [1] - 129:11

MALTAIS [1] - 57:16
Maltais [1] - 57:17
mammal [1] - 110:12
mammals [4] - 16:8,
24:12, 31:19, 210:21
man [3] - 103:10,
162:2, 178:3
management [1] -
135:16
Management [3] - 3:6,
10:24, 11:10
MANAGEMENT [1] -
1:5
manager [4] - 13:9,
17:13, 51:5, 198:10
managing [2] - 12:10,
190:22
Manhattan [2] - 118:4,
208:20
manipulate [2] -
113:15, 124:19
manner [2] - 7:17,
171:12
mantle [1] - 29:22
manufacturing [1] -
198:16
Manwell [1] - 49:23
map [1] - 17:20
March [4] - 1:11,
27:17, 167:13,
224:10
marching [1] - 104:16
Margaret [3] - 26:12,
27:15, 30:11
marinas [1] - 96:18
marine [18] - 16:8,
93:12, 99:14,
112:22, 116:6,
119:18, 120:17,
143:6, 143:20,
180:2, 185:4, 187:4,
199:24, 210:18,
210:24, 217:4,
217:12, 217:20
Marine [9] - 24:12,
51:7, 53:4, 93:20,
94:7, 120:20,
139:14, 140:10,
172:8
marine-related [1] -
210:24
mariner [1] - 210:14
Maritime [1] - 172:7
Mark [2] - 141:17,
183:18
mark [1] - 113:20
market [2] - 137:24,
138:4
markets [1] - 120:12

Martha's [42] - 1:13, 17:23, 29:3, 29:11, 32:10, 33:20, 35:6, 35:12, 37:5, 37:9, 37:14, 40:9, 40:17, 43:5, 43:19, 43:23, 44:16, 46:11, 47:6, 47:7, 48:7, 50:6, 50:18, 55:14, 76:4, 79:23, 81:11, 92:22, 93:5, 107:11, 119:4, 119:21, 120:8, 128:19, 155:7, 176:3, 203:11, 205:13, 206:2, 206:11, 208:10, 217:6
Mashpee [1] - 218:2
Mass [5] - 38:16, 139:14, 140:10, 171:18, 172:6
Massachusetts [27] - 1:15, 7:6, 12:15, 28:22, 35:23, 43:20, 50:17, 53:5, 76:19, 77:16, 82:3, 82:12, 89:10, 89:14, 94:7, 95:3, 120:20, 133:7, 133:11, 135:20, 137:6, 141:19, 154:2, 157:20, 172:11, 179:12, 224:7
Massachusetts's [1] - 137:23
massive [1] - 219:16
math [1] - 151:24
MATHEWS [2] - 168:20, 168:22
Mathews [1] - 168:23
matter [2] - 102:2, 224:10
Maureen [1] - 13:3
maximize [1] - 134:19
maximum [2] - 94:10, 124:20
Mayhews [1] - 156:22
McDonald's [1] - 44:4
McGregor [1] - 172:8
mean [5] - 66:24, 156:17, 193:9, 213:8, 220:12
means [11] - 20:11, 20:22, 23:7, 23:8, 50:15, 65:23, 66:4, 110:7, 145:24, 146:4, 180:5
meant [1] - 172:20
meantime [3] - 77:24,

165:2, 181:7
measure [2] - 23:7, 58:13
measured [2] - 168:10, 168:12
measures [3] - 14:5, 134:18, 202:5
measuring [2] - 171:21, 171:23
mechanical [1] - 120:15
median [2] - 53:16, 135:22
medium [1] - 134:4
medium-sized [1] - 134:4
meet [4] - 74:5, 90:12, 103:6, 168:13
meeting [12] - 2:24, 3:4, 4:24, 5:5, 5:7, 5:8, 9:8, 10:19, 11:13, 161:2, 221:17, 222:21
meetings [9] - 2:14, 4:24, 5:3, 5:22, 6:13, 7:24, 163:4, 222:5, 222:7
meets [1] - 34:14
megahertz [2] - 210:16, 210:23
megawatt [3] - 137:22, 137:24, 138:4
melt [1] - 183:11
melts [1] - 63:24
member [10] - 37:13, 38:15, 40:8, 40:10, 43:18, 43:20, 45:18, 51:2, 79:10, 205:10
MEMBER [22] - 4:9, 4:15, 5:9, 5:12, 5:15, 5:19, 5:24, 6:6, 40:4, 112:7, 144:22, 144:24, 145:4, 147:5, 151:20, 165:18, 178:20, 178:22, 181:21, 182:2, 194:2, 215:16
members [3] - 92:15, 119:5, 161:19
men [4] - 3:17, 32:20, 37:18, 120:2
Menemsha [1] - 52:8
mention [3] - 110:11, 150:13, 153:18
mentioned [8] - 7:13, 16:12, 25:11, 98:24, 110:22, 161:6, 181:3, 204:6

merchant [1] - 112:22
Mercury [1] - 48:23
mercury [6] - 49:3, 49:10, 49:16, 82:5, 149:21, 212:9
mere [1] - 167:16
merely [1] - 113:13
mergansers [1] - 115:2
merits [1] - 185:24
message [1] - 151:10
met [2] - 99:19, 206:13
metal [4] - 39:12, 104:18, 216:9
metronome [1] - 104:17
Mexico [1] - 12:11
Michael [1] - 158:15
MICHALCZYK [1] - 201:3
Michalczyk [1] - 201:4
Michelle [1] - 215:18
Michigan [1] - 133:4
microphone [5] - 5:24, 6:3, 36:24, 95:8, 164:7
microphones [3] - 6:7, 6:9, 10:9
mid [1] - 164:15
mid-century [1] - 164:15
middle [8] - 28:2, 116:5, 171:8, 179:14, 192:15, 204:2, 204:10, 214:5
Middle [1] - 74:23
might [13] - 21:8, 104:10, 148:7, 149:6, 149:9, 153:13, 179:23, 194:6, 199:4, 214:21, 215:10, 222:6
Might [1] - 179:22
migrate [3] - 38:5, 103:23, 107:9
migrating [3] - 38:4, 38:11, 108:18
migration [4] - 105:20, 109:5, 179:18, 197:4
migratory [3] - 91:16, 196:12, 196:17
mike [1] - 10:16
mikes [1] - 10:3
mile [1] - 53:23
miles [29] - 12:15, 17:22, 17:23, 18:6, 20:12, 34:21, 34:22, 46:11, 91:15,

101:19, 107:12, 111:14, 115:12, 115:13, 130:9, 131:14, 145:18, 145:24, 152:24, 153:3, 154:2, 159:21, 190:8, 190:18, 192:8, 208:19, 208:22
Military [1] - 135:20
million [9] - 52:5, 91:22, 96:5, 103:23, 113:19, 114:15, 137:9, 137:12, 154:22
millions [8] - 34:22, 35:15, 45:11, 120:13, 134:23, 154:10, 190:15
mind [7] - 41:11, 74:21, 75:3, 104:12, 108:8, 149:5, 173:18
mind's [1] - 129:21
minds [1] - 65:10
mine [4] - 47:13, 88:8, 88:17, 123:24
miner [1] - 74:22
Minerals [3] - 3:5, 10:24, 11:10
MINERALS [1] - 1:5
minimal [5] - 101:12, 101:14, 196:11, 207:2
minimum [1] - 19:11
minimums [1] - 221:9
mining [3] - 12:12, 135:24, 150:18
minor [10] - 23:8, 23:18, 98:6, 98:23, 143:9, 156:18, 156:19, 157:2, 157:12, 200:6
minorities [1] - 87:8
minute [1] - 11:19
minutes [5] - 9:3, 9:15, 11:19, 106:16, 115:13
mirrors [1] - 124:15
misfortune [1] - 175:13
misinformation [1] - 71:23
misjudged [2] - 207:4, 207:6
misleading [1] - 62:21
misplaced [1] - 165:15
mispronouncing [1] - 36:21

Miss [1] - 43:22
miss [2] - 152:9, 221:10
missed [4] - 14:6, 61:14, 83:21, 210:7
misses [1] - 35:11
missing [2] - 85:23, 85:24
mission [2] - 12:8, 96:24
mistake [2] - 107:23, 215:2
mistakes [1] - 206:23
mitigation [11] - 13:22, 17:16, 23:11, 23:13, 23:20, 23:23, 24:9, 25:7, 54:8, 54:9, 72:4
Mitigation [1] - 23:12
MMS [23] - 2:5, 2:19, 3:12, 9:11, 12:7, 14:16, 16:13, 44:20, 81:3, 96:10, 100:18, 101:7, 101:11, 101:13, 127:10, 142:12, 143:22, 169:19, 185:23, 186:6, 219:13, 222:23, 222:24
MMS's [1] - 143:5
mobile [2] - 94:9, 137:9
model [1] - 124:12
moderate [13] - 23:10, 23:19, 24:6, 24:7, 24:13, 25:6, 36:13, 68:8, 72:3, 98:6, 98:23, 143:9, 200:6
Moderate [1] - 72:3
modest [7] - 32:3, 32:15, 155:24, 156:10, 157:16, 188:17
modifying [1] - 163:5
moment [2] - 13:11, 168:3
momentum [1] - 183:6
money [9] - 42:24, 84:4, 140:2, 146:5, 154:14, 169:6, 175:6, 214:2, 221:2
monitor [2] - 14:5, 20:5
monitored [1] - 111:19
monitoring [5] - 13:23, 171:7, 171:10, 171:20, 172:13

Monomoy [1] - 20:14
monopile [3] - 18:8, 21:22, 22:11
monopiles [4] - 18:7, 21:24, 22:7, 22:8
Monsanto [1] - 62:16
month [9] - 93:22, 114:12, 115:11, 138:20, 138:21, 141:4, 161:3, 205:7
months [1] - 92:4
moon [1] - 110:10
MOORE [121] - 2:2, 4:11, 4:13, 4:17, 5:10, 5:13, 5:17, 5:21, 6:3, 6:8, 6:12, 26:3, 27:13, 30:11, 32:24, 36:20, 40:2, 40:5, 43:16, 46:21, 50:10, 54:15, 57:7, 59:21, 62:6, 62:9, 63:8, 66:8, 66:10, 68:18, 70:18, 73:15, 76:2, 79:2, 80:23, 84:9, 84:11, 87:11, 88:21, 89:7, 92:14, 95:7, 97:13, 100:8, 102:20, 102:24, 103:3, 106:6, 112:5, 112:8, 115:16, 115:18, 115:21, 118:15, 118:20, 121:21, 125:24, 131:19, 131:23, 132:22, 136:3, 136:9, 139:5, 141:16, 144:18, 144:20, 144:23, 145:2, 145:5, 147:2, 147:7, 147:11, 148:17, 151:17, 151:21, 151:23, 158:11, 158:13, 161:16, 162:22, 168:19, 168:21, 170:12, 170:16, 173:14, 173:23, 174:3, 174:6, 174:9, 176:14, 178:18, 178:21, 181:8, 181:15, 181:18, 181:22, 183:16, 184:18, 186:15, 188:12, 188:15, 191:9, 193:19, 194:3, 194:15, 194:22, 198:7, 201:2, 201:18, 204:14, 204:18, 207:22, 208:3,

209:24, 210:9, 212:16, 215:14, 217:23, 219:20, 219:24, 221:15
Moore [1] - 2:3
moratorium [1] - 51:23
MORIARTY [1] - 68:20
Moriarty [1] - 68:21
mortality [2] - 91:13, 91:17
most [34] - 15:2, 34:12, 41:5, 41:20, 47:23, 52:14, 53:10, 54:24, 64:14, 64:18, 64:19, 65:9, 70:24, 93:9, 96:9, 107:10, 114:8, 118:7, 123:17, 131:16, 148:2, 149:5, 152:8, 152:14, 153:4, 153:6, 163:19, 177:11, 180:2, 202:14, 214:5, 214:11, 220:9, 221:23
Most [6] - 23:17, 40:24, 43:23, 123:5, 161:21, 210:13
mostly [2] - 12:10, 83:17
motion [1] - 69:20
motor [1] - 97:23
motors [1] - 191:3
mountain [1] - 150:18
Mountain [1] - 92:6
mountainous [1] - 135:7
mountains [2] - 212:7, 212:13
Mountains [1] - 189:17
mouth [1] - 169:7
move [13] - 2:24, 10:19, 26:15, 39:3, 39:8, 64:22, 66:5, 70:8, 80:18, 118:20, 141:2, 190:15, 222:20
moved [1] - 103:7
movement [3] - 157:19, 158:3, 158:6
moving [3] - 29:16, 160:17, 201:11
Moving [1] - 150:13
MR [182] - 2:2, 4:11, 4:13, 4:17, 5:10, 5:13, 5:17, 5:21, 6:3, 6:8, 6:12, 11:7,

17:11, 26:3, 27:2, 27:13, 30:11, 30:12, 32:24, 33:6, 36:20, 40:2, 40:5, 40:7, 43:16, 43:17, 46:21, 47:4, 50:10, 50:12, 53:18, 54:15, 54:18, 57:7, 59:21, 60:6, 62:6, 62:9, 63:8, 63:9, 66:8, 66:10, 66:13, 68:18, 68:20, 70:18, 73:15, 73:19, 76:2, 79:2, 80:23, 84:9, 84:11, 84:12, 87:11, 87:12, 87:16, 88:21, 88:24, 89:7, 89:17, 92:14, 92:15, 95:7, 97:13, 97:14, 100:8, 100:10, 102:20, 102:22, 102:24, 103:3, 106:6, 106:20, 112:5, 112:8, 112:18, 115:16, 115:17, 115:18, 115:21, 118:15, 118:17, 118:20, 118:22, 121:21, 121:22, 122:19, 125:24, 131:19, 131:22, 131:23, 132:2, 132:22, 132:24, 136:3, 136:4, 136:9, 139:5, 139:7, 141:16, 141:17, 144:18, 144:20, 144:23, 145:2, 145:5, 145:6, 147:2, 147:7, 147:11, 147:12, 148:17, 148:20, 151:17, 151:21, 151:22, 151:23, 155:3, 158:11, 158:12, 158:13, 158:15, 159:7, 161:16, 161:18, 162:22, 162:24, 168:19, 168:20, 168:21, 168:22, 170:12, 170:16, 173:14, 173:23, 174:3, 174:6, 174:9, 176:14, 176:17, 178:18, 178:21, 178:23, 181:8, 181:10, 181:15, 181:18, 181:22, 183:16, 183:17, 184:18, 184:20,

186:15, 188:12, 188:15, 191:9, 191:11, 193:19, 194:3, 194:15, 194:22, 198:7, 198:8, 201:2, 201:18, 201:19, 204:14, 204:18, 207:22, 208:3, 209:24, 210:9, 212:16, 212:18, 215:14, 217:23, 219:20, 219:23, 219:24, 220:2, 221:15
MS [35] - 27:15, 37:4, 57:16, 62:8, 62:11, 70:22, 76:3, 80:24, 95:14, 103:4, 104:15, 109:19, 115:22, 117:14, 126:2, 128:12, 136:12, 170:15, 170:17, 173:16, 173:24, 174:8, 174:16, 186:17, 194:21, 195:2, 204:17, 204:20, 206:5, 207:23, 208:4, 210:6, 210:10, 215:18, 217:24
multi [2] - 104:17, 117:20
multi-time [1] - 104:17
multi-year [1] - 117:20
multibillion [1] - 45:6
multimillion [1] - 110:15
multiple [2] - 40:24, 58:8
multiply [1] - 196:21
MURPHY [4] - 170:15, 170:17, 173:16, 173:24
museum [2] - 128:19, 129:2
Muskeget [2] - 28:24, 46:7
mussels [1] - 110:9
must [22] - 16:3, 23:19, 37:17, 38:20, 49:3, 78:9, 83:10, 90:12, 90:19, 99:10, 126:15, 127:14, 127:17, 127:21, 134:21, 136:7, 145:3, 145:18, 149:8, 164:13, 197:16, 221:10

