

**Buckingham County  
Planning Commission  
March 20, 2023**

At a work session of the Buckingham County Planning Commission held on Monday March 20, 2023 at 6:00 p.m. in the Peter Francisco meeting room, located within the Buckingham County Administration Complex, the following members were present; John Bickford, James D. Crews III; Steve Dorrier; Joyce Gooden, Pete Kapuscinski, Ashley Shumaker and Board of Supervisor Danny Allen. Also present were Nicci Edmondston, Zoning Administrator, and E.M. Wright, Jr., County Attorney. Stephen Taylor was absent.

**Re: Call to Order, Quorum Present, Invocation, and Pledge of Allegiance**

Chairman John Bickford called the meeting to order. Steve Dorrier gave the invocation, James D Crews led the Pledge of Allegiance and it was said by all who were in attendance. Chairman John Bickford certified there was a quorum- seven of eight members were present. The meeting could continue.

**Bickford:** Nicci, is there any changes to the agenda?

**Edmondston:** No sir Mr. Chairman.

**Bickford:** Do I have a motion to approve that?

**Gooden:** So moved.

**Allen:** Second.

**Bickford:** I have a motion and a second to approve any discussion? Seeing none all in favor? Raise your right hand. It's accepted. Okay, thank you. That brings us to our presentations. Do you have a quick note that you need?

**Commissioner Gooden moved, Supervisor Allen seconded and was unanimously carried by the Commission to approve the agenda.**

**Edmondston:** A quick note, I believe Mr. Lanham is here and will be presenting first I did include on each of your stations to pronounce from GIS that actually show the properties that are encompassed in the m two zoning area. One page is approximately 2450 acres. It's located on Route 15. North, Bridgeport road, one way Boxley steadfast holdings RMA lumber. I believe that those may be all of the landowners that did not print the landowners because they didn't have the capability to do so. And then the other printout from GIS is the property surrounding kind of Mining Corp looks like it's just around 2000 to 1500 acres give or take. Just for a visual reference. Thank you.

**Bickford:** Very good, before I introduce Rob, just a quick note, this is objectives tonight for the commissioners are basically just to try to gather as much information as possible in regards to the mining metals as minerals and also the proceeds that they go through extraction proceeds. Fact finding is with that. I'll say I was contacted Nicci and me, Rob Lanham. And he offered to assemble a group of experts, mining experts and some from professors from Tech, I think also engineers, excuse me. And so with that, I'm going to turn it over to Rob. Rob Ill let you introduce the people you assembled and take over the meeting. We will do presentations first and then we'll pull the panel to ask questions. Okay, thank you sir.

**Rob Lanham:** Mr. Chairman, and members of the Planning Commission. Thank you greatly appreciate the commission. Taking the time to hear from industry and our panel, my panel here probably represents over 300 years of mining experience. And mining experts, several of them are mining engineers and, and they're all in the mining industry one way or another. Again, my name is Rob Lanham. I am the aggregates program manager for the Virginia transportation construction alliance. One of our membership segments is the metal non metal aggregate producers in Virginia. We represent over 92% of all the metal non metal material that is mined in Virginia so we do speak for the industry. I've been in the aggregate mining industry since 1983. And in my role at btca. Since 2018, and again I represent the metal non metal mining industry in Virginia. As Buckingham County weighs its options to address the future of mining, specifically gold mining operations in the county. The Planning Commission wants to know more specifics on mining. We commend the Planning Commission for reaching out to industry expert to ascertain this information. Our purpose here today is to provide accurate information related to mining. So the Planning Commission can make the best informed recommendation that will most benefit the citizens of Buckingham County. That is our purpose here today is to make sure we can give you as much information as we can so that you can have watched you on on the YouTube thing and you said we need to know the definitions. And that's when I said I need to contact them and see if we can lend a hand. So here we are. To provide the planning commission with the information on mining VTC has assembled a panel of mining experts. Our panel that will be presenting today will be a high level overview of the important role mining plays in society and everyday life. An elevated look at mining and processing from Dr. Eric Westman. Dr. Westman is the interim department head at Virginia Tech's mining and minerals engineering department, arguably one of the best and strongest mining engineering schools in the country, maybe in the world. We will look at a local view from Mr. Guy Dixon, president of Kyanite mining course Corporation, and their role in Buckingham County and their role in the global market for their product that they mine. And we will also hear a perspective from construction aggregates from one of the oldest continually operated mines in the United States Arvonias slate mine. Spencer Young is the plant manager with Boxley. And he will give a kind of an overview of what their role is and the role of aggregates in today's society. I just want to talk to you a little bit about the role of mining in society. It's important to know this and some of you may have seen the bumper stickers that say if it's not grown, it must be mined. Natural resources are either grown or their mined. And they are the basis is of all substances that are made are the natural resources that come from agricultural products, or mined products. Mine minerals and metals are essential. Mine materials are ubiquitous in everyday life. And everyday products. We were

standing over in the other room there earlier. And we were looking around the room and the only the wood products in that room. Were not materials that were mined. products including roads, buildings, medicines, food, industrial products, consumer products, agriculture, and too many other products to name mine materials go into. oops, I changed the screen. I'm not doing that. One thing that's important to remember is mining can only occur where the resources reside. If the resources aren't in the ground here, there's no sense in mining there. mineral deposits exist in Earth where nature put them. We can't move them. We can't relocate them. We can't dig them where they're not. Therefore, again, they can only be mined where they exist. Buckingham County is blessed with a rich, mineral natural resources. And you need to make sure that that's something you understand is that there are lots of very unique, valuable mineral resources here in the county. It's also important to note that lost mineral resources are lost forever. New and expanding mining operations in Virginia must meet...that's wrong paragraph. Lost mineral resources are lost forever mineral resources that are prohibited from recovery are lost future generations and society generally will not have the ability to access these resources when regulatory bans are put on them. So if you if you put a ban on metal mining, turning that around 20 30 50 100 years from now, is virtually impossible. So those resources are lost forever. There are many regulatory steps prior to mining that are already in place. Federal, new and expanding mining operations in Virginia must meet state federal and local requirements before they are approved to operate including local zoning requirements and special use permits in most cases. Buckingham currently has the ideal scenario for permitting, mining activities in M one and a one zoning. This allows most of the county's mineral resources to remain available for extraction, but requiring mining operations to obtain a special use permit. A special use permit allows the county the ability to deny and regulate these operations based on the specific applications. in Frederick County, Virginia up in Winchester their planning staff recommended that they remove 566 acres of extractive mining from a comprehensive land plan. And they've since reversed that, and one of the planning commission members was quoted extractive mining not to talk a specific business has been a benefit to the county a benefit to all the residents. And to eliminate that business through land use planning would be a mistake on our part that came from a planning commissioner in Frederick County. Very recently, like in the last month or two. Responsible Mining and Reclamation provide the best outcome mining performed responsibly allows the utilization of the mineral resource responsible reclamation which must be included in any mined plan and permit ensures that the mined lands are left in a state that are at least as good prior to mining if not better. There are lots of examples of reclaimed mines that are better sites. When the mine is exhausted than they are several that are golf courses anybody a golfer? playing golf in an old mines really cool. One thing that really important to note is the county considers its options here is that metal and non metal mining are synonymous with both. both federal and state regulatory agency, the Mine Safety Health Administration, which is a federal government oversight on our safety recognizes two mining components, as well as Virginia energies division of mineral mining or Virginia energy. There's coal side and then there's the metal slash non metal. So, metal and non metal are always categorized together. The fact that metal and non metal mining are classified together would make it conceivable that mineral or non metal mining could also be banned if metal is banned. So if you ban metal, could that carry over to the nonmetal. Just wanted to kind of go over a couple of specific Buckingham County facts we understand the Planning Commission may be considering recommending a band of chemicals

