STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

December 3, 2018 - 1:00 p.m. DELIBERATIONS 49 Donovan Street Concord, New Hampshire DAY 3

{Electronically filed with SEC 12-18-18}

SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-04 IN RE:

Application of Public Service of New Hampshire

d/b/a Eversource

Energy for Certificate of Site and Facility

(Deliberations)

PRESENT FOR SUBCOMMITTEE/SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:

Patricia Weathersby Public Member (Presiding Officer)

David Shulock, Esq. Dir. Elizabeth Muzzey Charles Schmidt, Admin. Charles Schmidt, Admin.

Dep. Dir. Christopher Way

DIV. Of Hist. Resources

Dept. of Transportation

Div. of Economic Dev. Dir. Michael Fitzgerald Susan Duprey, Esq.

Public Utilities Comm. Div. of Hist. Resources Dept. of Env. Services Public Member

ALSO PRESENT FOR THE SEC:

Michael J. Iacopino, Esq. Counsel for SEC Counsel for SEC Iryna Dore, Esq. (Brennan, Lenehan, Iacopino & Hickey)

Pamela G. Monroe, SEC Administrator

(No Appearances Taken)

COURT REPORTER: Cynthia Foster, LCR No. 14

INDEX

WATER QUALITY

Summary of permit conditions by

Summary of permit conditions by	
Mr. Fitzgerald	3
HDD versus Jet Plow	44
Concerns of Intervenors summarized by Mr. Way	71
Independent Environmental Monitors	87
Nitrogen	97
Cable removal	104
Jet Plow Trial Run	121
Requirement that plans that are developed if not already provided to the SEC as part of its process, if they are to be developed after the certificate is issued, if a certificate is issued, will be, a copy will be provided to the SEC	155

PROCEEDINGS

(Hearing resumed at 1:00 p.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Good afternoon, everyone. Today we are going to continue on with our deliberations. First topic of the day will be water quality, and Mr. Fitzgerald will lead us off.

MR. FITZGERALD: Good afternoon. So I thought I would start out with the specific requirements that the Committee has to take up, first of which is RSA 162-H:16(IV)(c), that the site and facility will not have an unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics, historic sites, air and water quality, the natural environment and public health and safety.

Then under our SEC rules, the Site 301.03(d) requires that each Application include information about other required applications and permits. Number 1, identification of all other federal and state government agencies having permitting or other regulatory authority under federal or state law to regulate any aspect of construction or operation of proposed facility.

Number 2, documentation which demonstrates compliance with the application requirements of all such agencies.

And then under rule Site 301.07, effects on environment, each Application shall include information including the applications and permits filed pursuant to 301.03(d) which I just read. Information including the applications and permits filed pursuant to Rule 301.03(d) regarding issues of -- that was air. Issues of water quality. Again.

And C, information regarding the natural environment including, and then there are six subsets which I'm not going to read. They're rather lengthy. But again, that is Site 301.07(c)1 through 7 which are the specific information required regarding the effects on environment, and that includes rare plants, rare natural communities, significant wildlife species, critical wildlife habitat and significant resources affected, assessment of potential impacts of construction on significant wildlife species, rare plants, rare natural communities.

5, description of measures planned to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential adverse effects; and 6, description of the status of the Applicant's discussions with the New Hampshire Department of Fish & Game, New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau, Fire & Wildlife and other federal and state agencies.

Again, those are all the environmental aspects, but these are, I believe those are the statutes and rules that we're required to follow up on.

And I thought that I would give an overview, I would go over the state agency permits that are required and provide a little bit of information on the status of those, and then dive into the -- many of those are incorporated into one permit with New Hampshire DES. So there's several permits: Alteration of Terrain, there's Wetlands, Shoreland, et cetera. Those are all incorporated into one final permit from DES which was issued last February, and there have been some revisions to that as well.

And then go into the specific water quality issues, and Chris and I have divided this up. I

will outline the Application and the areas that relative to water quality that we need to consider. And Chris, there were significant concerns raised by the Town of Durham's panel and Chris has reviewed those. I will note that their concerns, they were able to meet with DES, their concerns were addressed by DES, and so a lot of the issues have been at least presented to DES and considered for possible inclusion in the requirements.

Also I would note that there are stipulations in Exhibit 193, commencing on page 6, 22 to 31. Proposed requirements. And there are stipulated facts between the Counsel for the Public and the Applicant.

I'd like to know the Committee's pleasure, if it would be helpful to review those up front possibly so that we have a context for things that have been pretty well resolved between the Applicant and Counsel for the Public. I think that was helpful in going through historic sites and aesthetics was to understand those things that had already been stipulated. So does that meet with the Committee's pleasure?

Okay. We'll start there. So again, the stipulations are Exhibit 193, and there's also a set of stipulated facts -- I'm not sure. I didn't have a chance to prepare notes. I had a printed document. But starting with Stipulated Facts and Proposed Conditions document dated August 15th, I'm not sure of the exhibit number off the top of my head. I don't know if anybody has that.

MR. IACOPINO: 184.

MR. FITZGERALD: 184. Exhibit 184. And beginning on page 3, real page 3, not electronic. There's a section entitled Water Quality.

Starting with number 18, February 28th,
NHDES issued a decision on the parts of the
Application that relate to permitting to its
permitting or regulatory authority relative to a
Wetland permit, Alteration of Terrain, 401 Water
Quality Certificate and a Shoreland permit. New
Hampshire DES recommends approval of the
Application with the conditions that are
enclosed on the February 28th. We'll get into
that later. There's 72 conditions that are part

of that February 28th decision.