N

NAGY [1] - 191:11
Nagy [1] - 191:11
Name [1] - 79:5
name [56] - 2:2, 9:24, 10:7, 10:20, 13:2, 27:2, 33:6, 36:22, 37:4, 40:7, 47:4, 50:12, 57:17, 63:9, 66:13, 68:21, 70:22, 73:20, 76:3, 80:24, 84:12, 87:16, 92:20, 93:13, 95:14, 100:10, 103:5, 106:20, 112:14, 112:18, 115:23, 121:22, 122:19, 126:2, 128:13, 132:2, 136:13, 139:7, 141:17, 145:6, 147:13, 148:20, 154:16, 155:5, 162:24, 168:22, 174:16, 183:17, 188:16, 191:11, 195:2, 198:8, 208:6, 212:18, 215:18, 217:24
names [2] - 89:18, 205:15
namesake [1] - 157:14
Nantucket [62] - 17:19, 17:23, 27:10, 28:23, 29:3, 29:11, 32:3, 34:10, 44:17, 62:19, 63:14, 66:15, 69:14, 69:20, 79:14, 80:4, 80:13, 80:19, 89:21, 92:19, 93:7, 93:9, 94:5, 95:19, 96:7, 96:16, 96:17, 107:19, 108:16, 110:4, 118:10, 120:13, 121:10, 121:17, 124:7, 125:18, 128:20, 129:23, 133:18, 136:14, 136:21, 137:5, 145:23, 146:10, 146:20, 154:21, 155:6, 155:8, 155:18, 173:7, 174:21, 189:3, 189:15, 193:6, 202:15, 202:17, 202:20, 203:3, 203:12, 203:22, 204:5, 218:4

NASH [1] - 198:8
Nash [1] - 198:9
nation [5] - 121:9,
 136:2, 165:23,
 166:4, 197:15
Nation [1] - 51:2
national [11] - 20:20,
 32:14, 45:10, 45:12,
 45:24, 60:16, 186:7,
 188:8, 209:7,
 211:23, 211:24
National [5] - 18:17,
 51:7, 69:15, 93:20,
 189:18
nations [1] - 151:5
Native [1] - 157:8
natural [23] - 28:10,
 34:7, 34:20, 48:13,
 48:21, 49:4, 65:11,
 65:15, 66:4, 69:12,
 81:13, 103:10,
 105:3, 126:7,
 128:22, 130:15,
 147:24, 156:7,
 176:6, 189:16,
 190:2, 197:23, 203:9
nature [3] - 173:11,
 175:18, 208:13
nature's [1] - 104:3
navigable [2] - 98:2,
 98:4
navigate [2] - 61:3,
 96:2
navigated [1] - 221:7
navigation [11] - 20:7,
 97:16, 98:12, 99:6,
 99:14, 99:18,
 105:21, 117:24,
 123:16, 175:22,
 211:13
navigational [4] -
 98:5, 175:19,
 183:22, 221:9
Navy [1] - 56:20
near [4] - 39:15,
 111:17, 196:4,
 200:19
nearly [2] - 135:2,
 163:22
necessarily [3] -
 66:24, 77:20, 212:22
necessary [6] - 41:2,
 54:10, 73:6, 83:13,
 190:2, 209:6
Neck [1] - 38:15
need [52] - 3:20, 4:7,
 6:21, 6:24, 8:2, 9:2,
 24:24, 40:19, 41:18,
 42:2, 42:4, 42:6,

42:17, 42:20, 53:5,
 57:10, 66:5, 71:6,
 72:5, 72:19, 75:8,
 77:19, 86:20, 86:24,
 88:5, 88:10, 102:20,
 118:20, 119:11,
 121:15, 124:10,
 125:7, 128:3, 132:4,
 132:13, 132:14,
 136:10, 141:12,
 162:9, 162:14,
 162:15, 177:2,
 177:3, 180:5, 181:8,
 182:15, 186:18,
 188:5, 193:15,
 201:14, 220:6,
 220:23
needed [4] - 25:3,
 41:13, 125:18,
 186:18
needing [1] - 72:4
needs [4] - 44:7, 74:6,
 133:11, 199:8
negate [1] - 35:5
negative [13] - 29:6,
 33:22, 41:8, 53:19,
 54:11, 77:7, 100:20,
 113:4, 129:8, 158:2,
 203:19, 208:14,
 208:16
negatively [1] - 52:2
negatives [2] - 71:9,
 71:11
negligible [9] - 23:7,
 23:18, 83:17, 94:22,
 117:4, 117:19,
 143:9, 143:21,
 144:15
Negligible [1] - 23:8
neighbor [2] - 75:8,
 104:10
neighborhood [1] -
 81:21
neighboring [1] -
 28:22
neon [1] - 129:11
nervous [2] - 62:8,
 62:9
NES [2] - 84:12, 87:12
Nes [1] - 84:13
net [2] - 94:11
neutral [1] - 4:19
never [16] - 38:17,
 38:18, 38:19, 49:14,
 77:21, 78:4, 78:5,
 104:11, 139:12,
 139:13, 140:18,
 140:19, 146:4,
 192:16, 197:8,

197:11
nevertheless [1] -
 163:15
Nevin [1] - 66:13
NEVIN [1] - 66:13
new [26] - 12:18, 14:8,
 36:4, 38:2, 40:23,
 41:18, 45:21, 46:17,
 74:14, 75:7, 83:19,
 125:13, 127:8,
 127:20, 128:7,
 147:22, 149:13,
 149:18, 151:24,
 162:15, 167:22,
 184:11, 195:20,
 198:21, 199:15
New [12] - 4:23, 18:10,
 51:3, 80:16, 84:17,
 95:16, 125:11,
 129:15, 149:16,
 184:8, 205:5, 220:10
next [22] - 7:17, 8:17,
 24:19, 32:24, 36:22,
 40:3, 70:20, 73:16,
 79:4, 117:17, 134:8,
 141:8, 167:12,
 169:14, 169:23,
 176:14, 178:18,
 178:22, 181:20,
 186:7, 201:2, 215:15
Next [23] - 12:6, 12:16,
 12:24, 13:12, 14:2,
 14:12, 15:24, 16:20,
 18:2, 18:12, 19:15,
 21:2, 22:23, 23:16,
 25:10, 50:11, 79:3,
 92:14, 139:6,
 141:16, 198:7,
 201:18, 204:15
nice [2] - 43:21,
 167:18
Nick [1] - 84:12
NICKERSON [2] -
 174:8, 174:16
Nickerson [1] - 174:17
night [10] - 27:7,
 52:11, 94:9, 100:4,
 115:4, 147:17,
 182:7, 196:18,
 197:4, 223:5
nightmare [1] - 175:20
NIMBY [1] - 132:19
NIMBYism [1] - 61:22
nine [6] - 17:22, 50:4,
 107:11, 147:15,
 152:24, 208:19
ninth [1] - 115:8
nitrogen [1] - 82:18
NOAA [2] - 120:19,

120:21
noble [1] - 209:5
nobody [1] - 193:13
noise [5] - 21:21,
 21:24, 101:6,
 101:14, 101:18
noises [1] - 56:16
non [8] - 22:2, 22:5,
 22:9, 22:21, 64:15,
 123:10, 130:4
non-gas [1] - 64:15
non-industrial [1] -
 130:4
non-oil [1] - 64:15
non-polluting [1] -
 123:10
non-routine [4] - 22:2,
 22:5, 22:9, 22:21
none [1] - 29:5
nonprofit [2] - 125:19,
 126:5
norm [1] - 166:23
normal [1] - 39:15
north [1] - 208:21
northeast [2] - 186:11,
 189:7
northern [1] - 154:18
northwest [1] - 197:5
noted [1] - 64:8
notes [4] - 98:14,
 176:22, 194:4, 224:9
nothing [6] - 72:5,
 148:13, 186:13,
 200:20, 200:21,
 205:20
notification [1] - 9:19
notoriously [1] -
 117:7
nourishment [1] -
 12:12
nuclear [4] - 47:17,
 124:17, 149:15,
 174:23
number [15] - 28:4,
 44:10, 104:8, 108:2,
 119:8, 144:20,
 151:18, 176:15,
 178:18, 181:20,
 184:14, 199:19,
 204:6, 204:15,
 204:19
Number [24] - 26:17,
 30:24, 59:24, 60:2,
 60:3, 60:5, 62:6,
 63:8, 66:10, 68:19,
 70:19, 73:16, 73:17,
 84:11, 88:22, 95:13,
 112:6, 147:7,
 162:22, 208:3

numbers [9] - 10:11,
 26:9, 110:8, 174:7,
 174:14, 176:16,
 193:21, 220:16
nursing [2] - 111:12,
 111:22
nuts [1] - 211:22

O

O'GORMAN [1] -
 186:17
Oak [8] - 27:3, 52:7,
 116:9, 128:16,
 147:14, 178:24,
 201:4, 215:19
oath [2] - 4:14, 4:15
object [3] - 115:24,
 116:19, 201:7
objections [1] -
 169:17
objectivity [1] -
 142:15
obligation [1] - 109:13
obliterating [1] -
 115:4
observation [1] -
 120:3
obsolete [1] - 80:13
obstacles [1] - 199:3
obstructions [1] -
 189:12
obvious [3] - 89:21,
 122:24, 152:8
Obviously [1] - 94:13
obviously [3] -
 107:22, 192:20,
 192:23
occupied [1] - 54:6
occur [2] - 15:19,
 187:7
occurs [1] - 182:6
ocean [10] - 12:21,
 15:20, 16:13, 19:11,
 29:9, 110:18, 117:6,
 183:12, 200:17,
 216:15
Ocean [2] - 52:22,
 105:14
oceanographic [1] -
 203:5
OCS [1] - 12:13
October [1] - 98:18
odd [2] - 10:11, 26:9
odds [1] - 73:2
OF [1] - 1:4
off-shore [1] - 83:11
offensive [1] - 54:24
offer [1] - 214:7

offered [1] - 46:10
offers [1] - 126:18
Office [1] - 82:12
officer [2] - 58:6, 112:22
official [2] - 57:8, 208:12
officials [6] - 8:22, 9:3, 26:6, 26:20, 57:9, 213:14
offs [2] - 154:11, 221:21
offsets [1] - 113:22
Offshore [2] - 11:9, 46:15
offshore [20] - 12:10, 12:11, 12:19, 12:23, 16:17, 24:17, 44:23, 47:24, 49:16, 52:23, 53:8, 91:8, 94:20, 100:14, 100:15, 138:14, 156:15, 169:14, 199:13, 200:16
often [6] - 8:6, 95:24, 115:4, 123:5, 163:4, 197:4
Oil [1] - 174:23
oil [51] - 12:10, 15:14, 15:15, 15:20, 16:17, 22:4, 29:16, 47:17, 48:13, 48:21, 48:24, 49:4, 61:10, 64:15, 65:11, 65:19, 70:3, 75:17, 77:5, 85:7, 86:12, 86:14, 86:15, 86:17, 86:23, 104:5, 117:10, 124:16, 134:10, 147:21, 147:24, 148:7, 149:14, 151:2, 151:4, 151:7, 151:13, 151:14, 151:15, 154:17, 160:12, 165:3, 165:4, 166:9, 166:12, 167:3, 168:11, 175:9, 177:22, 212:5
oil-fired [2] - 151:7, 154:17
old [5] - 37:11, 92:24, 124:16, 126:5, 159:16
old-timers [1] - 159:16
omit [1] - 67:9
omits [1] - 105:4
on-the-water [1] - 203:4

once [11] - 25:23, 26:8, 58:23, 81:6, 140:21, 162:2, 166:9, 166:10, 196:15, 197:10, 215:3
Once [1] - 61:18
One [12] - 38:12, 87:20, 108:3, 168:23, 173:14, 181:9, 191:22, 208:24, 210:15, 215:2, 215:3, 219:10
one [97] - 4:6, 4:16, 6:5, 6:9, 7:17, 7:18, 11:11, 11:20, 13:5, 24:19, 27:21, 29:12, 29:23, 29:24, 31:2, 38:9, 38:10, 38:21, 43:7, 44:10, 55:6, 55:15, 56:6, 56:7, 60:21, 67:5, 67:12, 74:19, 81:19, 84:5, 87:4, 89:2, 89:9, 95:20, 99:3, 101:2, 107:10, 107:23, 107:24, 110:13, 113:19, 123:8, 123:18, 129:19, 142:21, 147:19, 148:9, 148:10, 149:8, 152:8, 152:19, 153:4, 153:14, 153:17, 154:6, 155:3, 155:9, 156:8, 156:23, 157:6, 157:17, 159:14, 159:19, 162:3, 164:22, 169:11, 169:12, 176:4, 180:2, 182:5, 185:21, 186:6, 191:15, 191:23, 192:14, 192:22, 193:23, 196:19, 197:8, 199:5, 202:17, 203:7, 204:9, 205:6, 205:21, 207:17, 209:10, 209:17, 209:20, 210:6, 213:5, 214:5, 215:17, 220:9, 220:14, 221:22, 222:9
one-fifth [1] - 164:22
ones [5] - 8:23, 183:23, 184:12, 205:9, 216:9
open [3] - 75:3,

130:10, 137:10
operate [2] - 180:24, 181:6
operating [2] - 22:7, 74:12
operation [8] - 15:13, 16:19, 22:6, 22:10, 22:16, 24:5, 24:23, 154:19
operations [5] - 15:9, 16:9, 21:16, 24:14, 25:4
operators [2] - 120:7, 120:15
opinion [6] - 58:5, 69:3, 97:15, 120:6, 149:3, 166:22
opinions [2] - 30:22, 165:20
opponents [2] - 123:5, 182:19
opportunity [21] - 9:7, 40:13, 41:14, 51:8, 52:12, 74:4, 74:11, 77:11, 77:14, 78:6, 83:3, 92:17, 121:12, 126:18, 150:11, 161:20, 169:5, 169:8, 195:5, 218:4, 221:10
oppose [4] - 27:9, 119:22, 122:21, 202:10
opposed [12] - 27:21, 28:3, 30:23, 80:16, 85:21, 89:20, 111:3, 123:8, 177:11, 183:18, 186:20, 193:4
opposing [1] - 195:6
opposition [6] - 69:3, 122:23, 123:2, 123:14, 123:23, 187:21
opt [1] - 67:16
Optimistically [1] - 181:2
optimum [1] - 146:4
option [3] - 65:7, 67:10, 73:10
options [6] - 64:16, 64:19, 73:9, 116:4, 188:6, 196:10
orally [1] - 16:24
orange [3] - 9:17, 20:18, 38:13
Orazem [1] - 188:17
ORAZEM [3] - 178:19, 188:14, 188:16

order [5] - 18:16, 21:3, 59:23, 173:7, 216:4
ore [2] - 190:15, 190:23
organic [2] - 207:12, 207:16
organisms [1] - 37:24
Organization [1] - 5:9
organization [6] - 62:12, 89:20, 126:6, 137:7, 139:23, 162:17
organizations [1] - 222:10
organized [1] - 5:10
original [2] - 46:8, 58:18
OSMERS [2] - 50:12, 53:18
Osmers [2] - 46:24, 50:13
otherwise [2] - 97:8, 199:4
Otis [5] - 53:15, 135:21, 141:2, 160:10, 160:18
ourselves [5] - 71:21, 74:7, 77:8, 77:12, 222:2
outbound [1] - 111:24
outcome [1] - 67:17
Outer [3] - 12:13, 21:14, 116:4
outlawed [2] - 36:6, 36:7
outperform [1] - 64:21
outrageous [1] - 148:6
outside [5] - 46:13, 142:22, 163:9, 164:4, 221:9
outweigh [1] - 43:12
outweighing [1] - 72:21
overboard [1] - 134:4
overcome [1] - 199:3
overfishing [1] - 135:13
Overhead [1] - 12:5
overlooks [1] - 116:10
overview [1] - 9:10
overwhelming [1] - 64:9
owe [2] - 102:7, 142:4
own [10] - 51:13, 59:2, 59:4, 75:13, 114:18, 123:6, 132:17, 142:13, 160:5, 163:23

owned [3] - 34:4, 124:7, 135:19
owner [1] - 120:7
owners [2] - 120:10, 120:11
ox [1] - 156:16
oxide [1] - 82:19