used in mining and processing. Some chemical use is required for certain types of mining and is employed without issue. Additionally, a general ban of chemicals used in mining can set precedents that can creep into other industries so if you're banning chemical in mining another big industry here in the county that might use that chemical. You might set a precedent that that could carry over. Our panel asked for the planning commission to submit any questions ahead of today's work session. Some of the questions received were related to chemical toxicity, and harmful and long term effects of chemical use in mining. Our panel can discuss the chemicals that may be used in certain types of mining and how they handle those chemicals. However, our panel does not consist of chemical experts that can discuss the toxicity of these chemicals or the effects on humans or the environment. Therefore, we will be unable to provide responses to those inquiries. Currently, in Buckingham County, there are three active mines to aggregate slate mines, and one industrial mineral mine, the Kyanite mine in 2021. These operations employ 211 workers, and countless support jobs, truck drivers, contract, tire people, whatever, you know, cleaning people for their offices. The average wage and benefit compensation to the direct mining jobs in Buckingham County approaches \$70,000 annually on an average for each Mine sight. So they are well paying jobs with lots of benefits. And so we just wanted to make sure that you guys knew that fact. So first off, I'm going to next up is going to be Dr. Eric Westman from Virginia Tech. And to keep me from having to come up here again, following Dr. Westman will be Guy Dixon, President economy mining and following Guy Dixon, we'll hear from Spencer Young from Boxley Arvonite slate plant. So we also have several other additional experts here that will be happy to answer any questions that the that the commission members may have. So Mr. Chairman, that's the end of my presentation. So turn it over to Dr. Westman.

**Bickford:** Okay, thank you, appreciate

**Westman:** you appreciate the opportunity to be here. appreciated the invocation the request for wisdom. It's a big decision you all have in front of you. And I hope that this is helpful. Let me start by saying I am not unbiased. I love mining for whatever reason, just going to have always have something about the geology and the engineering. At the same time, I really don't want to be a jerk. If I come across like I know everything. I don't intend to do this, like my life's goal is to not be a jerk. So I don't want to I don't want to come across that way. So, you know, we have 10,000 engineering students at Virginia Tech and, and all of them in the first year together, and they're trying to decide everyone thinks they want to be mechanical engineering or computer science. And we have a dozen different departments in the College of Engineering. And most students don't know about mining engineering and the potential there is. And so we our job is to educate them, right? Our job is not to indoctrinate our job is to educate and so what I'm sharing with you this evening, you know, I hope it's not offensive or anything, but it's something that I've shared a number of times with, with 18 year old engineering students, just about the relevance of mining. Why are we still mining today. And so this is this is a Google Maps photo from Northern Virginia. You can see Dulles Airport there you can see Washington DC over on the right the things that are circled in green are crushed stone quarries. Many of the students in engineering at Virginia Tech come from Northern Virginia many of them are surprised to see that there's a quarry not far from where they lived. They just weren't aware that the crushed stone quarries where there they are everywhere that there's a town or a city there's likely a crushed stone quarry

nearby providing the concrete the aggregate that goes into the concrete and the asphalt so why do we still mine? in addition to the the roads and the you know, we still mind because of iPhones. I think there are more minerals in the human body than I mean in an iPhone than there are in the human body. Right there's a couple dollars' worth of gold in there. We use gold and iPhone because it's the metal that oxidizes the least it keeps a good electrical connection. Regardless of how long it's been there. It doesn't rust. Of course we use silicone in the screen. That's commonly sand, silicon dioxide, one of the more common, you can see the variety of elements that are there. I learned recently one that is included but it's not shown here is cobalt. There's cobalt related to the battery and the iPhone. Most of the cobalt odds are that it's mined in the Congo by miners whose average age is 14 year old. And so the point is if it's not mined responsibly here, it will be mined irresponsibly, somewhere else. Why do we still mine? we still mine because of renewable energy. Every five megawatt wind turbine requires five tons of pure copper. Right so as the economy greens as we get more renewable energies we will need different types of mining different types of minerals for that have a guest speaker coming to talk to our students. Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow Wednesday about lithium mining outside of Charlotte. The demand for lithium is through the roof right all the lithium ion batteries with the electro voltaic cars, electric cars, the evey cars, the demand for lithium is continuing to grow. And there are a variety of minerals for which that's the case. Why do we still mine? roads and bridges and buildings I mentioned the concrete the asphalt all of that comes from crushed stone. An average American uses about 5000 pounds of crushed stone every year for the roads and bridges and buildings. We still mind because of duct tape. There's a quarry outside of mccannon Virginia, Virginia next to the James River it's a limestone quarry. A lot of their product goes to make the three tab asphalt shingles little granules that go on those roof shingles things you never think about right things you just you don't realize those little granules come from a quarry they come from a mine. Additionally they sell their product to Walmart to for their duct tape, it gives it the right tackiness, right things we just don't realize, the backing in the carpet probably has limestone in it also, the acid free paper that we use for archiving paper you know is wood pulp is naturally acidic, it's got the lignans in there, it's naturally acidic, so we have to add a base. So we mine high purity limestone and run that through a kiln to get quick lime that's very basic, we add that to the paper, it makes it acid free pH neutral so that it doesn't turn brown and fall apart in five years, right. It's archival paper, we use we use that same limestone in glass manufacturing, right, we just use all these minerals that we don't realize for so many different things. Titanium Dioxide, routine oil has been mined near Petersburg. It's not currently mine, but it has been in the past. And it may be starting again. That goes into high quality dairy whiteners, right, it's the titanium dioxide, even the little white letter M on the m&ms comes from titanium dioxide. And so things we just don't realize where they come from, so many of them come from mining. Here's an example we share with the students. When we think about mining, a lot of times we think about the consequences. Everything we do has consequences associated with it. I was talking to students this morning at my class in 905, we were talking about consequences and saying you know, everything we do has consequences, you guys made the decision to get out of bed this morning come to class, there are positive consequences associated with that there may be negative consequences associated with that a lot of times we think of consequences as a negative thing. But there are positive consequences associated with decisions as well. And so these are three countries from South America, they all have a port, there are all equivalent that way. We