- 19. The Applicant has entered into a signed MOU with the Darius Frink Farm for Conservation Easement Improvements dated September 27th, 2016. The Applicant agrees to comply with all conditions of that MOU executed with the Rockingham County Conservation
- 20. Applicant has entered into a signed MOU that includes Soil and Groundwater Management Plan for underground construction on the Darius Frink Farm in Newington. Applicant agrees to comply with all conditions of the MOU again.
- 21. The Applicant has developed a Draft
 Revised Soil and Groundwater Management Plan for
 the Newington area provided to the SEC on July
 27, 2018, to manage groundwater during
 construction and in the vicinity of Pease Air
 Force base, former Pease Air Force base as it
 may be potentially impacted by perfluorinated
 compounds, PFCs.
- 22. Permanent direct wetland impacts are below the NHDES threshold for mitigation, 10,000

1 square feet of permanent wetland impact. 2 Secondary impacts due to tree removal exceed that number and result in the need for federal 3 compensatory wetland mitigation. In accordance 4 5 with applicable US Army Corps of Engineers 6 regulation and guidance, mitigation is proposed -- am I going too fast? 7 COURT REPORTER: Little bit. 8 9 MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry. Thank 10 COURT REPORTER: That's all right. 11 you. 12 MR. FITZGERALD: Therefore, in accordance 13 with the applicable US Army Corps of Engineers 14 regulations and guidance, mitigation is proposed for direct and secondary project impacts to 15 16 wetlands and impacts to stream buffers. 17 Mitigation ratios were applied to these 18 anticipated impacts in accordance with the New 19 England Army Corps of Engineer mitigation 20 quidance document and in coordination with the 21 USACE and NHDES. 22 23. Applicant has submitted a Revised 23 Environmental Monitoring Plan for Little Bay.

On September 15th, 2017, prior to construction

24

1 the Applicant will receive final approval from 2 DES on that plan and the plan will assess water 3 quality during construction, postconstruction, topography and benthic invertebrates. 4 5 The Applicant has conducted sediment 6 testing that indicates all parameters tested are below regulatory risk thresholds with the 7 exception of Arsenic which is a common naturally 8 9 occurring element in New Hampshire bedrock. 10 And 25. The Applicant has submitted a 11 Cable Removal Plan to NHDES dated June 30th, 12 2017. The Applicant will comply with all proposed environmental avoidance, minimization 13 14 and mitigation measures as described in that plan including potential debris mitigation and 15 16 remedial debris recovery and using pollution 17 prevention measures. All existing cable removed 18 from the seabed will be disposed of in 19 accordance with applicable laws. 20 So those are the stipulated facts included 21 in that Exhibit 184. And then moving on, does 22 anybody have any questions on those? 23 (No verbal response) 24 Moving on, there's a set MR. FITZGERALD:

of stipulated conditions in a document dated, I believe that's Exhibit 193 dated 9/17. Wait a minute. I'm not sure if that's the exhibit number or not.

DIR. MUZZEY: It is.

MR. FITZGERALD: And condition number 8 is that the Applicant shall file with the SEC a copy of all Best Management Practices to be utilized for the Project for all construction activity to the extent they have not already provided, including without limitation BMPs for entering and exiting the right-of-way, sweeping paved roads at access points, BMPs relating to Applicant's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, BMPs for specific locations such as steep slopes and near water bodies, and BMPs for submarine and shoreland cable installation. And during construction the Applicant shall adhere to all BMPs consistent with all state and federal permit requirements.

Then beginning on page 4, I'm not sure of the electronic page, but the Environmental conditions, proposed conditions are starting with number 22, the Applicant shall comply with

all NHDES permit conditions issued in the Final Decision, February 28th, 2018, as modified by correspondence from DES August 31, 2018.

Chairwoman, Attorney Iacopino, do we need to have any discussion with regard to -- there's been substantial motions and correspondence with regards to that DES, and I believe an order was issued to that, for that August 31st DES document. Do we need to have any discussion on that or is that settled?

MR. IACOPINO: The Presiding Officer who is in charge under the statute of making procedural orders did in fact issue an order so I think the Committee is bound by that order.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. All right. Anyone need further information on that?

(No verbal response)

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Proposed conditions, number 23. Further ordered that pursuant to the Alteration of Terrain Permit condition 8, Applicant shall complete and comply with the requirements of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention plan and the United States Environmental Protection Agency National

Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Construction General Permit before beginning construction.

Number 24, the Applicant shall implement measures to avoid and minimize to the extent possible any potential water quality impacts including sedimentation and erosion controls, and the Applicant shall implement all applicable Best Management Practices prior to commencing construction of the Project.

25, and please feel free to stop me if you have questions about any of this. The Applicant shall use independent environmental monitors to oversee the construction of the Project and to work with contractors to implement appropriate BMPs to avoid or minimize environmental impact. Shall also use independent DES-approved environmental monitors to oversee work in Little Bay.

Number 26. Once construction begins, the Applicant shall weekly file with the DES and a copy to SEC a copy of all Weekly Compliance Monitoring Reports by all construction and environmental monitors. SEC shall post said

reports on its website. The SEC or any state agency to which the SEC delegates authority shall have continuing jurisdiction to address any violations of these conditions.

We did have some discussion last week relative to the fact that the state agencies still retain all of their enforcement, compliance and enforcement authorities and can address any problems or issues that are brought to their attention through their normal enforcement measures.

So following remediation of any such violation, the Applicant shall file with the NHDES and copy to SEC a report of remediation and the SEC shall post said reports.

- 27. Applicant shall restore any disturbed soils, wetland and upland, to a stabilized condition to prevent permanent erosion impacts.
- 28. The Applicant shall obtain DES approval of a revised Soil and Groundwater Management plan for the Newington area to manage groundwater during construction within the vicinity of the former Pease Air Force base that is potentially impacted by PFCs and other

contaminants, a draft of which was provided to the SEC on July 27, 2018. The Applicant shall comply with all conditions of the Final Soil and Groundwater Management Permit for the Town of Newington.

29. Further ordered the Applicant shall use the State's Aquatic Resource Mitigation Calculator to determine the final amount of mitigation money necessary to comply with the in-lieu fee program and shall make sure that the required Application to the ARM found prior to the commencement of, shall make the required payment to the ARM fund prior to commencement of construction.

And last, number 30, ordered the Applicant shall comply with all vegetation management BMPs and TOY, time of year, restrictions established by the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau and as described in Best Management Practices and Construction Plan for Protected Wildlife and Plants dated September 15th, 2017.

So that is a list of all of the Stipulated Facts and Proposed Conditions relative to perhaps a little larger than just water quality

but relative to the DES permits.

MS. DUPREY: I just wondered about 31. Is that one that you're going to cite later?

MR. FITZGERALD: Did I miss one? Sorry.

MS. DUPREY: I can read it if you want.

Further ordered that the Applicant shall comply with Best Management Practices and Time of Year restrictions approved to by the New Hampshire

Fish & Game Department to avoid and minimize potential impacts to rare, threatened and endangered wildlife species and rare plants as described in Best Management Practices and Construction Plan for Protected Wildlife and Plants dated September 15th, 2017.