P

p.m [2] - 1:12, 223:8
PACHICO [2] - 100:10, 102:22
Pachico [1] - 100:11
pad [1] - 104:7
pads [1] - 31:12
page [1] - 145:16
Page [4] - 67:6, 145:11, 145:22, 150:23
Pages [1] - 1:1
paid [3] - 116:24, 124:5, 163:20
pain [1] - 75:6
painfully [1] - 84:3
painstaking [1] - 35:5
paint [1] - 216:8
painted [1] - 129:20
pale [1] - 141:21
Palm [1] - 191:16
PALMER [1] - 162:24
Palmer [1] - 163:2
panel [1] - 11:17
panels [1] - 165:9
panoramic [1] - 59:15
paper [2] - 62:12, 129:4
pardon [2] - 85:17, 169:12
Park [1] - 105:14
park [1] - 211:23
PARKER [1] - 136:12
Parker [1] - 136:13
Parks [1] - 84:16
part [23] - 2:5, 38:16, 42:5, 52:20, 60:4, 60:10, 67:2, 76:6, 83:10, 85:11, 85:12, 108:13, 120:18, 121:4, 154:18, 164:13, 171:5, 175:14, 183:19, 220:13, 221:11, 221:12
partially [1] - 205:18
participate [2] - 2:11, 72:16
participated [2] - 43:6, 223:4

- participation** [2] - 60:4, 220:5
- particular** [9] - 4:22, 31:4, 38:10, 51:19, 67:6, 99:10, 110:16, 185:15, 210:15
- parties** [1] - 118:9
- partner** [1] - 93:2
- partners** [2] - 45:7, 124:3
- Partnership** [1] - 137:7
- parts** [2] - 142:6, 150:20
- passage** [1] - 183:23
- passed** [1] - 17:5
- passengers** [1] - 96:5
- passion** [2] - 89:22, 182:17
- passionately** [1] - 182:23
- past** [7] - 2:13, 15:12, 55:21, 62:11, 71:11, 134:2, 171:13
- Pat** [4] - 3:9, 10:5, 10:21, 223:2
- path** [1] - 15:19
- pathway** [1] - 15:18
- patience** [1] - 204:24
- Patricia** [2] - 224:5, 224:15
- pay** [15] - 39:5, 48:8, 50:7, 100:5, 102:19, 105:7, 114:9, 138:6, 146:21, 148:8, 154:10, 175:7, 175:9, 175:11, 206:22
- paying** [3] - 39:5, 141:4, 190:6
- payments** [1] - 127:15
- peacefulness** [1] - 103:17
- peak** [1] - 127:5
- peaked** [1] - 166:12
- peaks** [1] - 135:9
- pearl** [1] - 69:18
- PEARSON** [2] - 178:23, 181:10
- Pearson** [1] - 178:23
- pellets** [1] - 64:17
- pennies** [1] - 209:16
- people** [90] - 5:22, 6:6, 6:8, 6:10, 6:16, 6:19, 7:24, 8:6, 9:13, 10:8, 10:16, 12:2, 13:3, 23:22, 30:18, 32:9, 32:10, 39:2, 43:23, 51:9, 52:10, 56:13, 57:24, 58:15, 58:20, 59:6, 59:11, 59:12, 71:12, 71:14, 71:23, 72:7, 72:10, 72:11, 73:3, 76:9, 76:10, 77:15, 77:16, 78:21, 81:8, 84:23, 87:7, 89:4, 89:5, 89:8, 89:9, 95:12, 96:5, 101:9, 110:13, 111:6, 114:4, 118:16, 119:2, 119:16, 119:19, 121:10, 123:5, 136:17, 140:15, 152:9, 152:17, 153:4, 153:17, 154:6, 157:6, 157:11, 162:13, 163:19, 168:24, 169:5, 169:20, 182:24, 184:22, 188:20, 189:18, 190:10, 190:21, 193:4, 193:11, 193:20, 203:10, 205:13, 211:17, 214:8, 218:15, 220:4, 222:6, 222:7
- People** [8] - 60:17, 72:13, 89:3, 157:9, 182:3, 187:19, 190:23, 211:14
- people's** [5] - 65:10, 76:9, 149:5, 182:17, 183:13
- per** [15] - 48:8, 50:4, 82:17, 91:5, 91:15, 92:3, 114:12, 137:24, 138:3, 138:20, 138:21, 145:13, 145:15, 167:15
- percent** [19] - 14:24, 48:11, 48:14, 51:15, 90:8, 90:22, 91:4, 97:21, 97:24, 107:6, 108:17, 113:11, 122:7, 127:12, 160:19, 164:14, 177:14, 177:15, 181:2
- percentage** [1] - 217:7
- perfect** [5] - 42:12, 75:11, 77:20, 77:22, 132:6
- perfection** [1] - 69:19
- perfectly** [1] - 218:8
- performed** [1] - 199:6
- perhaps** [8] - 41:17, 53:14, 107:15, 123:20, 125:18, 166:20, 187:7, 219:14
- period** [7] - 25:12, 73:8, 77:23, 178:12, 201:12, 213:17, 219:14
- periodic** [1] - 16:11
- permit** [3] - 53:6, 172:22, 198:24
- permitting** [7] - 127:16, 152:5, 172:17, 172:18, 195:12, 198:12, 198:20
- person** [7] - 4:6, 10:5, 11:20, 101:15, 176:14, 194:4, 201:6
- personally** [7] - 47:13, 107:4, 165:6, 167:21, 217:9, 218:19, 221:6
- persons** [1] - 44:21
- perspective** [2] - 107:16, 217:11
- persuaded** [1] - 222:7
- Peter** [1] - 47:4
- petroleum** [2] - 63:3, 183:4
- petroleum-fired** [1] - 183:4
- Ph.D** [2] - 63:10, 208:12
- phase** [6] - 19:24, 24:4, 24:5, 117:19, 146:15, 187:2
- Phase** [2] - 20:3, 20:4
- phases** [1] - 21:18
- phenomenal** [1] - 76:7
- Philip** [1] - 132:2
- philosophical** [2] - 156:18, 161:24
- phones** [1] - 7:9
- photo** [1] - 111:20
- photographic** [1] - 111:11
- pick** [1] - 153:14
- picked** [1] - 153:19
- picking** [1] - 87:9
- picture** [5] - 72:17, 72:18, 85:24, 109:9, 220:13
- pictures** [1] - 111:21
- piece** [3] - 33:15, 153:19, 156:23
- piecemeal** [1] - 200:17
- piled** [2] - 146:9, 190:17
- piledrivers** [1] - 104:18
- pilot** [1] - 107:17
- Pilots** [1] - 107:22
- pioneering** [1] - 220:21
- piping** [4] - 60:21, 141:9, 143:16, 144:8
- pizza** [1] - 169:3
- place** [28] - 36:2, 45:4, 45:22, 58:12, 58:23, 63:18, 65:23, 75:20, 79:12, 81:15, 88:8, 88:16, 99:22, 103:12, 123:21, 152:16, 156:14, 160:11, 179:5, 179:6, 179:16, 179:17, 179:18, 185:8, 190:11, 197:19, 204:10, 216:3
- placed** [3] - 45:17, 117:24, 216:19
- places** [8] - 28:5, 67:4, 78:15, 125:12, 136:5, 150:20, 192:14, 207:17
- Placing** [1] - 189:19
- placing** [1] - 45:21
- plaguing** [1] - 29:7
- plan** [12] - 15:12, 15:15, 15:21, 16:3, 16:8, 27:10, 60:12, 77:21, 82:24, 140:24, 159:19, 214:16
- planet** [3] - 42:11, 77:9, 77:22
- plankton** [1] - 34:16
- planned** [3] - 91:8, 134:19, 206:23
- Planning** [3] - 54:19, 55:3, 55:13
- planning** [4] - 54:20, 136:15, 190:12, 190:19
- plannings** [1] - 66:4
- plans** [3] - 15:23, 16:2, 91:8
- Plant** [1] - 60:12
- plant** [18] - 35:2, 39:6, 76:20, 90:10, 110:18, 116:24, 117:18, 118:4, 146:3, 154:18, 171:3, 175:4, 175:16, 176:11, 179:13, 181:12, 187:12, 220:14
- plants** [15] - 34:16, 82:10, 82:11, 90:12, 91:8, 149:14, 149:15, 149:19, 150:14, 181:6, 183:4, 220:8, 220:9, 220:24, 221:8
- platform** [3] - 18:4, 104:6, 134:9
- platforms** [1] - 211:19
- play** [2] - 4:16, 4:18
- playing** [2] - 62:21, 125:4
- plea** [1] - 70:11
- pleasure** [1] - 183:21
- plenty** [3] - 85:8, 170:4
- PLESSER** [1] - 128:12
- Plesser** [1] - 128:13
- plover** [3] - 60:21, 141:10, 144:8
- plovers** [1] - 143:16
- Plum** [1] - 129:14
- plume** [1] - 160:12
- plus** [2] - 66:3, 200:5
- pocket** [2] - 105:10, 117:12
- pockets** [2] - 105:24, 188:2
- poem** [2] - 60:6, 209:15
- poet** [1] - 209:15
- Poge** [2] - 111:14, 153:3
- point** [17] - 2:8, 18:5, 31:17, 34:14, 56:6, 65:22, 85:23, 86:17, 107:22, 127:23, 140:19, 148:6, 149:22, 154:16, 164:23, 182:5, 183:8
- pointed** [1] - 167:5
- pointing** [2] - 150:2, 214:9
- points** [3] - 107:15, 187:20, 201:21
- poison** [1] - 207:17
- poisoning** [1] - 207:19
- policies** [1] - 200:14
- Policy** [4] - 12:18, 18:17, 20:21, 127:11
- policy** [1] - 200:22
- political** [3] - 124:19, 201:10, 213:9
- Pollack** [1] - 79:17
- pollutant** [1] - 49:7
- pollutants** [5] - 48:18, 63:5, 77:4, 82:18, 149:20

polluted [1] - 167:24
polluting [2] - 71:12, 123:10
pollution [7] - 76:19, 76:20, 82:11, 150:24, 153:6, 220:11, 220:18
ponds [3] - 34:10, 82:6, 159:11
Poor [1] - 138:8
poor [2] - 65:24, 116:21
popular [1] - 98:7
popularity [1] - 130:16
population [4] - 92:10, 114:20, 120:23, 149:23
population's [1] - 173:4
populations [1] - 120:22
portion [2] - 48:6, 127:17
portions [1] - 218:22
ports [1] - 52:7
position [4] - 57:20, 136:8, 163:6, 170:9
positive [2] - 78:12, 108:6
possibilities [1] - 75:5
possible [10] - 3:2, 9:24, 10:18, 21:7, 27:11, 68:10, 99:5, 132:6, 134:21, 184:9
possibly [4] - 47:10, 95:20, 182:16, 222:15
poster [1] - 90:5
posting [1] - 129:10
postponing [1] - 67:16
Potential [1] - 199:14
potential [9] - 42:14, 46:17, 80:8, 97:4, 97:10, 104:12, 135:18, 143:6, 197:2
potentially [3] - 130:10, 133:17, 157:17
pound [1] - 21:23
pounding [1] - 104:18
pounds [6] - 35:15, 35:18, 52:6, 93:23, 100:21, 120:13
pouring [1] - 183:10
Powell [3] - 33:3, 43:16, 43:18
POWELL [1] - 43:17
power [64] - 18:10,

25:5, 27:8, 27:21, 29:13, 36:15, 44:24, 47:17, 48:5, 59:5, 63:6, 71:5, 76:20, 77:5, 77:12, 82:10, 82:11, 84:4, 90:10, 90:12, 90:16, 104:24, 116:15, 116:20, 116:23, 117:17, 133:15, 135:18, 137:18, 137:21, 138:5, 138:10, 138:13, 141:3, 149:14, 149:15, 150:14, 152:11, 153:16, 154:18, 160:19, 169:10, 171:3, 175:4, 175:16, 176:11, 179:6, 179:12, 180:17, 181:4, 181:6, 181:12, 181:14, 183:4, 187:11, 190:22, 201:15, 202:18, 220:8, 220:9, 220:14, 220:23, 221:8
powerful [3] - 85:10, 124:17, 125:11
powers [1] - 70:10
practical [3] - 197:24, 216:3, 216:10
practice [1] - 188:18
praise [1] - 86:4
prayer [1] - 59:16
precious [1] - 179:23
predecessor [1] - 98:24
predict [2] - 165:13, 187:6
predictor [1] - 99:24
preferred [1] - 180:18
prejudiced [1] - 61:15
prepare [1] - 170:5
prepared [3] - 109:23, 142:9, 163:14
presence [1] - 114:14
present [7] - 7:16, 27:17, 51:23, 68:6, 70:24, 168:8, 199:11
presentation [3] - 8:10, 12:5, 31:21
presented [1] - 131:16
presently [5] - 28:6, 28:14, 29:9, 51:7, 119:6
presents [1] - 151:5
preservation [3] -