have data, the CIA has something called a Fact Book. And it has a variety of data for the different countries. And we can look at infant mortality, we can look at literacy rates for standard of living for quality of life, here are certain parameters shown here for these three different countries. GDP, the percent below poverty level, even the cellphones per 100 people that's kind of a random data point. Nevertheless, it indicates potentially the quality of life, but then also exports. And so as we look at these three companies, we can see that there's a vast difference. I asked the students which country if you had to move overseas, of these three, would you like to raise a family and, and they choose Chile. And at the end of the day, these exports. There's 3% of the population in Chile that's involved in copper mining. And that provides about \$60 billion to the country. Now it's up to the government to make wise decisions about those funds to invest those funds in education in medical care, and infrastructure. Right, but that can raise the quality of life. And so here's an example, much larger scale, but where 3% of the population is involved in copper mining and that can make a dramatic increase improvement in the quality of life for that country. variety of mineral processing methods My expertise is more along the mining than the mineral processing the mineral processing is the purification of the metal. So you can imagine a ton of gold ore would be about the size of that table. Gold that's mined in Northern Nevada in the Carlin trend near Elko has less than one gram of gold in that ton of ore. So how do we extract that gold, we crush it to a very small size, we use chemicals to leach out the metal in normally, and in that case, in Nevada, they use cyanide, they drip a cyanide solution over the crushed stone, they line the leach pad with thick rubber mats to collect that solution, that's where the gold is they want to collect that solution, make sure none of it escapes. And it's called the pregnant solution. And then they extract that solution and they withdraw the gold from that from that solution. So that's how they process gold. Typically, different metals have different processing methods, right with copper, it's not a cyanide heap Leach, it's solvent exchange, electro winning, it's a different method. It's called SXEW, that's that's what's used for processing, purifying the copper after it's extracted. On the other hand, crushed stone used again, for roads and bridges and buildings for concrete and asphalt. It's a pretty darn simple mineral processing method, very little leftover, we crush it. And then we run it over these screens to separate it out by different sizes. For concrete, maybe you're looking at half inch and larger and smaller, you know, but can I have that size, a particle that you can see an asphalt the particle sizes are generally smaller than they are in concrete. So we separate it out by sizes to have different products very simple for crushed stone. So different mining methods have different mineral processing methods associated with them. Permitting process, there's US federal legislation, you know, the 1960s were the decade of the environment, Rachel Carson with Silent Spring, there was a lot of demand for, hey, we need to take care of the environment. The 1970s were called the decade of environmental legislation, right? So we had the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the surface mind conservation and or control and Recovery Act. MACRA is also known as the clean Land Act. So it's a federal law that requires and has laws associated for mining and how to take care of the land. But it's enforced all these laws are enforced by the state for the state of Virginia. It's the DEQ mining operations require air permits, water permits, land permits. And really it's what I tell people is it's comparable to earning and keeping a driver's license, there's a process to go through. And the state is the one that provides that license. And the state can revoke the license, right, just as there are a good drivers and bad drivers. There are good mining operators. And unfortunately, there are bad mining operators. I mean, there are

good mortgage lenders and there are bad mortgage lenders, right? It's unfortunate fact of life. Not everyone does everything as well as they can every one should. And it's our job. And it's your job to make sure we are good stewards. So this is just a brief overview, I wanted to provide a background about the importance of mining about steps in the mining process. And then about permitting. And again, the job is to be a good steward. We want to be a good neighbor at the end of the day. So with that, I'll turn it over and appreciate the opportunity to be here.

**Kapuscinski:** Is there a way we can get a copy of this?

**Bickford:** Thank you, sir. I appreciate that. Thank you.

**Guy Dixon:** Hello, my name is Guy Dixon and I'm the president of Kyanite Mining Corporation. Good to see you guys again. I'm here to give you a little background on what we do here and how we do it and answer any questions that you have. So you've had the 10,000 foot level they are and I'm going to give you the two inch level now. Anyway, as a lot of you know, Kyanite Mining Corporation was founded a long time ago 1927 and has been under the family ownership and management, my family ownership and management since 1943. So I don't know that's three quarters of a century. or something. We began operations in Prince Edward right on the Prince Edward Charlotte County line at a place called Baker mountain. Our Operation came to Buckingham in the mid 1950s, when we opened up the Willis mountain operation, we expanded into the area just north of Dillwyn. Built a mullight plant there, that's still in operation today that I think that got started in the mid 1960s. We expanded again, to an area of a couple miles away from the the Willis mountain plant, which we call the East Ridge in the early 1970s. And then we expanded once again, to a place we call The Geiske plant that commenced operations in the in the 1980s. And then we did a major expansion there again in the early 2000s. We've been family owned and operated for the last 80 years, by the people who were born and raised here who live in Buckingham, and who care deeply about this county. Kyanite just give you a little bit of background about the mineral itself and how it's used. Kyanite is an alumina silicate mineral. And those mineral mineralogical compounds, alumina, and silica are not rare at all in nature. In fact, I think they're the most common constituents of the Earth's crust that there is, it is a little bit more unusual, though, that they're kind of combined in the ratios and with the right crystal structure to make to make a Kyanite mineral molecule. And it's those, it's that crystal structure and that combination, that give it the physical properties that make it a useful thing for the industrialized world. And it's valued for its heat resistance. And its thermal stability, and its other high temperature properties. And what that means is almost all industrial furnaces in the world, anytime you have a big heat treatment process, like when you're making steel, or smelting aluminum, or melting copper, or casting any of those things into engine blocks, or the I beams that hold this building up or the jet engines that power our F18s, you need these high temperatures, ceramic raw materials. And so that is, you know, nothing really, that happens in the world can happen without these high temperature, ceramic raw materials, no steel, no aluminum, no copper, no windmills, no power plants, no cars, no anything. It's, you know, and we play a little teeny, teeny, teeny, teeny bit in that story. It's just like a lot of things. These gentlemen were mentioning very few people outside of Buckingham County, who don't have my last name I've ever heard of Kyanite, but it is a very important bit of kind of the of what goes on