MR. FITZGERALD: As I mentioned -- thank you very much. As I mentioned, some of these are going to natural environment so I'm primarily dealing with water now but I did want to address all of the things that have been stipulated about the environmental conditions. That's certainly relevant.

MR. SCHMIDT: I have a quick question. On paragraph 8 it says that the BMPs will be submitted to the SEC. Is that intended as an

approval process or will they be submitted to DES for approval?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. FITZGERALD: The Applicant shall file with the New Hampshire SEC a copy of all BMPs to be utilized for all construction activity. And then lists several BMPs. I think the intent here is to overall cover the BMPs being submitted to the SEC, but I think several of them are addressed individually in conditions, in other conditions as well. So I think all 8 is saying is these must be submitted. It just seems to be an overall list. And then during construction the Applicant shall adhere to the BMPs consistent with all state and federal permit requirements. I think it's just a very general statement that there are a number of The applicant shall provide them all to the SEC and they shall comply with them all and then as needed specifically they're addressed in other conditions. Certain ones.

MR. SCHMIDT: So is it the intent that DES will approve all the BMPs?

MR. FITZGERALD: That's my understanding is that they will be submitted to DES, those that,

1	you know, are relevant to the DES permit in the
2	72 conditions that DES imposes would be
3	submitted for approval to DES. I believe
4	there's been some concerns raised that all of
5	that is not final. There was some testimony and
6	it's my understanding that SEC can delegate that
7	authority to DES to approve those plans and make
8	sure that they are received and approve them on
9	behalf of the SEC so that will need to be
10	addressed in our conditions if they're not
11	finalized by the time we finish our
12	deliberations.
13	MR. SCHMIDT: Thank you.
14	MR. FITZGERALD: Any other questions with
15	regards to facts and conditions.
16	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I have one
17	question concerning number 29. The ARM fund.
18	MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.
19	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I know that
20	the Applicant has already agreed to provide
21	close to \$350 million to that fund.
22	MR. FITZGERALD: Thousand.
23	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Thank you.
24	They almost had a heart attack.

1 MR. FITZGERALD: He's clutching his heart. 2 MR. SHULOCK: Everyone's awake now. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: To the ARM fund. 4 5 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 6 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So it sounds like this says they still need to calculate 7 based on what -- can you explain that in 8 9 relation to the Applicant's commitment if you 10 can or maybe this is something you were planning to talk about later. 11 12 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I don't have a lot of expertise in this area, but my understanding 13 14 is that that would, that if any conditions change, if any of the permit conditions change 15 16 or the amount of wetland or anything like that, 17 that that calculation may have to be revisited. 18 Is that --19 MR. WAY: That's my understanding. It's a 20 little bit flexible depending on what's 21 encountered up and to during construction. 22 might change the amount of the ARM fund, so, for 23 example, if there's more wetlands that were

encountered or something to occur on the DES

24

1 end, that might affect the amount that would 2 give them the ability to revise that amount as well. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So what's 4 5 coming to my mind is concrete mattresses could 6 be more or less than what they're estimating, 7 they would then recalculate the impact and that could cause that number to go up or down. 8 9 MR. FITZGERALD: I believe any impact to 10 wetlands that is substantially different than 11 what has been permitted or applied for would be. 12 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Thank you for the clarification. 13 14 MS. DUPREY: I can't remember which one of 15 these had a 10,000 square foot number for the 16 Army Corps. 17 MR. FITZGERALD: I believe the 10,000 18 square foot was possibly the DES limit for --19 MS. DUPREY: Impact to? Impacts. I believe 20 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 21 that was in --22 MS. DUPREY: 184. 23 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 24 That seemed directed at the MS. DUPREY:

concrete mattresses in large part. Is that true?

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I think it's, it's number 22 on page 4 of that document. Real page 4. Permanent direct wetland impacts are below the NHDES threshold for mitigation, 10,000 square feet. Secondary impacts are above and therefore other requirements come into, therefore in accordance with the Army Corps regulations mitigation is proposed for direct and secondary impacts, mitigation ratios were applied to these anticipated impacts. So.

MS. DUPREY: Okay. So since the secondary exceeded their minimum number, does that mean that if the concrete mattresses get bigger than the 8,000 square feet that are or whatever, 8,000-plus square feet that are projected today that this mitigation will take care of that?

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I think concrete mattresses are a particular issue, and it's my understanding that the DES permit permitted a maximum amount of, I think it was on the order of 8,600 and something square feet of concrete mattresses. And that was at DES's

recommendation in order to ensure that they did not have to come back and revise the permit in order, in other words, they asked the Applicant to tell them what their maximum estimate of, so I think this number 22 applies to all wetlands, not just the concrete mattresses. But my understanding is that if the 8600 changes that they would have to go back and revise their permit. The original estimate I think was on the order of 5,000 square feet and DES asked them to give them sort of their high end worst case estimate in order to avoid having to come back and revise the permit for that situation. So I think that's covered by two pieces.

MS. DUPREY: Thank you.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. So that, I will start with discussion of the various state permits, some of which are water quality related, some of which are not, but for instance, the Alteration of Terrain is intended to protect groundwater so to some degree they're all incorporated.

I did want to bring up three or four quick issues that we ought to keep in our mind during

these deliberations that we don't necessarily have to talk about right now, but I just wanted you to bear them in mind as we go through the deliberations.

I think last week we had some discussion relative to the undergrounding the lines near the Pickering Farm and whether or not that would constitute a significant change to the Project and whether if we were to order undergrounding that that would actually constitute a different Project and we would have to deny the certificate for this Project first. In other words, we were not going to consider that as an alternative for this Project.

I think the same sort of logic applies for the HDD versus jet plowing, but I wanted to get a sense of the Committee, either now or when we get to that section, but it seems to me that DES did not put any particular conditions and they had a supplemental recommendation that there be an evaluation of HDD versus jet plow. That was conducted, we received significant information, reports and testimony on that, and it was concluded that that was not a viable option.

However, it certainly seemed to me during the testimony that I, when I heard that there would be significant information that is not before us now relative to impacts on either end, you know, and we don't have any engineering plans or any things other than a comparison report to support HDD.

So I think the same situation would apply as I mentioned with the Pickering Farm, but I'd like you to think about, and we can discuss now or later, but it seems to me that if that were the case that we felt that more attention needed to be paid to an HDD option that we'd be basically considering a different Project and we would need to deny this Application and tell them to come back and do that.