34:3, 81:17, 81:19
preserve [5] - 34:6, 34:7, 35:6, 36:9, 203:20
President [2] - 166:2, 206:13
president [1] - 154:16
presidential [2] - 164:21, 213:14
pressure [2] - 113:22, 172:2
presumptuous [1] - 201:10
pretty [5] - 3:16, 71:3, 108:12, 109:9, 171:8
prevail [1] - 140:20
prevalence [1] - 98:21
prevalent [1] - 38:7
prevent [2] - 199:4, 220:15
prevented [1] - 146:14
previous [1] - 67:21
previously [1] - 198:10
prey [3] - 91:20, 206:24, 207:5
price [12] - 61:9, 65:16, 90:18, 137:23, 138:2, 138:5, 146:21, 147:20, 147:23, 148:6, 148:10, 153:14
priceless [1] - 124:7
prices [5] - 42:17, 64:12, 65:11, 105:7, 167:3
primarily [1] - 30:24
primary [3] - 116:11, 142:16, 151:4
prime [2] - 31:12, 54:5
principles [1] - 11:11
priority [4] - 44:6, 44:10, 47:22, 197:21
pristine [3] - 69:12, 153:7, 209:7
private [21] - 44:14, 45:4, 45:9, 56:14, 61:22, 94:24, 103:20, 105:9, 105:10, 114:3, 116:16, 124:2, 125:14, 138:23, 139:22, 154:13, 180:12, 187:22, 195:13, 203:23, 209:13
private-for-profit [1] - 114:3

privately [1] - 178:15
privilege [2] - 123:4, 129:5
pro [1] - 193:12
problem [14] - 96:9, 100:17, 118:13, 152:10, 165:24, 167:9, 182:9, 182:12, 183:5, 197:2, 211:19, 212:11, 212:13, 221:12
problems [12] - 6:10, 25:2, 55:24, 56:2, 56:19, 132:8, 141:20, 141:22, 145:10, 153:13, 193:7, 211:17
proceed [1] - 131:24
proceeds [2] - 127:16, 128:4
process [16] - 4:22, 6:17, 9:12, 13:13, 18:18, 22:3, 22:19, 42:8, 81:6, 126:18, 142:3, 152:5, 164:20, 198:24, 199:16, 221:22
processing [2] - 120:11, 198:14
produce [10] - 21:6, 21:8, 90:8, 99:15, 150:16, 153:10, 154:21, 178:8, 180:6, 180:23
produced [1] - 185:10
producing [7] - 21:21, 22:10, 22:14, 22:21, 151:4, 198:16, 214:19
production [9] - 44:7, 65:20, 82:9, 82:14, 124:18, 166:12, 166:13, 174:22, 180:8
productive [3] - 93:9, 94:16, 107:10
professional [2] - 47:15, 129:2
Professional [1] - 224:6
profit [8] - 103:22, 114:3, 124:3, 124:4, 187:24, 209:10, 209:14
profitable [1] - 184:13
profits [3] - 124:20, 127:13, 127:17
program [6] - 70:6,

93:20, 155:6, 155:7, 155:10, 195:13
programmer [1] - 13:4
programs [6] - 12:19, 13:5, 127:19, 184:7, 198:11, 198:20
progress [1] - 71:10
prohibitive [1] - 135:5
prohibitively [1] - 215:5
Project [28] - 13:9, 17:13, 17:14, 29:22, 33:18, 40:11, 40:14, 41:11, 43:13, 46:13, 57:22, 60:7, 63:17, 64:4, 64:9, 68:6, 72:24, 76:7, 89:16, 115:24, 122:22, 128:15, 129:9, 130:24, 189:6, 197:8, 201:8, 208:15
project [101] - 2:20, 12:3, 13:11, 13:20, 14:14, 14:15, 14:17, 14:20, 15:11, 16:2, 17:9, 17:17, 17:18, 18:16, 19:3, 21:4, 21:16, 28:7, 28:24, 29:5, 30:4, 30:24, 31:2, 31:22, 32:11, 32:17, 44:24, 45:8, 53:8, 58:14, 63:14, 66:6, 67:14, 68:16, 72:19, 73:12, 74:10, 75:2, 76:7, 78:8, 79:11, 80:8, 80:17, 80:18, 94:22, 97:8, 97:17, 99:10, 100:22, 119:18, 119:22, 120:6, 121:13, 127:9, 127:16, 128:4, 130:11, 130:19, 131:2, 131:5, 131:6, 132:5, 132:6, 132:8, 136:18, 136:22, 137:4, 137:15, 138:19, 144:5, 152:7, 160:6, 160:8, 162:7, 167:3, 173:8, 179:3, 184:7, 185:7, 186:5, 186:9, 186:20, 186:23, 187:21, 189:20, 195:6, 196:15, 197:18, 199:5, 199:12, 200:5, 201:11, 202:10, 203:24, 209:10, 213:16, 213:18,

220:21, 220:22
PROJECT [1] - 1:6
project's [4] - 116:11, 123:15, 172:21, 173:11
projecting [1] - 25:16
projects [13] - 13:21, 21:13, 28:15, 32:16, 43:7, 46:13, 47:16, 75:14, 138:14, 188:6, 188:7, 195:13, 195:17
promise [3] - 46:16, 102:2, 170:18
promises [1] - 39:15
promoting [1] - 84:17
proof [1] - 111:11
propane [2] - 64:16, 65:11
propane-heating [1] - 64:16
propellers [2] - 101:24, 217:15
propensity [1] - 67:16
proper [1] - 96:11
properties [1] - 131:9
property [2] - 105:21, 153:19
proponent [1] - 208:13
proponents [2] - 97:18, 155:18
proposal [7] - 44:20, 46:10, 104:24, 123:10, 124:2, 185:19, 201:23
proposals [2] - 46:9, 162:8
propose [4] - 30:3, 171:2, 173:22, 173:24
proposed [25] - 18:20, 19:14, 19:18, 27:9, 41:12, 45:22, 66:18, 79:11, 80:17, 92:18, 105:13, 116:11, 119:17, 119:22, 120:4, 120:10, 121:13, 123:15, 124:15, 130:11, 130:19, 167:3, 191:20, 196:22, 203:14
proposes [1] - 134:9
proposing [2] - 45:4, 159:2
prosecuted [1] - 53:3
Protect [4] - 62:19, 136:14, 155:8, 218:3

protect [6] - 36:12, 37:18, 44:18, 95:4, 140:11, 203:22
protected [3] - 69:16, 111:17, 189:7
protecting [1] - 197:23
Protection [2] - 172:9, 195:11
protection [5] - 15:10, 30:5, 54:11, 56:12, 81:16
protector [1] - 50:15
protect [2] - 51:9, 51:10
protocol [1] - 171:19
proud [4] - 16:18, 75:21, 86:5, 218:3
prove [1] - 214:21
proven [1] - 195:23
proves [1] - 184:12
provide [8] - 18:10, 42:23, 56:12, 64:6, 83:6, 99:4, 112:20, 162:18
provided [3] - 113:8, 119:8, 188:2
provides [2] - 127:12, 202:20
providing [1] - 69:21
provision [1] - 200:8
prudently [1] - 214:14
pseudoharengus [1] - 51:22
Public [2] - 1:10, 60:16
public [35] - 3:10, 8:22, 9:2, 9:9, 13:8, 13:16, 14:18, 25:14, 27:12, 44:10, 44:12, 44:15, 45:10, 47:14, 59:22, 95:2, 100:13, 100:14, 114:2, 116:18, 124:5, 124:6, 124:24, 125:17, 125:21, 138:22, 156:4, 160:10, 162:18, 178:15, 180:12, 184:7, 186:4, 195:13, 209:14
public's [1] - 125:15
pump [3] - 65:7, 159:10, 163:22
pumps [2] - 64:18
pundits [1] - 148:5
purchasing [1] - 48:13
pure [1] - 38:13
purpose [2] - 2:18,

13:13
purposes [2] - 202:2, 213:19
pursue [2] - 54:9, 60:22
pursued [1] - 29:9
put [46] - 6:19, 15:13, 19:6, 20:4, 20:8, 21:23, 22:18, 29:14, 31:12, 35:13, 39:21, 46:5, 56:7, 62:20, 63:18, 73:6, 80:9, 88:9, 106:13, 108:6, 111:10, 112:19, 139:19, 140:16, 169:6, 171:8, 171:11, 178:2, 178:11, 179:13, 186:13, 189:19, 190:11, 190:12, 190:19, 191:5, 191:21, 193:7, 205:21, 207:17, 208:8, 212:14, 214:17, 216:3, 216:11
puts [1] - 170:9
putting [8] - 19:3, 79:15, 79:19, 79:20, 133:16, 156:16, 158:18, 165:12

Q

quadrupled [1] - 211:3
quahog [1] - 163:9
quahogs [1] - 110:9
qualifies [1] - 120:5
quality [7] - 23:5, 53:20, 76:18, 82:3, 104:4, 130:14, 183:13
quantities [1] - 150:16
quarters [2] - 83:6, 169:16
quavering [1] - 163:23
questioning [1] - 169:20
questions [4] - 3:12, 11:4, 39:18, 192:23
quick [2] - 153:10, 164:17
quicker [1] - 169:14
quickly [4] - 10:17, 82:24, 195:23, 197:13
quintessential [1] - 59:13

quite [5] - 35:9, 76:15, 107:21, 155:16, 180:9
quo [1] - 198:23
quote [6] - 99:4, 99:11, 131:3, 131:8, 145:17, 164:8

R

race [2] - 24:24, 25:2
Radar [1] - 114:17
radar [9] - 96:22, 99:6, 99:15, 99:16, 104:2, 105:20, 112:23, 114:19, 115:4
radically [1] - 187:3
radio [1] - 53:22
rain [1] - 105:16
raise [2] - 3:13, 138:20
raised [1] - 176:2
ranch [1] - 202:5
range [2] - 190:17, 200:7
ranges [1] - 181:2
rape [1] - 103:20
rapidly [1] - 10:19
rate [10] - 65:6, 91:4, 91:13, 91:17, 92:7, 109:11, 115:10, 116:16, 166:7, 166:8
rates [5] - 41:23, 61:18, 82:5, 143:14, 188:4
rather [8] - 19:23, 37:2, 64:22, 67:9, 68:3, 94:19, 163:24, 198:22
rational [1] - 134:18
razor [1] - 110:9
reach [1] - 222:12
react [1] - 143:11
reacting [1] - 213:11
reactions [1] - 143:12
read [7] - 68:7, 71:19, 90:6, 170:22, 171:4, 202:12, 219:18
readily [1] - 30:7
reads [1] - 106:16
ready [9] - 11:4, 11:5, 13:7, 26:4, 33:5, 57:12, 79:4, 88:23, 132:23
REAGAN [1] - 161:18
real [10] - 4:16, 61:17, 100:17, 115:10, 123:12, 124:21, 134:22, 152:12, 182:12, 197:14

Real [1] - 125:8
reality [2] - 44:7, 166:24
realize [3] - 15:5, 16:22, 214:18
really [45] - 2:14, 5:11, 5:22, 6:14, 9:5, 16:23, 19:5, 25:13, 37:7, 53:8, 54:3, 66:5, 68:8, 87:23, 101:9, 101:20, 101:23, 106:13, 106:14, 134:12, 139:14, 141:21, 141:23, 141:24, 142:4, 150:7, 156:19, 157:6, 177:7, 177:24, 182:10, 182:14, 182:15, 185:8, 194:11, 197:20, 203:19, 211:21, 216:8, 216:9, 217:2, 217:7, 217:11, 220:3
reason [10] - 64:5, 67:12, 85:2, 103:7, 114:12, 143:5, 153:18, 154:4, 159:2, 193:11
reasonable [2] - 13:23, 19:21
reasons [9] - 30:24, 31:8, 63:17, 89:21, 123:20, 154:23, 186:21, 222:9
Rebecca [1] - 115:23
receipt [1] - 219:6
receive [2] - 14:18, 145:19
received [1] - 12:18
receives [1] - 17:5
Recent [1] - 164:9
recently [1] - 134:2
reception [1] - 56:16
recite [1] - 161:24
recognize [1] - 121:14
recognized [1] - 41:24
recognizes [1] - 130:12
Record [2] - 25:18, 25:19
record [8] - 16:16, 106:19, 112:15, 136:17, 147:23, 167:4, 195:6, 224:8
recorder [1] - 3:10
recover [5] - 23:9, 23:10, 23:14, 45:15, 78:5

recovery [1] - 23:12
recreate [1] - 135:6
recreation [5] -
 123:17, 130:13,
 130:17, 189:17,
 190:3
recreational [6] - 97:6,
 98:17, 110:20,
 130:8, 187:15,
 192:13
recreationally [1] -
 135:11
red [3] - 9:18, 108:7,
 115:12
reduce [5] - 41:17,
 42:17, 82:9, 124:20,
 181:5
reduces [3] - 43:3,
 127:4, 127:5
reducing [3] - 29:16,
 42:18, 42:19
reduction [6] - 82:17,
 82:19, 126:17,
 128:9, 134:20, 188:9
reductions [1] -
 164:17
reef [2] - 78:19, 98:3
referendum [1] -
 27:20
referred [2] - 155:11,
 155:24
reflect [2] - 47:13,
 165:20
refrain [1] - 71:3
refresh [1] - 130:2
regained [1] - 78:4
regarding [3] - 91:12,
 107:4, 201:22
Regardless [1] - 17:3
regardless [1] - 106:9
regards [2] - 44:22,
 142:16
region [6] - 28:19,
 29:13, 46:16, 127:3,
 134:15, 186:11
regional [2] - 137:22,
 188:8
regionally [2] - 28:11,
 135:15
Registered [1] - 224:5
regular [3] - 17:3,
 71:3, 98:8
regularly [2] - 104:9,
 211:15
regulate [4] - 49:3,
 55:17, 120:21,
 156:15
regulating [1] - 49:8
regulation [1] - 58:11

regulations [6] - 13:6,
 16:14, 31:9, 153:22,
 154:4, 156:14
regulators [1] - 82:8
regulatory [2] - 58:14,
 171:19
reimburse [1] - 39:16
reject [2] - 94:24,
 176:11
relate [1] - 99:10
related [4] - 3:13,
 185:5, 202:21,
 210:24
relating [2] - 200:18,
 219:3
relation [1] - 66:18
relatively [2] - 67:9,
 108:22
release [3] - 48:24,
 49:5, 218:18
released [5] - 48:19,
 48:23, 49:4, 127:6,
 138:8
reliability [1] - 151:6
reliable [1] - 42:15
reliance [1] - 151:3
relief [1] - 182:21
relies [1] - 124:24
religious [1] - 157:13
relocate [1] - 38:2
rely [1] - 4:7
remainder [2] - 48:10,
 203:6
remaining [4] -
 123:18, 131:10,
 144:10, 146:20
remains [1] - 137:10
remarked [1] - 67:21
remarks [1] - 90:4
remember [5] - 154:7,
 166:15, 170:22,
 181:3, 213:6
remind [1] - 167:11
removal [1] - 150:18
remove [1] - 22:18
removed [1] - 14:22
renew [1] - 130:3
renewable [39] -
 27:22, 27:23, 28:14,
 44:6, 47:22, 47:23,
 57:21, 59:3, 67:14,
 71:6, 73:22, 73:24,
 74:5, 75:12, 76:8,
 85:2, 85:3, 85:4,
 86:24, 94:8, 109:12,
 111:3, 116:3, 123:9,
 126:13, 138:11,
 150:7, 151:12,
 156:15, 158:16,