and the world. And the world really kind of depends on our company, and ipso facto on Buckingham County, because we are depending on definitions here. But we're kind of the only industrialized source of high quality highly purified Kyanite in the world. There are no other Kyanite mines in North America, none in Europe. And they're what I would call small, artisanal, usually illegal mines in South America and Asia. But those products, like I said, in general, they're kind of fly by night operations, probably employing child labor, then they don't really produce any significant volume, much less quality of a product. So to a great extent, the whole what we do here helps keep the wheels of the of the global economy going and it's definitely something that makes me stick my chest out in the morning when I when I wake up, and I think it ought to do the same for everybody in this county, because it's pretty cool to have that. Well, it's a high responsibility to, but it's also pretty, pretty fun. Anyway, we and I could talk about anything you guys want me to, but I was just going to run down some facts here. You know, our contribution to the county. You know, we're the largest private employer, I'm pretty sure we have 135 individuals working full time for us, most of whom live in Buckingham, and all of whom live in South Side Prince Edward and Charlotte and Cumberland. Our annual payroll is about \$10 million. We contribute another million and a half dollars to the health insurance of all the people that work for us. Um, we, and another million goes into these guys and gals retirement plans every year. So that's a, that's a little bit of an economic contribution, I think we pay about half a million dollars in local taxes, mainly real estate taxes and personal property taxes. And a big chunk of that goes to Buckingham County, but some to some other counties too. You know, we give a lot of money away each year, we give about \$150,000, to charities each year, mainly to the local schools here in Buckingham, the fire departments, the rescue squads, any number of other local charities. And so and we've done that, for decades now and hope to do it for decades more, we obviously people know we have a little bit of a special or extended community involvement with the with the athletic fields and at the at the park. And you know, we have a special relationship, I think with a lot of the counties, emergency responders. We do, I should have wore my jacket. But our kind of motto is safety first. We've operated like I said, for three quarters of a century. And I know for a fact that we've never had a fatality. And in the 30 years that I've been involved, and I think John has been there for most of those years will agree with this. We've never had a really serious injury, people get bumps and bruises and scrapes every once in a while. But I don't think we've ever had anybody to have a really, really even serious injury must much less a fatality. And that's something we take very seriously. We also take environmental stewardship very seriously. And we've won numerous environmental stewardship awards, including, I think this is right seven state reclamation awards, and even two national awards, the latest of which was a state of Virginia award was received just last year, and that project is now in competition to win a third national award. And for a little family on mine like ours, to win the Best reclamation award in the entire United States, when we're competing against companies that were a rounding error on their income statement is something that we're very proud of. We have kind of moving more to the subject at hand, though, we have been here for so long. One of the reasons is we've you know, we've had we have a good relationship with the county, and we have a big deposit. And we have purchased many acres of land over the decades. Some of which were mining now, but many of which were not. And quite a few of those are not on m two land there in probably a one land right now. And so, you know, we bought those pieces of property with the understanding that nobody was going to rip the rug out



from beneath our feet. And we need those pieces of property in order to continue to be here 75 years from now and for my great grandchildren, children to be standing in front of y'all great grandchildren talking about this, you know, we can't have the rules radically ripped up and changed in the middle of a game or at least that's not what we would want to do. So anyway, if you know, what y'all are contemplating right now is very is a big deal to us. And if you change those rules, it will for sure, affect the longevity of what we're able to do in this county, or at least call that into question. And I'll kind of come back to like the fact that Kyanite alumina silicate, and that it's that we're kind of the only game in town, Kyanite is rarely mined in the world. But it's not rare in the Earth's crust. There are several dozen great Kyanite deposits in this country alone. And there's probably several 100 Great Kyanite deposits elsewhere in the world. And kind of mining comfort Corporation owns land or has the right to mine and several of those other places other than Buckingham. However, we've never seriously considered starting another mining or processing operation anywhere else. We have a great kind of deposit here. And we own a lot of land that that we assume that we can move on to. In addition, we've always felt that the community appreciates us, what we do, how we do it, and the good that it provides for the whole world. Therefore we've always envisioned our operations continuing in Buckingham County, ad infinitum. But we're you know, we're not naive. And as noted above, we have invested in land and mineral rights in other parts of the world, just in case. So my position is, you know, we strongly support the current zoning rules, and the use of the special use permit mechanism. And we support the Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission maintaining their power and discretion to approve and deny any future mining or industrial products on a case by case basis, depending on what's been mined, how useful it is to the world, the credibility of the people, making the request, the process with which they're using. And it kind of seems crazy to us to hamstring yourself by just taking a huge chunk of very valuable minerals, just off the table carte blanche, and not giving yourself the freedom to make a rational choice. When that when the time comes that this project in its totality is a good project for the county or not. So anyway, that's just my two cents. And I'd be happy to answer any questions now or later that you have. I'm sure there's lots of things people want to know. And I'll do my best.

**Bickford:** If commissioners are fine, I want to let Mr. Dixon sit down and then we'll just ask your questions during the panel. Thank you sir. Appreciate

**Spencer Young:** Good evening. How are you all? I'm Spencer Young. Thanks for letting me come up here and introduce myself talk about what Boxley and Buckingham slate does and maybe underscore why definitions are so important. Because Rob Lanham put me in a group of quote unquote experts and we didn't really set what that meant. But I'll tell you about Buckingham slate Does everybody know what Buckingham slate is? There's a good use of it in this building here. Boxley materials acquired Buckingham slate in 2018. And we, we crushed stone, we sell decorative stone and we sell construction aggregate to people that put it in asphalt and, and readymix. We employ 25 people, and the payroll is around 1.25 million. We do about 200,000 tons of that crushed stone locally within 25 to 30 miles of Arvon. And then we do sometimes 25 to 30,000 more tons of that exported from Boston to Chicago, Kansas City in Orlando, and we use Buckingham branch to help us get that to CSX. We have two mills that also produced roof tiles, architectural products, veneer, thin stone veneer, wall stone mosaic

hardscapes, such as dimensional flagstone, irregular boulders, you name it, we have too much to kind of keep up with the times. And we've been there mining the same pits since 1867. You know, so a lot of history there. That's 156 years in business. The deposit itself was discovered in the in the late 1790s. And we have about 500 acres permitted to mine in compliance with the state and federal regulators. And we're here to sort of talk about what it means to be considered metal non metal. The Department of Labor are friends with the federal government refer to us as metal and nonmetal mining operation. And so you sort of know a little bit about what we do and how we are considered metal and non metal is not really clearly defined yet but we do the same things as the other operators here with local fire and EMS donations, school donations, United Way habitat, builds here in town and Adopt a Highway we also participate in the Buckingham anti litter campaign and enjoy that and I'm here to help any way I can.