MR. WAY: I guess I was just wondering what the pleasure was going to be? Do we talk about that now or do we talk about that later. And the reason I bring that up is when you look at a lot of the testimony, that comes up later in the discussion. Part of it is based on the idea that there's an alternative that might offset some of the problems proposed or assumed to be

inherent in the jet plow process. So we can talk about it now or we can talk about it later, but at some point we have to address whether HDD is still an alternative on the table or is it something that we remove.

MR. FITZGERALD: I just want to reiterate that the HDD versus jet plow study and the trial run were only recommendations of DES. They were not specific requirements. So to the extent, it seems to me that that's information that is supportive of the Application for this Project but not necessarily information that would allow us to look at different project.

presidence of that right now it's premature to rule HDD out in that I think we should have a discussion about it and determine whether or not we have enough facts in evidence that would allow us to require HDD as an alternative. Or if we don't, then we can rule that out at that time. I think that probably we want to explore that a little bit more than just decide right now.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I just want to note

that at least in my mind, the discussion first needs to be is HDD an alternative or a different project, and then if we somehow decide that it's a potential alternative, we can have a lot more discussion.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I think we should have a discussion of whether it's an alternative or different project and what the facts are that would support that determination. We can have that now if you want or we can talk about it in connection with --

MR. FITZGERALD: At the pleasure of the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: I think that the discussion of HDD is important in the sense that it informs our opinion about jet plowing possibly, and so even if it is a different project, it still seems to me it should be a valuable discussion to have, and another reason I think it's a variable discussion to have is so much of the public seemed to be invested in HDD, and I think that it's important to address it. Even if it would be a separate project I still think it's

important for us to address it.

MR. FITZGERALD: I certainly do plan to discuss the report and so on and so on, and I believe that to be very appropriate, but --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So maybe as we get into it we'll have a discussion about HDD as an alternative, a different project as a backup in case jet plow, if we do require a test run and things aren't looking good, is it what we fall back to, but I think you should have that discussion. Maybe let's kind of get into the -- I sense you have a process or a chronology you're following.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's keep to that and when we get to HDD we'll have that discussion.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Sounds good. As I say, I was just bringing up key issues that I want you to keep in mind as we go through the process.

The second one I think we've pretty much taken care of which was enforcement authority, and we have general agreement that the agencies

had authority under statute and our rules to do
the appropriate compliance and enforcement of
their specific authorized permits. So unless
anybody has any questions on that, I think
that's pretty well resolved.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Also there was, has been throughout all of this, all of the testimony there's been a lot of discussion relative to required monitoring plans and the approval of those monitoring plans, and then I guess just to be clear whether these monitoring plans contain the appropriate requirements in order that if something goes wrong and there's a problem to either halt the project or to correct the issues. So that's sort of an overriding issue that weaves through a large number of the permits, and a lot of them have monitoring plans and monitoring requirements. So I'd just like you to keep that in mind as to whether we believe that the monitoring as proposed is appropriate and will be protective in order to ensure the major environmental impacts are avoided.

Okay. So the DES Wetlands Permit was filed and, again, DES filed a final permit on February

28th, 2017, and then issued some relatively minor revisions to that following further discussions with the Applicant on August 30th.

So the February 28th Final Decision contained a number of conditions relative to the construction and the monitoring through wetlands in Little Bay. Among those was included the Applicant shall retain an independent environmental monitor to ensure compliance with permit conditions during and after construction activities.

I'm going to go through these. There's a ton of material here. I'm going to go through these at a fairly high level. Feel free to stop me and question anything so -- but I'm going to try to keep moving. So Chris?

MR. WAY: Right now you're on Exhibit 183?

MR. FITZGERALD: I'm not on any particular exhibit. I'm just going through the issues, you know, that DES Final Decision was Applicant's Exhibit 166. But, you know, I'm going through sort of a consolidation of a wide variety of the permits and those conditions. I'm basically highlighting the things that I think need to be

addressed.

Next the Applicant shall notify DES
Wetlands in writing of the Independent
Environmental Monitor and also notify DES if
that changes during the Project.

DES established conditions relative to the Project's impact on wildlife fisheries, botanical resources and Essential Fish Habitat. That included at least 60 days prior to the start of construction the Applicant shall notify and coordinate with the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau, Fish & Game, to the satisfaction of both those agencies to establish protocols for encounters with any rare, threatened or endangered species during the Project.

A New Hampshire certified wetlands scientist or similar qualified professional shall walk the area of the proposed activity and the wetlands impact areas and survey for any rare, threatened or endangered species prior to ground disturbance each day to check timber mats for basking turtles and snakes and relocate those animals.

Sixty days prior to the start of construction the Project-specific BMPs shall be developed in coordination with NHB and NHFGD, Heritage and Fish & Game, submitted to DES for review and approval and implementation for the following activities. A, construction mat use in areas identified as sensitive. B, ground-based construction techniques and use of smaller, lighter or low ground pressure equipment. C, fenced exclusion zones and wildlife survey areas and D, on-site monitoring for protection of resources.

Next, at least 60 days prior to the start of construction the Applicant shall coordinate with Heritage Fish & Game, NOAA, U.S. Fish & Wildlife to produce a report which examines time of year restrictions for all rare, threatened and endangered or Essential Fish Habitat species found to be associated with the Project and which provides the best resource protection timing requirements practicable as agreed to by the agencies and to the agencies' satisfaction.

Again, this goes to the issue that I raised at the beginning, if we feel that these

requirements are appropriate.

The report shall be submitted to NHDES for review and approval and the Applicant shall implement the approved timing restrictions.

Then 60 days prior to the start of the construction of the submarine cable crossing, the Applicant shall coordinate with NHDES Waste Management Spill Response and Complaint Investigation Section to identify a specific staff contact representative for both DES and the Applicant. The Applicant's representative shall notify the DES contact upon each commencement of work and upon completion of work involving cable installation so the cable installation does not impede DES oil spill command emergency response capability and to avoid interaction of an incident or its response with active cable installation.

Ninety days prior to constructing the dewatering activities in the vicinity of Pease and the Darius Frink Farm property the Applicant shall consult with Pease Development Authority, NHDES Waste Management, USEPA to determine if groundwater has been contaminated by PFCs to

levels which would require special treatment.