158:19, 158:20,
 186:18, 187:22,
 188:7, 193:15,
 197:16, 206:21,
 213:5
Renewable [2] -
 42:22, 49:24
renowned [1] - 49:23
rentals [1] - 14:17
repair [1] - 116:14
repairing [1] - 215:5
repeat [2] - 107:3,
 216:24
replacement [1] -
 45:20
report [17] - 90:4,
 90:20, 97:7, 130:23,
 131:4, 131:15,
 138:9, 144:12,
 145:22, 146:17,
 149:3, 149:11,
 150:12, 163:11,
 169:19, 218:16,
 218:23
reported [4] - 90:22,
 93:16, 93:21, 111:19
reporter [1] - 62:15
Reporter [1] - 224:6
reporting [1] - 16:11
reports [5] - 35:14,
 35:23, 71:19,
 130:21, 142:8
represent [5] - 37:16,
 52:16, 128:18,
 157:21, 212:19
representation [1] -
 115:8
representative [1] -
 51:3
representatives [1] -
 50:24
represented [2] -
 137:14, 196:23
represents [1] -
 127:23
request [1] - 218:21
requested [1] - 219:5
require [3] - 22:15,
 40:24, 195:24
required [1] - 199:2
requirement [1] -
 99:18
requires [5] - 99:3,
 99:7, 126:13,
 164:17, 194:7
rerouted [1] - 112:2
rescue [5] - 96:24,
 99:23, 100:3,
 175:11, 184:3

rescued [1] - 211:14
Research [2] - 49:24,
 99:4
research [5] - 71:20,
 72:20, 202:22,
 203:6, 222:17
researched [1] - 116:4
researchers [1] - 92:7
Reservation [1] -
 135:21
reservation [1] - 58:6
reserved [1] - 10:14
resident [19] - 40:16,
 66:14, 68:22, 70:23,
 95:15, 116:9,
 122:20, 128:16,
 128:17, 141:18,
 191:12, 195:3,
 196:12, 198:9,
 201:5, 204:21,
 206:11, 210:12,
 218:2
residents [8] - 48:4,
 48:7, 50:6, 63:12,
 63:18, 64:10, 206:3,
 212:20
resilient [1] - 121:4
resolve [2] - 164:6,
 165:23
resort [1] - 203:8
resource [20] - 23:4,
 23:9, 23:10, 23:13,
 33:22, 34:9, 34:20,
 35:7, 59:4, 74:5,
 94:8, 95:2, 114:2,
 114:5, 135:14,
 138:24, 158:19,
 158:20, 179:14,
 204:2
resources [16] - 34:8,
 44:18, 66:21, 126:8,
 126:9, 126:21,
 130:7, 130:9,
 130:15, 143:20,
 156:8, 158:17,
 166:17, 166:20,
 180:6, 193:15
respect [1] - 30:20
respected [1] - 142:22
Respectful [1] - 6:12
respectful [1] - 7:12
respects [1] - 144:5
respond [2] - 3:12,
 71:7
response [2] - 15:15,
 15:21
responsibilities [1] -
 198:12
responsibility [3] -

29:24, 83:5, 132:18
responsible [5] - 16:7,
 29:8, 29:17, 118:8,
 155:9
rest [9] - 26:19, 29:14,
 41:16, 86:6, 86:9,
 86:10, 123:6,
 162:12, 164:12
restore [2] - 35:7, 70:5
restoring [1] - 129:5
restricted [3] - 118:2,
 137:11, 187:13
restrictions [1] - 111:9
restrooms [2] - 3:16,
 3:18
result [3] - 12:17,
 91:17, 189:6
resulting [1] - 135:15
results [3] - 91:13,
 130:22, 131:15
resume [1] - 70:5
retail [1] - 120:12
Retain [1] - 7:12
retired [3] - 84:14,
 128:24, 135:24
return [2] - 70:13,
 164:23
reusable [1] - 61:11
Rev [1] - 173:20
revealing [1] - 167:18
revenue [2] - 14:23,
 90:24
reversed [1] - 131:16
reversing [1] - 163:5
Review [1] - 142:21
review [7] - 3:12, 13:8,
 55:15, 149:17,
 196:3, 199:16,
 219:14
reviewing [2] - 55:20,
 195:15
reviews [1] - 83:15
revise [1] - 67:5
revised [1] - 143:8
revitalizing [1] - 46:16
Revolution [1] - 175:2
rewarded [1] - 125:15
rewrite [1] - 151:8
rich [4] - 85:9, 107:8,
 128:21
Richard [4] - 26:18,
 33:2, 40:8, 176:17
ride [1] - 69:21
rides [1] - 84:18
riding [1] - 223:6
rigging [1] - 109:8
rim [1] - 129:12
Rip [1] - 79:17
rip [2] - 154:3, 201:15

rip-off [2] - 154:3, 201:15
rise [4] - 64:3, 115:3, 148:2, 183:12
risen [1] - 165:3
rises [1] - 90:14
rising [3] - 41:23, 64:2, 137:19
risk [5] - 70:12, 133:16, 133:19, 143:13, 197:11
risking [1] - 74:22
risks [2] - 142:20, 142:23
risky [1] - 188:5
river [1] - 51:20
RMR [1] - 224:15
roads [1] - 82:16
Rob [1] - 89:18
robbing [1] - 86:18
Roberta [2] - 170:14, 174:3
Robin [1] - 195:3
Rockies [1] - 135:10
rocks [4] - 19:5, 19:6, 189:13, 190:16
rode [1] - 148:22
Rodney [7] - 13:8, 13:10, 17:8, 17:10, 17:12, 26:4, 146:16
Roger [3] - 26:11, 27:2, 46:23
role [2] - 2:23, 4:19
rolls [1] - 175:20
Roof [1] - 76:6
room [9] - 4:5, 33:12, 84:24, 88:12, 126:10, 136:18, 166:16, 170:20, 179:7
roseate [3] - 143:7, 143:15, 144:7
rotating [1] - 103:18
rotor [1] - 203:14
rough [1] - 183:24
round [3] - 63:12, 98:15, 98:19
Round [1] - 79:17
routine [6] - 21:21, 22:2, 22:5, 22:9, 22:13, 22:21
routinely [1] - 197:3
row [1] - 188:23
Rte [1] - 53:16
ruined [2] - 158:5, 160:11
ruining [1] - 80:8
rule [1] - 25:18
ruled [2] - 49:3, 49:7

rules [4] - 5:6, 8:11, 125:5, 125:6
run [7] - 22:20, 114:11, 116:23, 146:4, 169:3, 189:7, 219:8
running [10] - 18:8, 18:9, 54:2, 86:12, 90:12, 146:14, 164:3, 164:18, 186:24, 191:18
RUSCZYK [1] - 147:12
Rusczyk [1] - 147:13
ruthless [1] - 174:24

S

sacred [1] - 157:13
sacrifice [5] - 29:19, 94:4, 152:19, 155:20, 155:21
sacrificed [1] - 165:4
sacrifices [1] - 200:19
sacrificing [3] - 29:23, 30:6, 155:17
sacs [1] - 110:18
safe [7] - 12:20, 102:4, 107:12, 123:9, 179:18, 179:19, 211:16
safeguard [1] - 44:11
safely [1] - 223:5
safer [2] - 43:3, 183:24
Safety [1] - 172:8
safety [9] - 15:3, 15:10, 16:16, 25:9, 27:12, 94:17, 96:13, 99:17
sail [2] - 189:9, 189:10
sailboat [3] - 84:18, 188:23, 189:9
sailboaters [1] - 98:8
sailing [7] - 25:4, 61:23, 98:8, 140:13, 188:21, 189:7, 216:5
sailor [5] - 66:14, 84:14, 103:12, 145:7, 210:14
sake [1] - 125:6
sale [1] - 118:10
Sam [1] - 112:18
sanctity [1] - 123:17
Sanctuary [1] - 38:16
sanctuary [1] - 153:23
sand [2] - 12:11, 184:11
Saudi [1] - 148:13
Save [10] - 60:8, 60:11, 60:15, 60:19,

60:23, 61:4, 61:8, 61:12, 61:16, 61:20
save [5] - 68:23, 70:8, 139:24, 178:10, 209:19
saves [1] - 10:18
savings [1] - 165:7
savor [1] - 103:9
saw [2] - 24:18, 159:17
sayings [1] - 162:2
scale [2] - 186:19, 188:7
scenery [1] - 38:23
scenic [2] - 130:14, 130:18
scheduled [1] - 91:9
school [4] - 8:18, 122:21, 145:8, 164:20
School [1] - 1:13
sciences [1] - 82:22
scientific [5] - 171:6, 171:10, 171:12, 171:20, 202:22
scientist [1] - 208:12
Scientists [1] - 164:9
scope [2] - 31:2, 199:7
scoters [2] - 109:2, 114:24
scour [2] - 22:8
scraped [1] - 37:23
scrapping [1] - 70:24
screams [1] - 61:9
screen [1] - 208:7
screening [2] - 18:22, 18:23
screens [1] - 115:4
screw [1] - 60:13
screwed [1] - 56:11
scrutiny [1] - 154:24
scuba [1] - 221:5
scup [3] - 51:18, 93:23, 110:3
sea [15] - 24:22, 34:16, 45:14, 51:18, 58:24, 63:21, 64:2, 64:3, 77:2, 110:3, 135:6, 139:18, 146:19, 179:19, 209:2
seabed [3] - 22:14, 22:19, 104:19
seabeds [1] - 19:5
seabirds [5] - 24:4, 38:4, 108:15, 108:20, 108:21
seaboard [3] - 69:19, 152:20, 153:8
Seaboard [1] - 157:12

seafood [3] - 44:2, 120:14, 121:3
Sealife [1] - 105:19
search [4] - 96:23, 99:22, 100:3, 175:11
seas [1] - 78:18
seascape [2] - 81:24, 179:23
seashore [1] - 211:24
season [1] - 95:19
seasons [2] - 107:18, 107:20
seat [1] - 66:12
seats [1] - 26:21
second [5] - 20:9, 123:13, 126:15, 193:24, 213:10
seconds [1] - 9:18
secretary [1] - 82:12
Secretary [1] - 13:19
Section [4] - 113:2, 113:3, 149:17, 150:23
section [4] - 34:12, 129:16, 144:3, 199:10
Sections [1] - 210:15
Sector [1] - 51:6
secure [1] - 187:12
secured [1] - 69:16
security [5] - 43:4, 216:14, 216:16, 216:18, 216:22
sediment [2] - 34:14, 34:23
sedimentation [2] - 79:18, 79:19
see [55] - 4:11, 4:17, 8:8, 9:15, 19:17, 23:2, 24:16, 24:17, 38:19, 39:2, 41:14, 43:21, 46:3, 46:5, 52:15, 52:21, 55:12, 63:19, 67:24, 69:10, 69:11, 71:19, 75:4, 75:21, 77:17, 78:10, 84:6, 85:13, 90:3, 100:17, 101:8, 101:16, 108:20, 108:22, 108:24, 109:3, 129:20, 140:12, 157:3, 158:21, 162:19, 174:14, 176:20, 191:20, 192:18, 193:22, 197:11, 208:22, 208:24, 209:2, 220:3, 220:4, 220:10, 222:21

See [1] - 113:9
seeing [4] - 75:19, 182:10, 182:13
seeks [2] - 187:23, 196:7
seem [8] - 76:24, 152:21, 169:17, 169:20, 191:18, 192:23, 216:2, 216:10
selected [1] - 199:20
selection [1] - 180:9
selectman [3] - 27:3, 27:16, 30:13
Selectman [1] - 33:7
selectmen [5] - 26:7, 37:15, 120:16, 147:15, 160:3
self [1] - 84:15
self-acclaimed [1] - 84:15
selfish [1] - 123:3
sell [2] - 133:15, 139:14
send [2] - 198:2, 220:19
sense [6] - 32:17, 80:20, 81:13, 128:7, 176:20, 177:10
senseless [1] - 28:12
sensible [2] - 27:23, 28:16
sensitive [2] - 101:10, 185:3
sentence [3] - 67:6, 173:15, 181:9
sentiments [1] - 137:13
sequence [1] - 8:13
serenity [1] - 80:4
serious [8] - 96:9, 97:4, 142:14, 143:16, 165:23, 188:8, 196:2, 198:3
seriously [1] - 203:13
Serpa [2] - 26:12, 27:15
SERPA [1] - 27:15
serve [1] - 186:3
served [1] - 66:15
Service [2] - 51:7, 93:21
service [5] - 18:4, 41:2, 104:6, 146:22, 203:5
SERVICE [1] - 1:5
Services [1] - 10:24
session [1] - 3:7
sessions [2] - 8:22,

73:5
set [10] - 9:14, 18:21, 77:14, 78:11, 93:20, 125:5, 134:24, 171:18, 219:2, 219:4
sets [2] - 14:7, 143:19
setting [1] - 15:22
Seven [1] - 195:11
seven [3] - 72:24, 167:2, 208:22
seventy [2] - 36:6, 94:10
seventy-two [2] - 36:6, 94:10
several [9] - 28:14, 80:2, 138:14, 144:4, 154:8, 167:5, 180:20, 186:24, 191:14
severe [4] - 77:23, 87:21, 133:21, 134:4
severely [3] - 51:24, 93:15, 131:13
shadow [1] - 99:15
shaft [1] - 159:15
shallow [4] - 97:20, 98:3, 108:22, 110:19
shape [1] - 93:10
share [4] - 172:4, 172:10, 222:4, 222:5
shared [2] - 67:22, 68:3
sharing [1] - 14:23
SHARKEY [1] - 201:19
Sharkey [1] - 201:19
Sharon [1] - 70:22
Shea [3] - 26:17, 37:5, 183:18
SHEA [2] - 37:4, 183:17
shear [1] - 171:22
shed [1] - 60:10
sheets [1] - 64:2
Shelf [3] - 12:14, 21:14, 116:5
shelf [1] - 52:23
shellfish [10] - 34:17, 82:7, 100:18, 101:2, 102:13, 110:8, 118:23, 120:10, 120:17, 121:9
Shellfish [2] - 50:13, 50:18
shift [3] - 75:4, 75:12, 181:13
ship [2] - 190:14, 221:6
shipped [1] - 133:13
ships [1] - 184:4

shipyard [1] - 52:14
shoal [1] - 93:10
Shoal [18] - 17:19, 28:12, 33:23, 36:7, 36:8, 49:17, 50:3, 52:19, 79:17, 100:15, 102:11, 102:12, 110:4, 111:22, 139:20, 171:9, 185:20, 191:21
shoaling [1] - 187:6
Shoals [40] - 19:19, 20:15, 29:5, 35:19, 37:18, 39:22, 45:5, 45:15, 46:14, 51:11, 51:12, 53:21, 54:5, 57:23, 61:7, 80:17, 92:18, 93:6, 100:24, 101:22, 102:12, 102:18, 103:24, 110:16, 111:13, 114:23, 118:19, 119:6, 119:13, 119:19, 119:23, 121:3, 160:9, 160:18, 181:12, 185:6, 196:11, 199:17, 200:2, 209:7
shoals [3] - 61:2, 104:9, 211:18
shook [1] - 164:5
shore [7] - 15:4, 83:11, 108:21, 117:15, 196:4, 200:20, 208:21
Shore [1] - 161:12
shoreline [3] - 77:3, 129:16, 130:10
short [10] - 7:21, 33:15, 67:18, 70:7, 83:17, 164:8, 182:15, 200:19, 200:21, 207:9
short-sighted [2] - 70:7, 200:19
short-term [2] - 67:18, 83:17
shortest [1] - 134:20
shoulder [1] - 74:21
Shout [1] - 60:17
shove [1] - 140:7
shoves [1] - 140:8
show [6] - 10:6, 115:10, 122:4, 122:6, 122:12, 205:21
showed [1] - 66:22
shown [1] - 145:17

shows [2] - 131:13, 137:21
shudders [1] - 186:6
shuffle [1] - 104:16
shut [4] - 90:10, 90:19, 177:6, 220:23
sick [1] - 86:20
side [23] - 4:10, 5:19, 5:21, 7:23, 10:10, 10:11, 26:12, 26:13, 26:14, 26:15, 26:17, 33:4, 46:23, 46:24, 47:2, 79:14, 80:19, 126:17, 126:23, 159:9, 190:9, 205:18, 207:9
sides [2] - 5:16, 5:18
sideways [1] - 54:2
Sierras [1] - 135:10
sigh [1] - 182:21
sight [2] - 60:21, 100:16
sighted [3] - 70:7, 135:2, 200:19
sighting [1] - 28:11
signed [2] - 26:7, 220:14
significant [13] - 14:15, 33:21, 62:20, 63:2, 99:17, 126:24, 127:16, 138:2, 144:6, 152:21, 166:21, 172:12, 198:18
significantly [1] - 124:13
signs [3] - 8:6, 103:19, 129:12
silt [1] - 192:8
similar [1] - 66:3
Similarly [1] - 179:9
simply [6] - 64:9, 197:19, 198:23, 199:16, 199:18, 213:21
simultaneously [1] - 70:8
sincerely [1] - 165:15
single [3] - 92:2, 156:8, 202:5
sisters [1] - 207:20
sit [4] - 10:15, 26:21, 75:10, 156:10
site [17] - 16:4, 20:16, 22:19, 28:23, 74:17, 98:8, 116:11, 120:4, 120:10, 121:17, 185:9, 185:19, 186:10, 199:18,