**Bickford:** Thank you sir. Paul Bush He had to leave. Okay. We'll probably have another opportunity. All right. Rob that finishes our presentations. Do you want to assemble your panel here for questions or just off the cuff? How do you want to handle a?

**Lanham:** Chairman, you want us to come up to the microphone, so we can be heard?

**Bickford:** Probably would be best. Thank you all gentlemen. Commissioners, I'm going to turn it over for questions.

**Kapuscinski:** First one with regard to the definition metal non metal, is your implication that if we were to pass ordinances, as they relate to metal as an example, it would affect the nonmetal mining organizations as well. I mean, is that? In other words, there's no way of being specific with regard to one or the other?

**Lanham:** We believe so. We believe so that, you know, a lot of the a lot of the deposits have metals in them. trace amounts of metals at what point is it a metal mine? And isn't it a metal mine?

**Dixon:** don't know whether I mean, I've always thought of Kyanite as a non metal as an industrial mineral. But, but I don't really know. And I don't know whether it's I don't know, you guys probably don't know. But there clearly are things in the rock that are metals that are being liberated every moment that we're doing what we're doing. And so does that make us a metal mine? We're not after, we're after something that maybe is called a non metal. But so I don't know. The other thing I can't get my mind around is, is it really sensible to think that let's just play a thought experiment. And so the green revolution continues apace. And you just heard about all the gargantuan amounts of copper, and lithium and all this stuff that is needed. If we actually found some of those super valuable minerals that was high on the list of what like what's needed for national green energy or national defense or something. And we had a law against metal mining, and we're but we're already mining there. Would it be economically rational for us not to also extract that? Because we're already doing whatever kind of quote unquote, damage that you're doing, going after the Kyanite. But all of a sudden, if we could actually be mining, extracting copper from the exact same ground that we're extracting the Kyanite from? That? I

mean, it seems like economic suicide, to say that oh, no, no, no, that's a metal you can't actually take that or, you know, just think about that for a minute. Like, it's just it's economic. Insanity. So even if I mean, I don't know, kyanite is a metal and non metal that you guys tell me, y'all are the ones getting ready to make the rule. So you've got to be pretty clear. And is the mineral that you're after? Or is it the mineral that's in the rock that you're blowing up? And even if they're No, even if it's the mineral that you're after is a non metal? And even if you don't have any metals at all in the rock that you're blowing up, but you move into an area that does is it actually sensible to restrict the ability to get a twofer, so to speak.

**Kapuscinski:** With regard to Mr. Dixon's discussion, what is the vision of your company? Is that Is it just to mine or is it the mine something specific but what's the vision?

**Dixon:** For 75 years, you know, we've been mining Kyanite and that's the vision. Okay, so we don't have any plans to mine anything else but...

**Kapuscinski:** It's a good answer. I don't mean to interrupt, but okay. My point is the purpose your organization's to mine mineral.

**Dixon:** It's to mine Kyanite. You tell me whether it's whether it's a metal or nonmetal? I don't I don't

**Kapuscinski:** Vison is to mine Kyanite so in this land that you just purchased, this land this expansion?

**Dixon:** I wouldn't say just, I mean, it's been done over the last 70 years we've accumulated lots of land...

**Kapuscinski:** You have the same vision or are you intending to do something different?

**Dixon:** No, we're not intending but we don't we also don't feel like it's rational to restrict to be restricted, if we're mining one mineral and another mineral is in the ore body, we're doing that now. Right? We don't just sell Kyanite we sell quartz sand because it's it's a byproduct. We tried to sell the iron, which is not very successful at selling that, but that's what that's a metal. We tried to sell the pyrite. That's an iron sulphide Is that is that a metal? I don't know.

**Kapuscinski:** My point is the main purpose that you're what you're doing is looking for kyanite, and you're processing and selling kyanite that's correct byproducts and you do some things with pride products, right? But your intention isnt to do alumina sulfate or silver

**Dixon:** Silicate well, that way that that is our core business. That's the name of the company. That's obviously what we've been doing. And yet we do sell the by products, we're always looking to be able to use more of the resource.

**Kapuscinski:** When you move into the future, is your future plan to stay in the current business? Or are you going to expand into specifically mining metals and metal process?

**Dixon:** We don't have any plans to do that? We don't have any reason to think that's possible. But if it became possible, it would be wonderful. Okay, from our perspective, right.

**Kapuscinski:** Thank you.

**Gooden:** Mr. Chairman. Mr. Dixon? Yes. Okay. You define yourself as a mineral company? Is that correct?

**Dixon:** I've always thought of this....

**Gooden:** Not always thought. You define yourself. You call yourself a mineral company?

**Dixon:** Well, I've never thought of it....

**Gooden:** Whats on your paper?

**Dixon:** So we've always said we are industrial, Kyanite is an industrial mineral. Okay. But metals or minerals, too, so that that doesn't exclude.

**Gooden:** And I've seen that I've seen that. I've looked up what kyanite is. I've been to the kyanite mine, ive toured Kyanite. All the way to the top where you can look out.

**Dixon:** Pretty up there.

**Gooden:** And it is very pretty. But what I'm saying is you define yourself as a mineral. And I'm looking at your paper it says mineral here. And when I've looked up kyanite, I've seen metal mineral.

**Dixon:** You've seen sorry, excuse me?

**Gooden:** I've seen metal I've seen both definitions. metal, metal and mineral. I'm asking you how you define yourself.

**Dixon:** I have always had this question has never become an issue until the last couple of weeks in my mind. But we I have always said we're an industrial mineral. Okay, as opposed to a metal like lead or copper or zinc. But it's, you tell me...

**Gooden:** You defined yourself. Okay. And slate. How do you define yourself?

**Young:** Heavy side construction material aggregate producer? We sell hardscapes? We crush stone.

**Gooden:** Okay, so is slate mineral? What is slate?

**Young:** It's a rock. It's a mineral.

**Gooden:** A rock and a mineral also. And that's what I'm trying to get that clarity. And I love slate. I have special slate items.

**Young:** I'm here because I love it.

**Gooden:** Okay, I've been out there. So I've got a huge quartz kyanite rock. Okay, that was given to me when I went up there. So I know the company. I know the company. I want to know how you define yourself. So as we work with it, we know if we're talking mineral, we're talking mineral mining, and how it affects those organizations within the county that are already in the county to that's all I want to know is how you define yourself.