Should special treatment be necessary Applicant shall submit a plan to DES.

With regards to the Little Bay crossings, specific conditions include appointment of an Independent Environmental Monitor for work in Little Bay. Selection of the Independent Environmental Monitor shall be approved by DES, and the Monitor shall be empowered to order corrective actions related to surface water quality and to order temporary cessation of construction activities until corrective action had been implemented.

Eelgrass. There was significant testimony and information relative to potential impacts to eelgrass. The Applicant is ordered to assess the impact of work associated with laying cable on eelgrass. They shall conduct an eelgrass survey in Little Bay the summer before construction commences and one year after construction is completed. At least 90 days prior to the scheduled date for conducting preconstruction survey the Applicant shall submit a plan describing how the survey will be

conducted, the results, how the results will be assessed, how and when the results will be reported to DES, mitigation measures based on eelgrass impacts, and when the data will be input electronically into the DES monitoring database. The Applicant shall then implement the approved monitoring plan. To the maximum extent the methodology shall be consistent with recent surveys conducted for the Piscataqua River Estuaries Program known as PREP.

I believe we had a significant amount of testimony with regard and information with regards to eel. I don't believe that the current proposed route and proposed project has significant impacts on eelgrass. There was some testimony that there may be emerging areas of eelgrass that are not well known as this time but seems that these conditions certainly address that.

Benthic habitat monitoring. At least 60 days prior to the start of construction

Applicant shall obtain DES and Fish & Game approval of a Benthic Habitat Monitoring Plan to determine if substrate conditions, topography

and grain size, in Little Bay estuary in the vicinity of the proposed underground cables were significantly altered during construction. Plan shall include details regarding the method, accuracy and extent of the bathymetric survey, when the study will be conducted, locations for sampling. Applicant shall then implement the revised plan, the approved plan.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Benthic infaunal community plan. Applicant shall conduct a pre- and post-construction monitoring of benthic infaunal community in Little Bay estuary. Ninety days prior to the scheduled date of construction Applicant shall submit plan to DES describing how and when and where the monitoring will be conducted, how the results will determine impacts, how and when they will be reported to DES and when they will be implemented into the DES Monitoring Database. Applicant is required to implement the plan approved by DES. Results of preconstruction monitoring will be submitted to DES for approval no less than 30 days prior to scheduled cable installation date and a report comparing pre- and post-construction

shall be submitted to DES no more than 90 days following construction.

Mixing Zone Plan. At least 60 days prior to the start of construction the Applicant shall submit a mixing zone request to DES Watershed Management Bureau for approval that includes a description and map showing the proposed mixing zone, justification for proposed limits, and demonstrating that the proposed mixing zone complies with minimum criteria in DES administrative rules Env-Wq 1707.02. The mixing zone shall be established for jet plow and hand jetting activities and the Applicant shall determine if there are any new aquaculture operations in Little Bay prior to submitting that mixing zone request. The mixing zone shall not include any existing aquaculture operations.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Fitzgerald, I'm going to pause you a little bit here.

MR. FITZGERALD: Sure.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We all have the permit, and there's certainly very important information in there, but I don't think in the

interest of time maybe we can just sort of identify, you know, number 44, there's a Mixing Zone Plan. If there's something critical about that, we'll talk about it.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Just kind of move -- if you're comfortable doing so.

MR. FITZGERALD: I am. I wanted to raise the issues.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: You're doing a great job, and I don't want to throw off your rhythm, but kind of move more quickly through them and we all can read as well. There's a lot of conditions.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. I wanted to explain the requirements. There are additional Shellfish Program monitoring and reporting requirements including a plan to assess shellfish tissue before and after the crossing and designating the species to be tested and a significant number of chemical parameters to be tested for, to have tissue analysis for. And that the permit requires compliance with all state and federal laws relative to the Fish &

Game Department to collect and test shellfish.

The Applicant, if violations of surface water quality standards occur, the Applicant, let's see. DES sets forth additional conditions relative to that which are the requirement of the Spill Protection and Cleanup Plan, an existing cable remedial response plan, including specific means of controlling turbidity and means of removal and transport of debris.

A requirement to notify Marine Patrol regarding concrete mattresses.

Weather requirements. Specific weather monitoring and governing when and how jet plow work shall be conducted and what weather conditions.

Wind. There's a limitation if sustained wind speeds in excess of 15 miles per hour are forecast so that requires the coordination with DES to decide whether to go forward.

Cable depth and as-builts. There's a requirement to provide documentation on the specific, the final installation.

There are requirements for silt curtains to specifically contain turbidity and silt during

the operation of the hand jetting and that
Water-Lift devices are required to assist hand
jetting. There's timing requirements.

Then there are conditions related to the impacts on salt marshes, salt marsh vegetation, and that salt marsh vegetation shall be removed with at least 18 inches of soil intact and how that's to be handled.

Preliminary plans of shoreline restoration shall be submitted and approved by DES. Living shoreland and salt marsh shall be monitored for a minimum of five years.

As mentioned previously, Applicant has agreed to pay \$349,834.26 into the ARM Fund based on their calculation of impacts. And there's also requirements for conservation easements, draft deed for a conservation parcel proposed in Newington. Must be approved and, reviewed and approved by DES. Several conditions relative to that Newington parcel. Requirements for the filing of those conservation easements and very specific details.

It should be noted that DES was asked by

the Public Counsel to modify its wind condition of 15 miles per hour up to 20 miles per hour noting that there was some testimony that 15 was basically what constitutes a light breeze and DES refused to modify that condition.

So I also have, I think I mentioned all of the Counsel for the Public's Requests and Stipulated Facts and Conditions relative to this permit so I don't think I'm going to go into great detail on those, and there were also comments from the Town of Durham relative to the permit. And I'll go into more detail on those during the detailed discussion of water impacts.

The Shoreline Protection permit does -that's not particularly water although it is
intended to protect water. Do you want to just
recognize that there is a permit and DES has
imposed the appropriate conditions to that and
not go through the specific details of that?

MS. DUPREY: Could you say what permit that was again?

MR. FITZGERALD: That was the Shoreland Protection Permit, and that's incorporated into the DES February 28th.

There is also an Alteration of Terrain permit and a number of conditions associated with AOT.

And then the next topic that I come to is the DES additional recommendations which included the requirement to provide a more thorough evaluation of HDD method for installing cable, and two, a trial jet plow run.