216:10, 216:17
sites [7] - 91:10, 119:12, 131:7, 135:18, 196:4, 199:14, 199:20
siting [3] - 27:23, 29:2, 184:24
sitting [6] - 10:3, 191:24, 194:6, 204:24, 214:4, 222:24
situation [7] - 66:3, 72:10, 74:17, 77:18, 86:21, 86:22, 214:13
situations [1] - 180:21
Six [1] - 103:23
six [8] - 17:22, 41:12, 41:20, 50:20, 50:24, 98:2, 138:16, 146:19
six-foot [1] - 98:2
sixth [1] - 167:13
Sixty [1] - 48:11
size [6] - 31:2, 94:12, 97:3, 118:4, 167:19, 208:19
sized [1] - 134:4
skip [2] - 145:10, 171:14
skippers [1] - 133:24
skunked [1] - 192:16
skylines [2] - 178:10, 178:13
slated [1] - 116:22
sleigh [1] - 69:20
slew [1] - 53:23
slide [1] - 66:22
slightly [1] - 82:4
slip [1] - 52:24
slow [2] - 64:7, 90:16
small [15] - 12:7, 34:4, 34:22, 52:2, 61:11, 70:13, 76:15, 91:22, 113:21, 114:13, 143:14, 163:24, 181:4, 192:6, 217:7
smaller [5] - 19:21, 20:13, 32:5, 188:7
smooth [1] - 52:4
snail [1] - 110:10
snow [1] - 135:9
snow-capped [1] - 135:9
snowstorms [1] - 109:7
snuck [1] - 55:15
social [2] - 20:6, 67:22
society [1] - 168:9
Society [1] - 126:4
socioeconomic [2] -

113:4, 126:21
solar [6] - 12:22, 73:22, 134:17, 148:21, 165:9, 180:10
Solar [1] - 76:6
SOLARAZZA [2] - 73:19, 76:3
Solarazza [1] - 73:20
sold [2] - 90:17, 184:14
soldier [1] - 74:23
solid [2] - 150:16, 198:13
solidity [1] - 171:24
solution [6] - 42:6, 42:12, 75:11, 84:7, 118:12, 221:12
solutions [1] - 199:15
solve [1] - 132:7
someone [5] - 7:19, 8:8, 86:23, 138:6, 169:4
sometimes [1] - 163:5
somewhat [3] - 20:18, 149:10, 152:21
son [1] - 92:24
sonar [4] - 56:19, 56:21, 96:21, 217:13
songbirds [2] - 38:5, 196:17
sonnet [1] - 155:12
sons [1] - 100:12
soon [5] - 26:18, 132:5, 134:22, 135:17, 194:10
sooner [1] - 182:8
sorry [3] - 91:23, 176:21, 194:3
Sorry [1] - 136:9
sort [5] - 3:24, 156:9, 156:16, 156:17, 160:7
SOS [1] - 163:9
soul [2] - 209:18, 209:21
Sound [65] - 17:19, 27:10, 60:16, 60:20, 60:24, 61:5, 61:9, 61:13, 61:17, 61:21, 62:19, 63:14, 66:15, 69:14, 69:20, 80:4, 80:13, 89:21, 92:19, 93:7, 93:9, 94:5, 95:19, 96:7, 96:16, 96:17, 102:9, 104:21, 107:19, 108:16, 110:5, 110:16, 118:10,

120:14, 121:10,
121:18, 124:8,
125:18, 129:24,
133:18, 136:14,
136:21, 140:13,
141:6, 145:23,
146:10, 146:20,
154:21, 155:8,
155:18, 174:21,
189:3, 189:15,
195:14, 197:3,
197:5, 202:15,
202:17, 202:20,
203:3, 203:12,
203:22, 204:5,
218:4, 220:18
sound [7] - 12:20,
24:23, 34:19, 36:24,
37:2, 69:18, 114:22
Sound's [3] - 60:9,
60:12, 173:7
Soundkeeper [1] -
155:6
Sounds [1] - 34:11
source [3] - 48:22,
185:9, 197:17
sources [8] - 27:9,
27:24, 40:20, 74:2,
125:11, 138:11,
151:12, 169:10
South [2] - 87:6,
161:12
south [5] - 20:16,
79:14, 80:19,
114:22, 159:9
southeast [1] - 80:16
southeastern [1] -
137:23
southwest [1] - 153:2
space [4] - 125:20,
125:21, 202:6, 221:8
Spain [1] - 91:20
spawn [4] - 45:14,
79:23, 102:9, 107:8
spawning [6] - 31:4,
31:12, 79:16, 79:21,
110:2, 110:17
speaker [16] - 9:20,
32:24, 36:22, 40:3,
50:11, 67:21, 70:20,
73:17, 79:4, 92:14,
161:4, 198:7, 201:2,
201:18, 204:15,
215:15
speaking [6] - 9:13,
35:10, 37:6, 40:11,
139:11, 163:12
Species [1] - 144:17
species [16] - 16:7,

51:18, 93:12, 107:9,
110:10, 110:12,
110:22, 110:23,
111:6, 142:23,
143:15, 143:17,
144:6, 144:7,
144:13, 144:15
specific [3] - 66:19,
99:9, 158:20
specifies [1] - 14:24
speech [1] - 109:23
speed [6] - 19:11,
47:10, 145:23,
161:5, 171:22,
180:24
speeds [1] - 145:17
spelling [1] - 10:7
spend [4] - 52:11,
180:14, 205:23,
221:24
spending [2] - 81:4,
167:14
spent [4] - 39:17,
47:15, 180:12, 222:3
spill [5] - 15:15, 15:19,
22:4, 104:12, 175:10
spills [3] - 15:14, 77:5,
177:22
spin [3] - 61:6, 91:14,
108:6
spinning [1] - 97:2
spoken [3] - 26:19,
165:24, 182:23
sponsored [1] - 62:16
sport [2] - 80:6,
183:21
spot [3] - 39:20,
122:15, 210:7
spotting [1] - 107:18
spread [2] - 18:6,
60:17
Springs [1] - 191:16
square [7] - 18:6,
20:12, 107:7, 120:9,
133:5, 190:18, 202:7
squid [6] - 35:18,
51:17, 93:12, 93:22,
94:2, 110:3
stability [1] - 151:6
stabilize [1] - 150:9
Stacey [1] - 204:20
stage [1] - 15:12
stake [1] - 141:24
stakeholders [1] -
204:7
stand [6] - 4:10,
26:22, 124:3,
132:19, 146:8,
154:24

Standard [1] - 138:8
standards [1] - 15:9
Standing [1] - 164:4
standing [3] - 10:3,
128:21, 163:18
standpoint [1] - 89:24
start [19] - 8:14, 9:9,
11:15, 12:14, 12:18,
26:5, 26:6, 26:23,
58:3, 75:12, 77:11,
78:10, 85:3, 85:4,
88:24, 125:12,
141:19, 174:13,
208:4
started [6] - 85:7,
155:22, 155:23,
156:12, 157:15,
213:24
starting [2] - 65:19,
151:12
starts [1] - 9:16
starving [1] - 72:14
state [19] - 23:21,
28:20, 53:2, 69:3,
94:9, 94:11, 94:13,
105:7, 114:6,
127:13, 127:21,
140:23, 145:16,
153:22, 162:12,
180:13, 184:6,
198:11, 203:11
State [10] - 35:22,
43:20, 45:18, 53:4,
76:19, 77:15, 82:8,
89:10, 95:2, 154:2
state's [1] - 179:21
Statement [15] - 3:14,
9:12, 23:3, 25:17,
25:21, 35:11, 35:20,
36:10, 40:16, 58:4,
96:10, 96:20,
144:11, 162:16,
201:24
statement [11] - 10:21,
27:18, 35:8, 58:8,
71:24, 72:2, 86:6,
86:8, 119:10, 150:5,
150:23
statements [1] -
222:18
States [6] - 44:23,
47:18, 48:21, 89:12,
89:15, 222:9
states [5] - 14:24,
113:3, 134:23,
146:6, 146:18
STATES [1] - 1:4
statewide [1] - 188:8
stating [2] - 114:17,

160:4
station [5] - 108:10,
171:7, 171:10,
171:20, 172:13
Statue [3] - 103:16,
167:20, 208:18
statue [1] - 167:24
status [1] - 198:23
statute [1] - 127:12
statutory [1] - 156:14
Steamship's [1] - 61:5
steamships [1] -
146:14
stenographic [1] -
224:9
step [5] - 75:22, 83:4,
132:9, 158:8, 218:9
Stephanie [1] - 201:3
steps [1] - 35:5
Steve [2] - 73:20,
182:3
steward [1] - 58:19
stewards [1] - 58:18
stewardship [1] - 93:3
still [13] - 22:5, 39:13,
74:14, 93:8, 138:18,
157:22, 160:22,
161:13, 162:5,
167:17, 187:15,
188:22
stock [1] - 113:11
stomach [3] - 105:15,
163:7, 163:24
stool [1] - 29:24
Stop [5] - 89:19,
105:23, 173:14,
173:23, 209:19
stop [7] - 9:19, 37:17,
115:15, 115:16,
162:20, 174:4, 183:8
stopping [1] - 182:20
store [1] - 86:18
stored [1] - 15:17
storm [2] - 135:8,
197:6
storms [2] - 133:21,
134:4
story [4] - 104:5,
108:10, 150:17,
202:5
strains [1] - 82:6
stranded [1] - 210:22
strategy [3] - 134:22,
200:16, 214:15
stream [1] - 159:12
Street [1] - 1:14
strengthening [1] -
43:2
strict [1] - 118:3

strikes [1] - 217:2
strip [2] - 53:16, 190:7
striped [3] - 51:17,
110:24, 129:15
strips [1] - 135:22
striving [1] - 95:3
strong [4] - 98:21,
123:19, 197:5, 205:9
stronger [1] - 43:3
strongly [4] - 6:17,
53:12, 68:5, 127:14
structure [1] - 158:23
structures [6] - 24:20,
104:19, 134:8,
179:22, 179:24,
180:22
struggle [1] - 176:9
struggled [1] - 36:4
struggling [1] - 133:3
stuck [2] - 72:24,
118:5
studied [1] - 76:13
studies [9] - 14:7,
91:18, 101:6,
102:15, 103:21,
120:24, 138:16,
142:17, 165:13
studio [1] - 191:23
study [15] - 58:9,
61:21, 71:24, 91:20,
96:15, 98:12, 99:9,
101:4, 113:15,
114:18, 120:22,
122:3, 122:6, 146:6
Study [6] - 18:19,
24:2, 33:14, 33:16,
66:20, 173:19
studying [2] - 73:3,
171:13
stuff [2] - 161:21,
169:16
stunning [1] - 105:22
sub [1] - 94:12
sub-legal [1] - 94:12
Subcommittee [1] -
47:8
subject [1] - 15:14
submarines [1] -
56:20
submerged [1] - 219:3
submit [3] - 16:24,
17:4, 183:13
submitted [1] - 16:3
subsidies [1] - 91:10,
105:9, 116:18,
124:5, 125:2, 138:2,
138:3, 154:11,
175:8, 188:3, 209:12
subsidy [1] - 190:5

substantial [2] - 76:16, 116:21
substitute [2] - 11:24, 103:20
substrate [1] - 19:4
succeed [3] - 39:11, 126:15, 182:19
successes [1] - 168:9
successful [1] - 201:14
successfully [1] - 74:12
suffer [5] - 72:8, 105:19, 135:12, 207:15
suffering [3] - 71:13, 72:11, 72:12
Suffolk [1] - 49:21
suggest [3] - 7:8, 113:12, 178:2
suggested [1] - 6:20
suit [1] - 172:17
suitability [1] - 173:7
suites [1] - 125:21
sulfur [1] - 82:18
sulphur [1] - 149:21
sum [1] - 200:11
summary [2] - 143:18, 204:4
summer [11] - 69:23, 81:12, 95:15, 96:18, 130:2, 133:16, 141:18, 201:6, 205:24, 212:20
summertime [2] - 43:24, 206:2
sunrise [1] - 157:10
super [4] - 133:24, 134:6, 186:9
supervising [1] - 195:12
supplies [4] - 41:22, 66:4, 151:3, 151:15
supply [7] - 41:7, 42:15, 56:8, 128:7, 138:10, 179:19, 188:4
support [14] - 27:8, 40:14, 47:20, 60:7, 68:5, 71:5, 87:10, 117:16, 119:10, 119:14, 163:18, 168:16, 190:3, 202:18
supported [3] - 50:19, 64:5, 121:8
supporter [1] - 63:4
supporters [1] - 125:4
supporting [2] - 32:2,

202:13
supposed [3] - 100:19, 162:18, 171:2
Supreme [1] - 49:6
surcharge [1] - 49:15
surely [1] - 173:2
surety [1] - 14:19
surf [2] - 110:9, 114:24
surface [1] - 196:23
surplus [1] - 133:15
surprised [1] - 191:15
surrender [1] - 124:6
surreounding [2] - 103:10, 111:10
survey [8] - 100:18, 100:19, 100:23, 101:4, 101:9, 119:2, 119:4, 122:10
surveyed [2] - 119:19, 120:2
survival [1] - 143:14
survive [5] - 88:6, 88:10, 176:9, 192:11, 217:10
survived [1] - 206:9
Susan [2] - 26:17, 37:4
Susanna [1] - 174:16
suspect [2] - 222:6, 222:21
suspicious [1] - 62:24
sustainable [6] - 34:4, 64:6, 113:21, 113:23, 125:11, 167:23
Sustainable [1] - 51:5
sustaining [2] - 69:19, 69:22
sustenance [1] - 59:8
swept [1] - 134:3
swim [2] - 76:23, 102:14
swimmer [1] - 217:15
switches [2] - 169:9, 170:8
switching [1] - 212:3
symbol [1] - 167:22
symbolism [1] - 155:20
system [3] - 85:5, 185:16, 200:9
systems [3] - 99:15, 148:24, 198:15

T

Table [1] - 66:20

table [4] - 29:21, 78:8, 160:13, 186:12
Tables [1] - 113:10
TACKER [1] - 217:24
Tacker [1] - 218:2
tackling [1] - 134:13
tag [1] - 201:12
tagging [1] - 120:23
tailed [1] - 114:23
tainted [1] - 214:12
Talks [1] - 145:12
tall [4] - 28:2, 61:9, 196:20, 208:17
taller [2] - 103:16, 208:18
tankers [1] - 133:24
tanks [1] - 85:14
targets [2] - 53:23, 53:24
task [1] - 30:16
taught [1] - 49:20
tax [12] - 39:17, 45:6, 105:8, 105:10, 154:11, 175:7, 175:8, 175:10, 184:6, 184:8, 190:5
taxed [1] - 116:10
taxes [3] - 39:3, 39:5, 190:6
taxpayer [3] - 14:22, 125:2, 188:2
taxpayer-provided [1] - 188:2
taxpayers [2] - 45:7, 105:7
teams [1] - 196:11
tear [1] - 60:10
teardown [1] - 214:18
technical [2] - 116:12, 130:23
technological [1] - 199:3
technologies [2] - 126:14, 195:20
technology [11] - 19:11, 122:24, 124:24, 175:17, 195:22, 196:2, 196:6, 197:13, 198:21, 199:9, 199:11
technology-forcing [1] - 199:11
teenager [1] - 87:5
television [2] - 56:11, 56:15
tempered [1] - 151:5
ten [7] - 73:13, 81:12, 104:5, 108:10,