**Shumaker:** So back to Mr. Dixon. Sorry. So all these conversations tie in together, because I think we're trying to get to a place where we're comfortable here. You know, we're here, then there's the state level, then there's the federal level. And, you know, they have people for this and right now, we don't have people you're able tonight. So when you say and your counterparts at Bosley talk about your designation by the state as metal, non metal and Department of Labor, you just recognize that you guys pull iron out as well. Does the State treat you any differently? For the two or you know, all

**Dixon:** As far as I know. No. And I think that's what they're saying is the state doesn't view there being a difference between metal and non metal.

**Shumaker:** And that's what concerns me is at a local level, trying to define what those are. So I just wanted some clarification on how the state treats you.

**Dixon:** Yeah, I mean, of course, I'm deeply interested in your definition of that.

**Young:** Federal Government and the State really just just splits between what is coal and what is metal non metal. Okay,

**Shumaker:** so when they come out to your plant and to Mr. Dixon's plant they don't they They'll say, let me see this and let me sell the metal you pulled out separately, there is no separate paperwork for that?

**Young:** No ma'am.

**Lanham:** That's a point that we're that we're trying to make is metal, non metal is synonymous with one another. There's, there's not any difference in how the regulator's deal with those



operations. Again, you know, Mr. Dixon is if he's selling off the iron out of his plant, does that make him now a metal mine? Mean iron clearly is a metal, Kyanite is a mineral. So what happened? So that's the caution that we're advising you of, before you start deciding to split mineral metal from mineral. It's not a clear, divisive split. It's not one that is recognized by any regulatory agency. So trying to figure that would be, it'd be really hard. Eric, am I on point with that? So, you know, Eric's been teaching mining engineering for I don't know how long and, and, you know, if Virginia Tech's mining engineering school, can't clearly define metal from mineral, then nobody can.

**Kapuscinski:** With regard to what you're saying. And I respect that question is, if you were in the business of providing iron, you know, mining and processing iron, versus mining and processing a mineral? All right, would the state or the federal government get involved in the processing regulations with regard to those two different materials? I mean, if you sell iron ore, or are you forced to do something regulatory wise, different than you do when you when you process as an example, kyanite.

**Dixon:** Not that I know of no.

**Kapuscinski:** Iron is a natural byproduct of what you do, you accumulate it and then you just sell it in bulk.

**Dixon:** Right, right. That iron is separated, gonna be separated out whether we sell it or not. Okay, so it's just it's just a process.

**Kapuscinski:** There's no difference in your process. So if if I were looking at somebody who specifically mined iron, iron or would there obviously that's not a that's not a byproduct. It's iron ore that they're after that's their mission. Would their regulations differ? Or is it under the state? Would it be the same regulations?

**Lanham:** They would be the same. We have you guys have invited folks from the Department of Energy's metal mining that might be better suited to answer that. They are the state regulatory agency.

**Bickford:** Do yall want to come up and address that for us, please?

**Lanham:** These guys are the law.

**Kapuscinski:** That's good. It's good.

**Paul Saunders:** Good evening, I'm sorry. I said my name is Paul Saunders. I'm with the Virginia Department of Energy's mineral mining program. We regulate minerals and minerals the discussion that you're having is Kyanite a mineral, is it a metal, both of them are minerals, so they basically fall under the same regulatory review program that we would not treat an iron mine any differently than we've been treating kyanite mine.

**Kapuscinski:** Okay, so I'm sorry. So for talking about metallic ferrous, minerals, gold or economic minerals, would they be regulated differently?

**Saunders:** All the regulations are the same.

**Kapuscinski:** They're all the same?

**Saunders:** Yes.

**Kapuscinski:** Okay.

**Bickford:** Thank you, sir. Any other questions? Yes, go ahead.

**Dorrier:** We're speaking of total mining and we're looking at contamination or all of the operations. How do you how do you project contamination? Were looking at Gold and I'm seeing that gold is you using cyanide with gold or how do you guys work with contamination products or anything like that?

**Young:** Are you asking about specific chemicals that we bring on site.

**Dorrier:** Right? Yeah.

**Young:** So we, we have certain chemicals that we use, you know, anything from hydraulic oil, you know, where we have Material Safety Data Sheets, if there's a spill or we have an action plan in place, if there is and then we subcontract some of the blasting that's done where there's ammonium nitrate or Emulex brought into the site to, to explode, detonate and move the material out from the wall. And that chemical is regulated by that contractor. We, most of the time, it's ammonium nitrate, and it's gypsum powder. It's a it's a we don't we don't keep it on hand, really. And we it's not part of the process other than the explosion itself to get the rock out for the for the crushing and thawing milling process. We have a list of chemicals that we have on site that are contained. And you know, and some bulk quantities and it's like diesel fuel oil for some of the motors and crushers and things.

**Lanham:** For your large volume chemicals like diesel fuel, you're required from deq, I believe to get a permit for the tanks correct. So DEQ comes in inspects your tank. So Virginia Energy Reviews your plan when you when you go to apply for the permit. Your plan is reviewed by the DMM, the mineral mining folks at Virginia energy, and then DEQ checks and inspects your tanks and makes you renew your permits every so often for those tanks. And with that, you've got to have spilled containments and things like that. The aggregate producers, which I know best, that's probably the extent of the volume of the chemicals that they use in any bulk is diesel fuel hydraulic fuel. The blasting components most don't store on site anymore. Most use a contract blaster that brings them in, blow them in the hole and blast that day. So they're not on

site for many more than a few hours. So I'm not familiar with that. Can't speak to it. Dr. Westman, did you have any?

**Westman:** Nothing to add?

**Gooden:** Mr. Chairman. On your Material Safety Data Sheets, you carry them? Do you require your subcontractors to have them? on everything that you have there?

**Young:** Yes.

**Gooden:** I'm asking, Okay, let me say this. I'm a nurse. I know Material Safety Data Sheets I them up close and personal thank you. That's why I'm asking you, you may have them. But do you require your subcontractors to.

**Young:** They're not in physical form. Everything's now kind of gone digitally. So there has to be you can scan a QR code and you can get the instant readout of the danger that that material could possess to you if on skin, inhaled or whatever. So, yes, it's required that anybody brings anything that's considered toxic, they have to have provide the material safety data information with it.

**Lanham:** And that is that is the MTA federal law. Matter of fact, one of our members received a citation for having a spray can of deodorant in the bathroom. I'm not joking.