So unless anyone has any specific questions or wants to raise any issues with those other permits that DES has authority to issue and the agreements relative to some of the other conditions with Fish & Game and Natural Heritage Bureau, Army Corps of Engineers, US Fish & Wildlife, et cetera, I think that pretty much covers the state environmental permits with the exception of the DES recommendations on HDD versus jet plow.

DIR. MUZZEY: I had a question. Could you give me the date of your order in regards to the DES permits? We referred to it just a little while ago. Just trying to pull it up. Or if anyone else has that.

MR. IACOPINO: I think it's the order on

the Motion to Strike dated November 20th. 1 2 DIR. MUZZEY: Thank you. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: This would 3 probably be a good time to just point out that 4 5 the October filing with the Committee, from the 6 DES to the SEC, contained a number of clerical corrections and then compiled the information 7 from the August, what they were calling their 8 9 Final Decision, and then the unchanged 10 information from the earlier decision made back 11 in April. There was nothing new in the October 12 filing, but it put it all kind of in one place. 13 MR. WAY: I have a hard copy of that. Do 14 you have the exhibit number of that October 15 filing? 16 MR. IACOPINO: Committee Exhibit 12c. 12d 17 is the annotated if you want to see the 18 redlined, but 12c is the document that has 19 February and August combined. 20 DIR. MUZZEY: So then as we refer to DES's 21 Final Decisions, we are looking at what was 22 published 10/29/18 then? Is that your 23 understanding? 24 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: If you want

to look at what DES is recommending as a whole, we should look at the October 29th filing from DES. It's up to the Committee to decide whether the Final Decision was the February decision and the August filing was suggestions or whether we should include, treat the August filing as also a decision by DES.

MS. DUPREY: And what are the implications of that?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We should meet with counsel to discuss that in the other room. Is that something we should do right now?

MS. DUPREY: If we're going to make a decision, yes. If we're not, then okay.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's take a break and we'll have an attorney/client meeting with our counsel.

(Recess taken 2:03 - 3:00 p.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. We will resume our deliberations. Thank you,
Mr. Fitzgerald, for the summary of permit conditions. We've been discussing DES conditions and determining which of those conditions we should adopt. DES has proposed

conditions in its February 28, 2017, August 31, 2018, and they were consolidated in its October 30th or 31st correspondence.

At this point the SEC is intending to adopt conditions that are consistent with what DES has proposed so we don't feel as there's a need to go back to DES for approval. If during our discussions it turns out we intend to adopt other conditions, then that would change.

So we're going to move on then and Mr. Fitzgerald, could you pick up our next water quality topic, please?

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. So the Applicant provided an evaluation of HDD versus jet plow as DES recommended. Do you want me to review that at this point? How do you want to proceed?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Sure. Let's have a discussion about HDD, what the Applicant has provided, what other issues there are. I think this is an important subject for many.

MR. FITZGERALD: All right. So DES in its August 31st letter back to the SEC agreed to allow the Applicant to conduct a jet plow trial run and they also, DES had recommended that

there be an HDD versus jet plow evaluation conducted. The Applicant filed a document entitled A Comparison of Jet Plow and Horizontal Direct Drilling Techniques and Impacts for 115 kV Cable Burial Under Little Bay, and they had testimony from Kenneth Bowes, David Plante, Nicholas Strater and Marc Dodeman, and testimony from their Environmental Panel as well relative to that report. They testified that --

MR. IACOPINO: Just of those of you looking for it, it's Applicant's Exhibit 133.

MR. FITZGERALD: They evaluated two HDD design configurations. One, full HDD, and two, shore landing HDD. They note that HDD at the shore would require an additional 30,000 square feet of space on each shore of the Bay to provide for all of the equipment necessary to implement HDD under the bay and so there would be significant impacts that we don't have information on there. They also do not have the property rights -- go ahead. I'm sorry. Yes.

They also indicate that they do not have the property rights in both Durham and Newington and that even for shore landing HDD the

Applicant would have to acquire property rights for five properties in Durham and ten properties in Newington.

The time, estimated time for a full HDD installation is significantly longer than the proposed Project. Time estimate is approximately 28 months. And the estimated cost is approximately \$132,000,000 in addition to the current Project.

Also the Applicant asserts the subsurface conditions across Little Bay increase the likelihood of an unsuccessful drill attempt. They analyzed the potential for frac-out or what's known as inadvertent return and conclude that the risk of inadvertent return is greater in the middle of the bay for the full HDD option and the risk of IR is greater near the HDD exits for the shore landing and the risk of IR associated with the shore landing appears to be greater than with the full HDD.

They conclude there is risk of an IR and the IR would release a bentonite clay-based drilling fluid and depending on the time of year and volume of the inadvertent return and we had

testimony that that IR could be very significant depending on how long it took to be detected, that it would be possible that bentonite plume would reach and settle on live eelgrass.

HDD impacts to Little Bay, they are expected to be relatively minor and temporary, and they provided a chart in the report with a significant detailed summary of the impacts of jet plow, HDD and shore landing for a wide variety of areas: Design, subsurface conditions, duration, suspended solids, shellfish, aquaculture, benthic community, et cetera, and that is in 133. Exhibit 133. I believe that's the HDD report that Mike referenced.

And they conclude that the potential risks and technical challenges for HDD are significantly outweighed from its benefits. As to the trial run, the Applicant has agreed to condition conduct a trial run of a thousand feet. Run near the eastern end of the western tidal flat.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's hold up on the trial run right now --

1 MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry? 2 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: -- and kick around HDD a little more? 3 MR. FITZGERALD: All I have is they've 4 5 agreed to conduct the trial run. 6 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. 7 So those are the two DES MR. FITZGERALD: permit recommendations. So I'm done. 8 We can go 9 to HDD. 10 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way? 11 MR. WAY: Several months ago, I think it's 12 several months ago now when we decided that we 13 would consider HDD as compared to jet plowing, I 14 remember when we ruled on the expert that was requested we said as the adjudicative hearings 15 16 went on, we'd get more information and good 17 testimony and we'd hear from both sides. 18 think both sides have really had an opportunity 19 to weight in on this, and I think we have a lot 20 of good information. 21 But I think there's two pieces to this now. 22 One, whether let's assume that we favored HDD. 23 Do we have sufficient information in which to 24 require something like that or make it a

condition. And I think obviously the other piece is that do we favor HDD more than we would favor jet plowing.