115:13, 150:10, 155:11
Ten [1] - 80:23
ten-gallon [1] - 155:11
ten-story [1] - 108:10
ten-year [1] - 150:10
tension [2] - 216:12, 216:20
term [8] - 67:18, 67:22, 68:2, 83:17, 151:6, 165:14, 200:21, 215:8
terms [6] - 33:10, 67:22, 77:12, 96:14, 99:2, 164:22
tern [3] - 143:8, 144:7
terns [1] - 143:15
terrific [1] - 2:14
territorial [1] - 123:3
test [2] - 172:19, 184:24
tested [1] - 146:8
testimony [1] - 163:8
thankful [2] - 72:23, 73:2
THE [1] - 1:4
themselves [3] - 81:10, 130:3, 213:13
Therefore [2] - 44:19, 68:5
therefore [3] - 58:12, 59:14, 126:21
These's [1] - 192:5
thesis [2] - 172:16, 173:2
thinking [5] - 68:2, 74:10, 75:4, 124:12, 170:4
third [4] - 67:6, 100:11, 139:11, 221:17
third-generation [1] - 100:11
thorough [1] - 142:2
thoughtful [2] - 44:8, 81:16
thousand [3] - 108:24, 120:4, 202:7
thousands [17] - 35:17, 58:21, 80:2, 82:17, 98:16, 108:14, 108:15, 108:23, 114:23, 115:5, 121:7, 129:24, 135:22, 176:8, 207:5
threat [2] - 177:21, 216:15
threatened [3] - 133:8,

142:23, 189:11
threatening [1] - 201:9
threatens [1] - 103:14
threats [2] - 97:10, 164:5
three [29] - 9:3, 9:5, 10:8, 10:16, 11:19, 12:14, 52:5, 83:6, 91:8, 91:22, 96:4, 96:17, 98:15, 105:6, 111:14, 116:15, 131:6, 131:7, 145:14, 146:9, 147:16, 153:24, 161:22, 166:5, 169:16, 171:22, 192:21, 212:19, 212:22
three-quarters [2] - 83:6, 169:16
thrive [2] - 38:2, 45:14
throats [2] - 140:7, 140:9
throw [2] - 153:9
throwing [1] - 77:4
thumb [1] - 25:19
Thursday [1] - 170:24
tidal [3] - 171:24, 177:10, 178:2
tide [2] - 34:24, 54:2
tied [1] - 85:10
ties [1] - 205:9
timers [1] - 159:16
tiny [1] - 38:14
tip [1] - 113:13
Tisbury [10] - 30:14, 31:24, 47:11, 50:14, 52:8, 84:13, 133:2, 148:21, 159:8, 160:3
Tisbury's [1] - 47:8
titled [2] - 13:2, 28:23
Today [1] - 171:12
today [13] - 30:15, 36:17, 37:7, 71:13, 89:23, 92:17, 134:14, 147:22, 148:11, 161:20, 176:21, 205:9, 217:6
together [5] - 45:23, 46:4, 128:3, 165:23, 207:24
toilet [1] - 178:14
Tom [5] - 46:24, 50:13, 118:18, 140:24, 201:19
Tommy [1] - 66:13
tomorrow [2] - 122:4, 222:20

tonight [28] - 3:4,
16:24, 25:23, 27:6,
33:12, 39:20, 40:11,
68:23, 74:18, 95:12,
109:22, 128:18,
136:15, 137:14,
145:9, 146:16,
156:2, 163:13,
167:5, 168:3,
170:19, 171:16,
194:16, 195:5,
204:23, 205:17,
216:24, 223:4
tons [5] - 82:17,
82:19, 190:15,
190:16, 190:23
took [2] - 11:19, 22:23
TOOLE [1] - 40:7
Toole [3] - 26:18,
33:2, 40:8
top [3] - 103:21,
150:18, 158:19
topic [1] - 91:11
topping [2] - 212:6,
212:13
torch [1] - 167:24
total [4] - 137:2,
178:7, 200:10, 202:6
totally [4] - 56:9,
130:3, 130:7, 131:16
touching [1] - 156:24
tough [1] - 155:3
tourism [9] - 38:23,
78:16, 78:20,
130:16, 175:14,
183:21, 187:18,
202:22, 203:8
tourist [1] - 61:6
tourists [5] - 117:16,
130:2, 130:13,
179:15, 179:17
Tourists [1] - 38:24
tow [1] - 94:2
toward [6] - 29:16,
43:2, 77:7, 77:8,
83:4, 197:16
towards [1] - 74:6
tower [12] - 27:24,
56:7, 172:19,
172:20, 172:23,
173:3, 173:6,
173:17, 173:20,
196:20, 196:21,
209:3
Towers [2] - 61:9,
61:13
towers [17] - 55:10,
55:12, 55:17, 55:24,
56:5, 56:15, 61:2,

66:18, 67:2, 111:10,
146:2, 146:7,
196:23, 203:14,
209:4, 209:5, 211:7
towing [2] - 94:11,
112:23
town [12] - 4:23, 4:24,
5:3, 5:5, 5:7, 5:8,
5:22, 11:12, 28:6,
28:8, 28:18, 47:8
Town [12] - 27:3,
27:16, 28:13, 30:14,
31:23, 31:24, 33:8,
34:2, 47:11, 50:14,
54:19, 163:3
towns [5] - 28:18,
32:4, 50:20, 50:24,
83:13
toxic [1] - 216:8
tractors [1] - 66:3
trade [1] - 221:21
trade-offs [1] - 221:21
tradeoff [1] - 116:21
tradeoffs [1] - 180:15
traditional [2] - 64:21,
198:22
traditions [1] - 128:22
traffic [7] - 9:14, 25:4,
95:20, 97:21, 98:20,
111:24, 115:3
tragedy [2] - 72:8,
72:9
training [1] - 4:4
transcript [4] - 3:11,
10:6, 223:3, 224:9
transfer [1] - 108:10
transformer [3] -
61:14, 104:5, 146:12
transit [1] - 10:18
transits [1] - 97:23
translates [1] - 82:4
transmission [2] -
19:7, 19:8
transmitted [1] -
189:24
transparency [1] -
162:17
transport [1] - 179:19
trap [1] - 52:4
trapped [1] - 118:23
travel [2] - 203:5,
210:17
traveled [2] - 95:16,
115:11
traveling [1] - 94:19
trawled [1] - 122:9
trawling [1] - 94:2
TRC [1] - 219:5
treasure [9] - 45:11,

45:12, 46:2, 60:16,
69:13, 176:7, 176:9,
186:7
treasured [1] - 129:6
treasury [1] - 12:9
treating [1] - 184:12
treatment [1] - 130:6
tree [1] - 60:12
trends [1] - 64:8
trial [2] - 58:11,
200:22
Tribal [1] - 51:6
tribal [3] - 57:20, 59:5,
79:9
tribe [3] - 57:18, 58:7,
80:15
tribes [1] - 80:15
trickles [1] - 39:10
tried [4] - 36:11,
155:21, 175:17,
219:10
trigger [1] - 149:22
triggered [1] - 150:22
trillions [1] - 183:9
trip [1] - 109:4
triple [1] - 138:4
tripled [1] - 167:4
Tristan [4] - 26:13,
30:12, 33:10, 36:3
trouble [5] - 77:2,
122:17, 151:24,
184:5, 218:15
troubling [3] - 84:22,
89:23, 166:21
trucks [3] - 66:2,
190:22, 190:24
true [5] - 175:17,
178:4, 196:5, 200:2,
224:8
truly [8] - 30:2, 37:16,
44:21, 88:7, 127:3,
168:14, 218:11,
221:17
trust [3] - 165:13,
165:15, 220:17
trusts [1] - 156:4
try [5] - 59:3, 88:16,
107:3, 168:3, 216:24
Try [1] - 62:7
trying [7] - 14:9, 59:4,
68:24, 88:9, 97:2,
113:14, 213:12
Tuckerman [1] -
102:12
Tuckernuck [2] -
20:17, 46:7
turbine [13] - 19:22,
20:4, 63:14, 86:3,
92:3, 115:10,

115:14, 133:5,
133:9, 145:19,
167:17, 195:22
turbines [41] - 18:3,
28:12, 29:2, 38:6,
39:2, 45:16, 58:23,
60:20, 69:11, 75:19,
87:20, 90:7, 90:18,
91:14, 91:24, 96:21,
99:6, 99:12, 103:15,
103:24, 108:7,
114:11, 116:13,
117:6, 117:21,
131:12, 133:17,
134:11, 143:3,
143:11, 145:12,
146:13, 146:18,
150:8, 167:19,
167:22, 196:21,
197:21, 208:18,
211:6, 212:14
turbulent [1] - 171:22
turn [9] - 2:19, 7:9,
27:19, 53:22,
110:24, 120:22,
220:22, 221:11
turned [2] - 90:13,
104:13
TURNER [2] - 118:17,
118:22
Turner [1] - 118:18
turning [2] - 37:2,
177:13
turns [4] - 62:14,
86:19, 105:15,
113:22
TV [2] - 56:12, 129:14
twice [1] - 54:21
twist [1] - 113:22
two [38] - 2:13, 3:22,
8:14, 8:15, 13:2,
18:9, 22:19, 26:16,
30:24, 36:6, 52:5,
54:2, 54:23, 79:22,
92:4, 94:10, 95:21,
95:23, 98:15, 105:5,
106:8, 109:4,
116:15, 126:11,
128:16, 144:7,
145:13, 147:20,
159:11, 164:21,
171:13, 187:13,
193:23, 194:7,
201:5, 205:21,
207:20, 209:16
Two [1] - 49:19
two-knot [1] - 54:2
two-year [1] - 128:16
type [7] - 15:16, 16:19,
21:4, 23:11, 185:10,

185:12, 192:10
types [4] - 25:7, 25:8,
87:22, 198:13
typical [1] - 92:8

U

U.S [6] - 91:19, 151:2,
156:5, 164:13,
166:13, 189:22
UCS [1] - 164:9
ugly [1] - 165:9
ultimate [1] - 177:18
ultimately [3] - 92:10,
185:24, 222:8
UMass [1] - 49:24
umbrella [1] - 137:7
unassessed [1] -
130:11
uncaring [1] - 201:13
uncertain [1] - 45:13
uncertainties [1] -
102:16
unclear [2] - 143:23,
152:22
unconsciously [1] -
41:5
under [11] - 21:13,
21:14, 45:2, 51:7,
52:21, 53:3, 127:11,
180:19, 187:22,
202:6, 210:17
underestimates [1] -
185:4
underneath [4] -
101:23, 192:8,
217:13, 217:14
understandable [1] -
113:5
understated [1] -
142:21
understates [2] -
97:15, 200:2
understood [1] - 59:6
undertake [1] - 82:24
undertaking [1] -
162:8
underwater [4] -
177:17, 187:8,
210:22, 221:4
undeveloped [1] -
189:16
undisturbed [1] -
103:10
undoubtedly [3] -
65:18, 180:8, 180:17
unending [1] - 194:8
unenviable [1] -
185:23

unexpected [1] - 145:14
unfair [1] - 204:9
unfortunate [1] - 184:23
Unfortunately [3] - 41:6, 65:13, 197:6
unfortunately [1] - 156:13
unhappy [1] - 153:12
unindustrialized [1] - 176:5
uninterrupted [1] - 7:16
Union [1] - 164:8
unique [7] - 51:13, 69:12, 93:10, 102:8, 103:12, 170:9, 200:3
United [6] - 44:23, 47:18, 48:20, 89:12, 89:15, 222:8
UNITED [1] - 1:4
units [1] - 178:7
University [4] - 7:6, 28:21, 49:22, 172:10
unknown [1] - 92:9
unless [4] - 11:3, 97:9, 197:9, 215:24
unlimited [1] - 112:23
unobtrusive [1] - 67:9
unparalleled [1] - 130:4
unplug [1] - 118:12
unquote [3] - 99:4, 131:3, 131:9
unreliable [1] - 117:7
unspoiled [1] - 129:23
unsupported [1] - 143:24
unwilling [1] - 138:15
unwillingness [1] - 174:19
up [78] - 8:17, 9:15, 9:22, 10:2, 10:9, 10:12, 10:13, 10:16, 10:17, 10:20, 13:10, 15:22, 17:8, 18:22, 18:23, 19:16, 19:20, 20:15, 21:8, 22:7, 22:16, 22:24, 24:19, 26:7, 26:20, 37:2, 41:13, 46:23, 56:3, 56:7, 56:11, 64:13, 65:12, 70:19, 86:11, 86:19, 87:6, 87:9, 87:11, 89:2, 93:20, 102:20, 106:21, 107:14, 112:9, 117:15, 118:20,

125:5, 136:3, 136:9, 136:10, 139:22, 140:13, 140:22, 146:9, 154:5, 154:8, 154:24, 163:5, 163:21, 163:22, 169:21, 171:18, 177:6, 181:8, 182:7, 189:19, 190:17, 190:21, 191:4, 191:16, 192:21, 204:24, 205:21, 208:8, 210:22, 212:12
upgrades [1] - 39:6
Upper [1] - 1:14
upsetting [1] - 192:19
upwards [1] - 167:14
urge [7] - 53:12, 67:5, 83:19, 144:8, 168:15, 168:16, 197:24
urgency [1] - 164:2
urgently [1] - 186:17
usage [1] - 188:10
useful [2] - 14:21, 173:9
user [1] - 54:5
uses [1] - 24:22
usual [2] - 76:16, 162:20
usurped [1] - 186:7
Utilities [1] - 90:21
utilities [1] - 49:9
utility [1] - 133:16
utilization [1] - 94:24
utilize [2] - 177:9, 180:5
utilizing [1] - 47:22

V

vacated [1] - 212:2
vacation [2] - 117:17, 205:6
vacationers [1] - 176:8
valid [1] - 120:6
validate [1] - 171:21
validating [1] - 172:3
validity [1] - 169:20
valuable [2] - 67:17, 114:20
value [5] - 14:19, 68:7, 105:21, 113:19, 172:12
values [1] - 135:5
valuing [1] - 138:12
VAN [2] - 84:12, 87:12