**Allen:** Well, I have a few things to say, Well, if you ride down to Arvonnia you can find a whole lot of homes that have roofs, slate roofs, slate roofs, on pile on it used to be I know it's changed a little bit. You know, the mining part. In my part, my thoughts was not to put mining into what we're going to take away from the county. I know we got gold mining that we're talking about, and then to kind of change it over to a metal mining. So yalls mining, yalls mining and gold mining and metal mining. What would be different on gold mining and metal mining, that we could stop or slow down or get them where they wouldn't be bad for the county. What can we do different not to hurt nobody that we already got? To me, I don't want to put nothing about mining. Because I don't want to take away from what we already have. But I want to figure out some kind of chemical, or is it something else, I don't have to be chemical. They're just whatever, what whatever will help us. And I just want your opinion on it.

**Lanham:** The special use permit.

**Allen:** So just what you saying is to make sure that we have no zoning that its in the by right for mining, to put it into where you have SUP for mining, and then we can stop or get rid of them.

**Lanham:** You have that you have that now. And, you know, you know, the fear to me, and I would have this fear as well is the cyanide, and that that whole process, and Dr. Westman explained how they build those leachate ponds and all of that, I mean, they're probably built stricter than a landfill, sanitary landfill is built. Do they fail? Yes, once in a while one will, one will fail. But there's other ways and I wish the goldmine gentleman, Goldmine gentleman was

still here, because there are other ways to process gold other than then lychee. You know, if you pit a big enough load, you can separate it mechanically with a sluice, something like that. And I think there's some other chemicals that are starting to use that are less hazardous than cyanide. So, you know, again, the special use permit is your ability to look at the gold mine, if it's going to be a gold mine, or an aggregate mine or a Kyanite mine or copper mine, to look at that individual mine and say, yep, we like what you have planned here, you're going to use no cyanide, you're going to, you know this, and you're going to that we like that. So we'll approve it under these conditions. If you don't like what they're proposing, you said, we're not going to give you the permit here.

**Dixon:** So it's metal or nonmetal. You have that power. To take a look at the totality of the situation, decide whether you think the process is appropriate, the chemicals \*inaudible\* going to stands behind. Honorable one, forget whether it's metal or nonmetal, that doesn't matter. What matters is the end of what's being mined, how it's being mined, what the ability \*inaudible\* of the people that's, and because at the end of the day, that's really what matters.

**Lanham:** An irresponsible aggregate, mine can cause extreme environmental damage. I don't know how much human damage that they could do. But, but you know it but an irresponsible one, you know, that doesn't treat their water correctly and doesn't, you know, treat their air correctly, is going to be an eyesore and an environmental disaster. Okay. So mining can be done responsibly, mining is done responsibly every day, across this country. Dr. Westman pointed out if it's not going to be done here. With regulatory oversight, it's going to be done somewhere else. With children. There's a there's a tick tock video or reels video that shows a cobalt mine in I don't know where there there's 15,000 People in this mine with picks and shovels digging up baskets of cobalt, not an ounce of sediment control not an ounce of safety anywhere people die in that mine every day. So if we're not going to have responsible mining here, it's going to be done irresponsible elsewhere. So that that's just kind of our two cents worth here that that we can offer you know buckingham again Buckingham County is blessed with lots of good minerals here that will be important for the future of society will be important for the environmental future. In society, so

**Dixon:** We can't You can't predict right now what will be the like save the world mineral 30 years from now 40 years from now? Why like saw off 80% of the of the potential right now, because you're trying to specifically somebody's pissed off about one certain type of processing of gold mining. And there's the solution to that to say no metal mining, full stop, hundreds and hundreds of minerals, many of which could save the world, so to speak. And God knows do what economically beneficial for the county. Anyway, you have the power right now, to take a case by case basis, not only on metals, but also on non metals. You've got the power to do that. Just use that.

**Lanham:** 30 years ago, lithium mines were probably sitting idle. Now we don't have enough of them. Honestly. Yeah. So you know, don't pigeonhole the future of the county in the future of society. And as we see with Kyanite don't pigeonhole the future of the global market in some products.

**Kapuscinski:** Yes, with regard to regulations, or all these minds, particularly those around Virginia, are you requiring groundwater monitoring or ground gas monitoring? I mean, is there is that what is occurring now?

**Saunders:** If the mining is conducted below the water table, groundwater assessments are required.

**Kapuscinski:** And so you're asking people to put in these wells around monitoring wells,

**Saunders:** generally speaking, yes. A lot depends on the depth of the mining, you know, we have a lot of shallow sand mining distances and that kind of thing, before you get into actual requirements for wells and those kinds of things. For mines, you generally cannot do a study without that kind of monitor.

**Allen:** How deep is that you talking about?

**Saunders:** How deep is a deeper mines?

**Allen:** How deep is it to need a well?

**Saunders:** Typically, your quarries are going to get you know, 100 200 300 feet deep, obviously there's own a depression there becomes much wider in groundwater flows are affected and that much greater distance away from the mining activity. If you've got a very shallow 20 foot sand excavation right there, the you're going to have a very small Zone of depression right there. So if you don't have any wells within a couple 1000 feet, you don't have a problem. And this is groundwater quantity, net groundwater quality issues. Once again, you know, there's no chemicals involved in the separation process and you're generally more of a groundwater quantity issue than a ground quality issue.

**Kapuscinski:** So I understand that, you know, people are always concerned with cyanide and some of these other TBEs and example. I don't know. I mean, how do you how do you address the mine acid issue?

**Saunders:** Talking about acid bearing materials? Generally speaking, you know, they're gonna have to reclaim in a manner that encapsulates that material so you don't get you know, long term acid mine drainage issues at at reclamation time.

**Kapuscinski:** So are you reclamation so are you monitor Are you regulating? Let's say they bring up pyrite and oxidizes and all sudden you got sulfuric acid, so you got a mining acid is that being monitored by the state?

**Saunders:** That's being monitored mainly in the out flows, which would come under DEQ's water regulations.



**Kapuscinski:** So they have a DEQ regulation they have to follow? Okay, thank you.

**Dixon:** Yeah, so there's pyrites in the in the rock and on Willis mountain. And when you liberate those, you create, you know, the opportunity for the condition is a low pH, water runoff. And we go through all kinds of rigmarole to neutralize that before it leaves the property. And then I don't know John, John would know better than I do, but there's probably five or 10, maybe even 15 places that we monitor weekly to make sure that the pH is brought back up to something approximating neutral before release.