For my part, I think the jet plowing route makes more sense for this case for a lot of the reasons that was brought up by Mr. Fitzgerald. I think the impacts, the time, obviously the cost, whether those costs would be recoverable, the extent of land impacts and whether the land is secured, I think there's a lot of things, and I even think back to maybe previous cases or previous case where HDD was discussed, and it was set of on the flip side. Where it was not, you know, necessarily embraced. So that's one piece where, I guess, that's where I'm coming from in terms of which one I prefer.

But I think more to the point it doesn't matter because I don't think we have sufficient information in front of us in which we could say, yes, go out and do HDD. I see a very good report, and we have good testimony, but at the end of the day we don't have permitting, we don't have construction, we don't have the impacts fully assessed and quantified. We have

sort of that general, here's what would be involved.

So I don't think we would have the ability to say, you know, we've considered this and we think that HDD should be done in the Bay. We can talk about what that would mean if we thought that that was the option and we didn't like jet plowing, but I don't think we can require that as an option. I'm open to thoughts.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: I'm not ready to talk about
jet plowing itself right now, but I do want to
comment on HDD, and I have to say one of the
things that's concerned me a bit in this case is
the vehemence that the public has struck with
respect to HDD over jet plowing, and that makes
me think that perhaps there was some kind of
campaign, educational campaign perhaps, and I
wonder if the public was really fully educated
about what the effects of HDD were because I was
struck by a number of these things.

One was the persistent noise that people who live near the Project would be subjected to

over long periods of time. And it wasn't just little noise. It was a lot of noise going on and on.

Also the disruption of the equipment and the larger size of the marshalling yards that were necessary to make that Project a reality, not to mention the fact related to the actual process itself which was we had testimony that this was one of the longest HDD runs, if not the longest HDD run, anybody knew about. So if you want to feel uncomfortable about a process, that says it all to me. We're going to be the experimenter?

Whereas in comparison with jet plowing which is a regularly used methodology, and this length is in keeping with where it's been used other places, here we're in a experimental range. That left me with a lot of disquiet about this Bay.

I would add that I felt like the experts for Counsel for the Public were satisfied with jet plowing and did not make some big case for HDD over jet plowing, and that was also important to me because that was opposing expert

testimony and the only opposing -- I'm sorry, no, Durham had expert testimony as well.

I guess in addition to that I think the \$132,000,000 is not something to be taken lightly as well. That's a significant sum of money. It's more than the cost of the Project. And so that was important to me as well.

But the sound, the longer than it's ever been used before, and the size of marshalling yards were, the property rights weren't lined up were really important to me and I don't know if the public was really aware of those things because they were not discussed at our public hearings so I don't know. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Just picking up on what you said, I think that Counsel for the Public, I found it helpful they laid out a table, I think it was CFP Exhibit 2 maybe, comparing jet plow and HDD, full HDD in shore lands, and that was instructive and laid out some of those concerns that you have as well. And the fact that Counsel for the Public's expert really didn't advocate for HDD over jet plow is interesting.

MR. FITZGERALD: So I think we have scheduled or I've organized this in a way that we can discuss the concerns that were raised by the experts for Durham when we get into it.

Most of their concerns were related to water quality issues in the Bay, and this is, I've kind of set the outline with permits and

requirements and then I plan to get into that.

But I think that certainly the Counsel for the Public's expert was pretty strong on this issue, as Ms. Duprey pointed out, that jet plowing is a well-proven, low impact, used around the world for installing electric and fiberoptic telecommunication cables. And he then goes on to talk about jet plow trials as close to the possible time of construction assures that the trials will use the same equipment and the trials conducted during the same seasonal condition and vessel crews will familiarize themselves with similar tidal current and navigational conditions.

So he opines that the trials provide significant backup and support to the fact that jet plowing is more likely to be the best

1 option.

Then, so I think we can have a more lengthy discussion of the water quality issues, the modeling and so on at a slightly later point.

Hopefully we're getting to that quickly.

But it seems certain to me that the Durham experts raised a number of issues, but I don't know that any of them had a lot of experience in this jet plowing area, and a lot of the issues that they raised were of the sort of well, this may happen or this could happen, et cetera, and I don't want to bias that in any way. I just, I think that as Ms. Duprey indicated that the CFP consultant certainly seemed to concur that there was a lot that made considering jet plow to be the appropriate option.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Before we get into water quality and Intervenors' input, further discussion about HDD, pros, cons, whether we feel we should go that route, can go that route? Director Muzzy?

DIR. MUZZEY: Well, I agree with comments that have been made to date that we certainly found out much more about how HDD would work

potentially in this Project with the reporting and the testimony that has been made in the docket, but we also found out what we didn't know, and Ms. Duprey addressed that, and we don't have permit information for the HDD option, and we don't have landowner permissions all in place for the HDD option.

And so I feel that we, we're not in a position where we could assert it's the better alternative. I think we'll need to have that discussion about the jet plow alternative and see if that is an appropriate alternative for this Project, and only in light of that not being an appropriate alternative would we then need to turn back to HDD and -- well, actually I think there's probably not any turning back to HDD. There would be a need to reject the certificate at that point and then potentially see if an additional Application was made.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?

MR. WAY: I think if you were to go that route, much the way we were looking at alternatives last week, I think your choices are to deny the certificate or you suspend the

hearings because this has already been raised as an issue, and the Applicant would have to go back and develop an HDD plan.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I guess my point, once again, is we don't have the ability to say we prefer you to go this route as opposed to the jet plow route. There's something else that happens if we were to say that.

I guess also, too, I just wanted to not qualify but add to my comments. In terms of HDD, the technology of it, I really don't have an issue. I think it would work out. It would be different. It would have different impacts, and part of the problem was when we heard the testimony of both sides, particularly when I heard the Counsel for the Public's experts, there was a couple ways you could do this. could do HDD and you could do jet plowing and they're both viable alternatives. As a matter of fact, in a lot of ways I didn't get a sense that they were strongly endorsing or really in favor of one over the other. As a matter of fact as I recall, I think I asked one of the experts at the end that all things being equal,

would you do jet plowing or would you do HDD, and as I recall I think they even agreed that jet plowing would probably be the way to go.