Van [1] - 84:13
VANDERHOOP [2] - 79:5, 79:8
Vanderhoop [1] - 79:6
Vanderhoops [1] - 156:22
variability [1] - 90:11
varied [1] - 210:13
variety [1] - 31:8
various [6] - 18:19, 18:22, 18:23, 51:16, 64:15, 198:13
vast [1] - 110:8
VCS [2] - 126:21, 127:13
vegetation [2] - 150:15, 219:3
vehicles [2] - 41:2, 187:15
venture [2] - 114:3, 186:8
venue [1] - 6:24
verbally [1] - 16:24
verbatim [2] - 142:11, 171:4
versus [4] - 43:8, 72:21, 212:4
vertical [1] - 159:15
vessel [4] - 22:4, 25:4, 97:23, 113:18
vessels [10] - 22:20, 52:7, 52:14, 53:10, 98:17, 98:18, 134:5, 184:3, 216:5, 216:8
vable [3] - 94:15, 119:14, 214:22
vibrant [1] - 128:21
vibrate [1] - 7:10
vibration [5] - 21:22, 22:2, 101:7, 101:13, 101:18
vicinity [1] - 199:24
view [12] - 8:8, 59:12, 60:20, 83:18, 116:10, 123:7, 131:2, 131:4, 131:6, 131:9, 202:4, 222:6
views [12] - 2:15, 3:5, 3:6, 7:16, 8:7, 55:7, 55:8, 105:13, 105:22, 130:10, 203:13, 222:4
vigorously [1] - 70:5
village [1] - 134:21
Vineyard [59] - 1:13, 17:23, 29:3, 29:11, 32:11, 33:20, 34:10, 35:6, 35:12, 37:5, 37:10, 37:14, 38:23,

40:9, 40:10, 40:17, 43:5, 43:19, 43:23, 44:16, 46:12, 47:6, 47:7, 48:3, 48:7, 50:6, 50:18, 51:6, 55:14, 76:5, 79:23, 80:4, 81:2, 81:11, 92:22, 93:5, 107:11, 107:18, 108:16, 119:4, 119:21, 120:8, 126:4, 128:20, 132:3, 152:13, 152:24, 155:7, 168:23, 176:3, 184:4, 203:11, 205:14, 206:3, 206:11, 208:10, 210:11, 210:12, 217:6
Vineyarders [1] - 189:2
violation [1] - 144:17
Virginia [5] - 92:4, 92:6, 150:20, 212:6, 212:14
virtual [2] - 209:4, 214:12
visit [3] - 45:12, 76:10, 162:13
visiting [2] - 179:17, 179:18
Visitors [1] - 69:8
vista [2] - 59:13, 215:22
vistas [3] - 55:7, 55:9, 214:6
Visual [1] - 24:15
visual [9] - 24:20, 66:21, 128:14, 129:9, 130:6, 130:22, 130:23, 153:6, 208:17
visualize [1] - 177:21
visually [1] - 203:21
vital [2] - 69:6, 70:7
vocabulary [1] - 167:6
voice [4] - 7:19, 71:15, 163:23, 164:2
voices [2] - 202:12, 206:18
Volume [1] - 1:1
voluminous [1] - 16:23
vote [3] - 43:10, 206:15, 213:13
voted [1] - 27:17
vulnerable [1] - 216:17

W

waist [1] - 209:2
wait [3] - 73:13, 75:11, 221:3
Waite [2] - 26:11, 27:2
WAITE [1] - 27:2
waiting [3] - 42:12, 47:3, 75:16
wake [1] - 41:13
wake-up [1] - 41:13
walk [2] - 163:6, 208:21
walked [1] - 208:24
Wallace [1] - 204:20
WALLACE [5] - 194:21, 204:17, 204:20, 206:5, 207:23
Wampanoag [3] - 51:3, 57:18, 59:11
Wampanoags [1] - 69:21
Wamponoag [1] - 79:9
wants [1] - 178:14
war [4] - 78:3, 86:11, 167:13, 213:12
Warden [1] - 50:13
warden [1] - 50:15
wardens [1] - 120:17
warming [18] - 42:2, 63:23, 63:24, 64:7, 72:10, 74:9, 77:3, 77:7, 78:3, 82:21, 132:11, 157:23, 164:12, 164:24, 167:6, 169:7, 183:5, 197:14
warning [1] - 203:18
Warren [2] - 26:14, 33:6
washing [1] - 117:15
Washington [4] - 128:17, 129:3, 129:11, 135:15
waste [4] - 78:8, 150:16, 198:14, 198:15
watch [4] - 106:15, 106:16, 157:10, 223:6
watching [2] - 140:5
water [48] - 18:6, 19:3, 34:14, 45:13, 52:24, 53:2, 63:5, 67:4, 67:8, 94:9, 94:11, 101:15, 103:9, 104:4, 105:17,

108:22, 111:5,
123:7, 150:16,
153:7, 158:23,
160:13, 169:12,
177:9, 177:11,
178:2, 183:10,
184:24, 189:12,
195:19, 195:22,
197:10, 202:4,
203:4, 203:21,
203:22, 210:17,
210:19, 211:8,
211:18, 212:7,
212:10, 214:6,
217:14, 217:19
water's [1] - 37:22
water-based [1] -
105:17
waterfront [1] - 84:18
waters [19] - 33:19,
37:19, 38:8, 51:11,
53:11, 60:14, 60:16,
66:16, 76:22, 93:10,
96:2, 110:19,
111:10, 115:2,
133:18, 134:7,
183:24, 199:13,
221:7
waterway [1] - 98:13
wave [4] - 12:21, 19:2,
77:11, 171:23
waves [3] - 135:8,
217:13, 217:14
ways [11] - 14:8, 36:4,
53:7, 54:3, 68:10,
74:24, 116:24,
117:24, 152:12,
222:11, 222:16
weaknesses [1] - 87:5
wealth [1] - 124:18
wealthy [1] - 192:17
wear [1] - 8:6
weather [2] - 143:13,
183:24
weave [1] - 3:24
website [2] - 218:16,
218:23
Wednesday [1] - 1:11
week [5] - 25:15,
62:11, 167:12,
167:15, 205:8
weeks [1] - 109:4
weigh [1] - 155:23
weighing [1] - 185:24
weight [1] - 17:5
welcome [8] - 17:12,
189:23, 204:22,
205:3, 205:10,
205:13, 206:16,

222:22
welcomed [2] - 205:4,
206:17
weld [1] - 159:21
welfare [1] - 44:10
welk [3] - 110:11,
110:15, 110:17
welks [1] - 52:5
well-respected [1] -
142:22
Wesley [1] - 191:11
west [3] - 114:22,
190:9, 220:8
West [10] - 50:14,
84:13, 92:4, 92:6,
132:24, 150:20,
159:8, 160:3, 212:6,
212:14
western [2] - 90:22,
134:23
westerners [1] - 135:9
whale [2] - 111:12,
111:21
whale's [1] - 112:2
whales [3] - 111:15,
111:23, 210:20
whaling [1] - 80:6
whatsoever [1] -
20:24
whereas [1] - 124:16
White [3] - 70:4,
90:20, 189:17
white [1] - 114:24
white-winged [1] -
114:24
WHITING [1] - 184:20
Whoa [1] - 108:14
whole [10] - 4:20,
32:13, 37:17, 87:19,
91:3, 139:8, 154:2,
165:10, 200:3,
220:13
wholesale [4] - 105:6,
120:12, 137:23,
138:4
wholesome [1] -
207:18
wide [3] - 135:22,
180:9, 200:6
wife [3] - 63:12, 202:3,
206:14
wilderness [3] -
123:18, 125:17,
135:6
Wildlife [1] - 38:15
wildlife [4] - 31:3,
57:4, 123:16, 150:15
willing [2] - 81:22,
133:15

WILSON [2] - 54:18,
121:22
Wilson [4] - 33:4,
46:22, 54:18, 121:23
wind [144] - 12:21,
19:11, 19:22, 20:4,
24:16, 25:5, 27:8,
27:20, 28:3, 28:11,
29:2, 29:4, 44:24,
45:16, 46:15, 47:9,
47:24, 55:12, 55:17,
56:5, 56:7, 56:14,
58:23, 60:8, 60:9,
60:11, 60:15, 60:19,
60:23, 61:4, 61:8,
61:12, 61:16, 61:20,
61:24, 62:3, 63:6,
65:4, 66:18, 67:2,
69:11, 71:5, 75:19,
78:17, 81:23, 83:5,
83:11, 84:20, 86:3,
90:5, 90:11, 90:14,
90:15, 90:23, 91:8,
91:24, 92:18, 93:14,
94:22, 96:24, 97:20,
99:5, 103:15,
104:11, 104:23,
105:5, 105:14,
111:5, 115:14,
116:12, 117:6,
117:8, 119:13,
119:22, 120:4,
121:13, 126:14,
131:12, 133:17,
134:17, 135:18,
137:17, 138:11,
138:17, 143:3,
145:12, 145:15,
145:17, 145:19,
145:23, 146:11,
148:11, 149:6,
149:10, 149:13,
150:8, 151:11,
152:23, 153:2,
153:20, 154:8,
155:17, 155:19,
159:21, 160:20,
162:5, 167:17,
169:14, 169:23,
170:6, 171:2,
171:21, 172:3,
172:13, 173:17,
177:12, 178:3,
178:5, 180:10,
180:24, 181:13,
182:20, 185:2,
186:20, 187:11,
190:4, 190:11,
191:20, 192:6,
192:24, 195:20,

195:22, 196:21,
197:17, 199:12,
200:16, 201:15,
202:18, 203:13,
208:17, 212:4,
212:12, 212:14
WIND [1] - 1:6
Wind [94] - 2:10, 13:9,
17:12, 17:14, 27:10,
29:7, 29:21, 33:18,
37:17, 39:11, 39:16,
40:14, 41:11, 42:5,
42:9, 42:14, 42:17,
43:10, 43:13, 46:12,
57:22, 60:7, 60:13,
60:20, 62:2, 63:14,
63:17, 64:4, 64:9,
65:2, 68:6, 72:24,
81:23, 82:9, 82:14,
87:22, 89:16, 89:19,
102:2, 102:18,
103:14, 104:4,
104:16, 105:9,
105:23, 113:5,
113:8, 113:14,
113:24, 114:9,
114:16, 115:24,
116:17, 122:22,
124:23, 125:16,
128:14, 129:9,
130:24, 134:9,
142:7, 142:9,
142:18, 148:12,
153:19, 158:8,
161:2, 162:8,
163:18, 164:18,
167:18, 168:16,
172:19, 173:6,
173:17, 175:3,
175:4, 179:3,
180:17, 181:4,
181:11, 189:5,
196:22, 197:7,
199:7, 199:18,
200:18, 201:8,
208:9, 208:15,
209:5, 209:19,
214:16, 218:9
Wind's [6] - 104:24,
106:3, 142:10,
142:24, 195:17,
209:11
wind-generated [3] -
27:20, 46:15, 65:4
windmill [8] - 59:5,
67:24, 75:7, 159:10,
159:17, 160:4,
160:21, 161:5
windmills [15] - 46:5,
74:11, 84:3, 147:18,

165:10, 177:20,
184:14, 188:24,
190:20, 191:4,
191:13, 213:22,
214:4, 215:21, 216:3
Windmills [1] - 180:22
window [1] - 150:10
winds [3] - 49:17,
95:23, 197:5
winged [1] - 114:24
wings [1] - 53:24
wins [2] - 5:20, 5:21
Winslow [1] - 129:18
winter [5] - 51:19,
108:15, 115:6,
133:12, 206:6
wintertime [1] -
108:19
wire [1] - 191:6
wires [2] - 216:12,
216:20
Wisconsin [1] -
196:16
wisdom [1] - 222:15
wise [2] - 179:23,
179:24
wiser [1] - 67:20
wisest [1] - 222:14
wish [4] - 51:10,
121:11, 121:14,
205:16
wishing [1] - 58:2
withdrawals [1] - 91:9
witnessed [1] - 40:18
wives [1] - 140:15
woman [1] - 206:9
women [5] - 3:18,
32:20, 37:19, 120:2,
141:23
wonder [2] - 144:14,
217:17
wonderful [1] - 220:4
wondering [2] - 140:6,
191:19
Wood [1] - 64:17
wood [1] - 64:17
Woodard [1] - 159:17
WOODRUFF [2] -
132:24, 136:4
Woodruff [1] - 132:24
woodwork [1] - 152:7
word [2] - 67:13,
154:20
words [7] - 87:10,
98:17, 165:24,
167:5, 170:22,
170:23, 171:4
works [4] - 6:2, 6:4,
129:4, 129:17

<p>workshops [1] - 134:15</p> <p>world [29] - 41:16, 42:16, 42:21, 45:11, 65:19, 65:24, 67:4, 69:9, 71:8, 71:13, 72:11, 72:12, 72:15, 74:13, 75:13, 77:17, 78:13, 80:14, 86:7, 86:9, 86:11, 111:16, 139:19, 140:4, 140:5, 164:12, 168:4, 179:16, 206:7</p> <p>worldwide [1] - 47:18</p> <p>worms [1] - 34:16</p> <p>worried [1] - 205:18</p> <p>worry [1] - 207:13</p> <p>worse [3] - 39:4, 83:23, 166:20</p> <p>worst [5] - 76:17, 82:3, 96:23, 126:12, 164:11</p> <p>worth [3] - 97:9, 155:19, 155:20</p> <p>worthwhile [2] - 160:23, 176:10</p> <p>wrap [1] - 87:11</p> <p>wrapped [1] - 86:11</p> <p>wrecking [1] - 160:12</p> <p>wrecks [1] - 60:24</p> <p>Wright [3] - 111:15, 111:21, 112:2</p> <p>write [2] - 9:24, 154:11</p> <p>write-offs [1] - 154:11</p> <p>writing [1] - 13:6</p> <p>written [5] - 17:2, 33:15, 35:8, 60:7, 142:9</p> <p>wrote [2] - 31:24, 169:22</p> <p>WTG's [1] - 67:7</p>	<p>179:16, 187:13, 207:3</p> <p>yearly [1] - 207:8</p> <p>years [71] - 16:15, 37:10, 39:14, 40:17, 41:12, 41:20, 52:20, 54:20, 58:8, 58:21, 61:21, 71:12, 73:2, 73:13, 76:14, 80:2, 80:7, 81:4, 81:12, 84:18, 85:8, 93:7, 95:4, 103:8, 104:21, 112:20, 118:8, 119:8, 120:5, 121:7, 121:24, 129:3, 133:23, 138:16, 146:22, 147:15, 147:16, 148:11, 148:12, 149:2, 157:7, 159:8, 164:19, 164:21, 166:13, 167:2, 168:5, 176:4, 178:24, 186:19, 186:24, 188:19, 189:8, 191:13, 191:14, 191:23, 195:10, 195:11, 198:10, 201:5, 205:3, 205:7, 205:8, 208:11, 210:12, 211:4, 213:10, 213:20</p> <p>years' [1] - 63:11</p> <p>yellow [1] - 20:18</p> <p>Yesterday [3] - 137:5, 138:8, 147:21</p> <p>Yonkers [1] - 87:6</p> <p>York [2] - 84:17, 95:17</p> <p>you's [1] - 122:4</p> <p>young [1] - 121:9</p> <p>yourself [2] - 105:15, 106:13</p> <p>yourselves [2] - 106:11, 168:7</p>
Y	
<p>yard [2] - 81:18, 87:4</p> <p>Yarmouth [2] - 18:10, 18:15</p> <p>year [36] - 12:10, 49:2, 49:6, 63:12, 69:10, 69:23, 82:16, 82:17, 82:20, 91:2, 91:3, 91:23, 91:24, 92:3, 92:8, 92:24, 93:8, 93:24, 96:5, 96:8, 98:15, 98:19, 114:15, 117:20, 128:16, 133:4, 145:13, 145:15, 150:10, 167:13,</p>	
	Z
	<p>zero [1] - 148:12</p> <p>zip [1] - 192:16</p> <p>zone [2] - 160:2, 178:10</p> <p>zones [1] - 203:16</p> <p>zoning [3] - 29:9, 54:22, 55:18</p> <p>zooplankton [1] - 34:16</p>