**Kapuscinski:** Okay. All right. Thank you.

**Lanham:** Yeah, the storm water is permit is designed by a civil engineer. And it's approved by mineral mining. Before you can get your permit to operate a quarry, then that permit is administered through DEQ. And you've got to follow all the DEQ regulations with that permit for your storm water and your runoff.

**Kapuscinski:** to regulate regulation, again, whatever areas I mean, with regard to the some of the issues that you're coming into, I don't I mean, particularly as it relates to cyanide slurry ponds, i Are you finding, it seems to me if that's a carrier of the metal, you're gonna want to capture as much of that as you can. I can't imagine.

**Saunders:** We have no cyanide slurry ponds.

**Kapuscinski:** So I mean, they go into these. I'm sorry, again.

**Saunders:** I said we have no cyanide slurry ponds in the state. We have holding ponds.

**Kapuscinski:** All right. So I can't imagine anybody would want to release it since that's where the metals are. Right. So they'd want to reclaim that cyanide. Correct. Is that how it works?

**Westman:** Yeah, yeah. I mean, it was the heap leaching for the gold, right? Yes, that's right. You put the liner down. And then you drink. Sprinkle the cyanide over it, and you collect that because that's where the gold is. So yeah, it's very Yeah, you don't that's where the value is.

**Kapuscinski:** Right. And I'd imagine the cyanide is pretty expensive anyway, so you probably want to use it. So really isn't the larger problem the mining acid?

**Westman:** The acid mine drainage? Yeah, the oxidation of the fool's gold? That's right. Yeah. Okay.

**Gooden:** I just missed a step somewhere. Because you were asking about cyanide slurry ponds, and he said he didn't have any...you meant holding ponds. Okay, monitoring, holding ponds. But you just said you had no cyanide.

**Lanham:** There's no cyanide being used in Virginia.

**Gooden:** The discussion went on is it they were talking about cyanide that's why I said I missed a step.

**Lanham:** He was talking about sediment ponds.

**Gooden:** Sediment not cyanide. Okay. I've missed that. Because I'm taking notes and I just want to make sure we're talking sediment. Yeah, we're talking to holding ponds, the holding, but there are no cyanide ponds.

**Westman:** Right. And I was I was saying us if there were to be cyanide, or you know, if you know what they do in Nevada, where they do have cyanide, they want to make sure that they collect it. I was not implying that there are any here in Virginia. That's a that's I was not implying that there are any here in Virginia?

**Gooden:** No, but it just sounded like you were discussing cyanide ponds right after he said there were none. That's all I just wanted to clarify that.

**Dorrier:** Is cyanide banned in Virginia. Again, Paul?

**Saunders:** Not that I'm aware of. Okay. Bill, I think that came up and in the bill was pulled.

**Dorrier:** Because when we first got into gold mining process, it was told us that it was banned. But now I'm hearing it's maybe not banned.

**Saunders:** I said there was a bill came up our lease was discussed in this assembly session right there, but it was withdrawn.

**Bickford:** Any other question from commissioners?

**Lanham:** Again, we think that we thank the planning commission very much for, for letting us come address you hopefully, you found our information beneficial and useful. And in, you know, you guys have a big decision to make here. That's, that's important to the residence of the county and, and great responsibility. So we greatly appreciate you guys wanting to get all the information that you can. So anything else that we can provide Nicci has my contact information. She has the PowerPoint from Dr. Westman, so she can share that with you. And again, if any of you have a question or going out on a limb, but if anybody wants to visit a mine site that hasn't been in one, let us know we can certainly arrange a tour for you one of our members. Easy enough so that you can see what we do and how we do it.

**Bickford:** Rob, I'd like to thank you on behalf of the commission. Appreciate you taking the step to contact us and assembling the experts here and like to thank every individual that took time to

come here and speak. You really gave us some real important information. I really appreciate that. Thank you very much, as well as officials. That brings us to the Commission matters and concerns. We had tried to schedule another work session. I know what is April the 10th? We have the comp plan, correct? And we have discussed the following what I've forgotten now I should have wrote it down.

**Edmondston:** Wednesday the 19<sup>th</sup> the board meeting is the 17<sup>th</sup>. We talked about Wednesday.

**Bickford:** All right. What I'd like to do is ask the commission we have a work session scheduled for April the 10th. And that's the comp plan the introduction. We discussed the 19<sup>th</sup> Wednesday, it'd be at six o'clock, if you want him to have a another work session? So I'm asking the commission or favor, some discussion, and then we'll take a vote on it and see if it's enough to want to do that. I'll open it up to discussion. All right.

**Kapuscinski:** I don't know about the rest. But I got to tell you, I think there's still a lot of information I'm lacking before I can make any kind of decision.

**Bickford:** Well, we got a lot tonight, but there's still quite a bit more.

**Kapuscinski:** In addition, I think we had some people, we had the proponents, but we had some opponents. I'd like to hear some of their comments.

**Bickford:** Well, I got a late email, and I was going to talk to one or ask her to if shed be willing to give a summary of her position at at our next work session, maybe 20 minutes if thats satisfactory.

**Kapuscinski:** We have a visitor here too. As a matter of fact, who's I, if I might just ask, Who have you got here? Heidi? Whos?

Bickford: I'll talk to them. Right now we need to find out whether we are going to schedule this work session. If the committee wants to do that.

**Allen:** I make a motion to it.

**Dorrier:** Second.

**Bickford:** Motion and a second, any further discussion? All in favor? That do that on Wednesday, April 19 Six o'clock here? Raise your right hand. Okay, we've scheduled for that. All right. Any other commissioners have anything you need to bring up?

**Gooden:** We went to the land use conference. And along with that, with this this discussion, I would like to say debrief or have a discussion because five individuals went and we may have taken away five different things from that conference. And so I think we need to discuss what we

brought back from the conference. So I'd like to see a portion of that time used to at least present, what we brought back because it may be helpful to the rest of the planning commission.

**Bickford:** Why don't the five individuals that went to the training, they prepare just a quick little summary of what they feel like they need to share with the committee. And we'll do it before the end of that work session.

**Gooden:** All right. Thank you.

**Bickford:** All right. Any other commission? If not, do I have a motion to adjourn the work session?

**Kapuscinski:** I move.

**Allen:** Second.

**Bickford:** I have a motion and a second. All right. All in favor, raise your right hand. We are adjourned. Thank you.

**Commissioner Kapuscinski moved, Supervisor Allen seconded, and was unanimously carried by the Commission to adjourn the meeting.**

There being no further business, Chairman Bickford declared the meeting adjourned.

ATTEST:

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Nicci Edmondston  
Zoning Administrator

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John Bickford  
Chairman