So what I'm saying is when you've got fairly weighted alternatives, both with different impacts, our ability to implement one over the other, our ability to try to recover costs when there's another viable solution on the table that's already been proposed I think would be very challenging.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Shulock?

MR. SHULOCK: I'd just like to point out

the obvious. The DES has already permitted this

for jet plow. Right? So there is another

viable alternative. I think it's up to us to go

through our process and determine whether there

is any unreasonable adverse impact as required

by the statute. If there's not, then balance

that with the public interest. And if we can

get to an approval with jet plow, we should

seriously consider doing that.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Schmidt?

MR. SCHMIDT: I agree with the opinions to

date. I think that the design and the research

just hasn't been completed enough on the HDD to enable us to make a decision. We've heard as an example it could take 3 to 6 months or more. It's just not enough information there that, the design's not complete enough, the real estate hasn't been secured and so on and so forth.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I don't think we have enough information on this record to require an HDD. We don't have the environmental, we don't really understand the environmental impacts to shore lands, to wetlands, frac-out issues. We don't know the geotechnical composition of what they'll be boring through, how long it would take. Of course, the amount of space that they need. So I don't think we can require, I don't think the record will support us requiring an HDD method of crossing the Bay. So I think that we do need to look at jet plow trial and whether that's appropriate.

MR. FITZGERALD: I would concur with that.

I think it's important to remember that DES did

not request a condition of evaluating HDD. They

requested -- and as I say it was a request. It

was a recommendation, not a condition. But I think basically what, as I understood it and I wasn't present for the deliberations back in last spring, but it seems to me that DES was looking for more backup information to understand the assertion that jet plowing was the appropriate technology for this Project. I don't think that they were asking us to consider HDD as an alternative to this Project. That's just my opinion from reading the information and so on.

And I think that what the Applicant did was to go back and produce a report that outlined the costs/benefits of HDD versus jet plow in this situation and came up with a conclusion that jet plowing was appropriate for a number of reasons and that it would be significantly less costly and less time and less impact on both sides of the Bay. And so I don't, we don't have, as you said, the information, the HDD versus jet plow was not a technical evaluation of HDD. It was comparison of the two technologies for the purposes of making sure that the proper, that the Applicant had made an

appropriate decision to present to us as the Project.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey.

MS. DUPREY: Madam Chair, I just quickly flipped through the briefs again in the section -- I'm going to admit it was guick -but I'm not really seeing a big argument for Durham addresses it at the tail end of their argument on Little Bay. Really the arguments are about "don't do jet plow." not about "use HDD" even though I certainly got a different feeling as the hearings were going on, but as I look at the briefs which are their arguments to us about how we should look at this, I'm just not seeing a lot there. So I think that in combination with everything that we've said here now for me lays the HDD issue with respect to this particular case to rest. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we did have, especially some with the Durham residents, many of them, especially the Millers who would be affected, they were advocating HDD despite the noise and interruption. They think

it would be better for Little Bay. And then in the public comments we heard were certainly very protective of Little Bay and some of them wanted HDD. So I think there were some advocates certainly for HDD. We could go back and say well, we don't have enough information, go get more information, but in my mind, let's look at jet plowing and whether that's a viable method because you can go, you know, there's two ways to -- probably more than two. There's three ways that I can think of at least to cross that Bay, under, through and over, and we're not considering overhead lines either.

But all things considered, the fact that the majority of the experts in this case feel as though jet plowing can work without adverse environmental impacts, certainly not longstanding impacts, to me says we should explore that because it certainly is quicker, less expensive. We don't, we don't have all the information, they don't have the land rights. There's so many reasons sort of not to pursue HDD at pond. So let's take a look at the jet plow and its impacts and see if that is

something that can work for this Project without having an unreasonable adverse impacts on the environment.

Does anyone else want to talk any more about HDD?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: If everyone's kind of in agreement, we'll put that aside for now and move on.

So let's move on to jet plow and its impacts and how the Applicant hopes to minimize and monitor those.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. And a reminder that this is impact on water quality so it's the entire Project, not just the jet plow. But we are required to consider the determinations of DES in its permit, the Army Corps of Engineers and other federal or state agencies which have been previously discussed so I don't think we need to go into those any further.

The Project is proposed to impact approximately 600,000 square feet of, have a temporary impact of 600,000 square feet which they have a pretty significant discussion of

mitigation. The Project will also require the, as proposed, will require the installation of concrete mattresses, 8 feet by 20 feet by nine inches tall, and these mattresses will be placed as required when the project is not able to reach the required depth, and those are required per the National Electric Safety Code to ensure that the cable does not float up or come out of its installation. And the project will also have a temporary vernal impact, temporary impact of about 7,000 square feet on vernal pools near the Flynn Pit.

Secondary impact wetlands will be caused by vegetation conversion of forested or forest-covered wetlands and upland clearing, and the Applicant asserts that these permanent and temporary impacts were avoided through the design process and that it will minimize the Project's impact by, one, avoiding placing 26 structures within or partially within wetland areas; two, removing approximately 51 existing structures from wetland areas; three, co-locating the exhibiting distribution line on new transmission lines.

The Project also will have some potential for erosion and sedimentation to water bodies at the landings on either end within the wetlands, and those are all to be proposed to be dealt with using Best Management Practices Manual for utility maintenance in and adjacent to wetlands and water bodies in New Hampshire and applicable

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

The Applicant has also submitted a Soil and Groundwater Management Plan, and it calls for on-site surface water discharge that would require the use of a water treatment system, and also that depending on contaminants that are found, certain other requirements may be implied and especially, particularly, the potential for offsite disposal if PFCs or other chemicals are found in up limits that would require the material to be disposed of, the water to be disposed off offsite.

At the Darius Frink Farm, there's an indication that PFCs were not present in soils tested, that PFCs concentrations in groundwater were encountered were lower than state standards and PFCs concentration in surface water did

BMPs will be enforced.

exceed the ambient New Hampshire groundwater water quality standard. DES does not have a surface water quality standard for PFCs at this point in time. They're working on that right now.

But the plan is based on the assumption that groundwater that will be encountered in nutrients and Portsmouth is potentially impacted by PFCs, and it will tested and managed appropriately.

Sediment in Little Bay. The Applicant has identified that there will be direct disturbance of the sediment from the cable installation, deposition of sediments suspended during jet plowing and disposed beyond the footprint of the trenches, that there will be an increase in suspended sediments above ambient conditions during jet plowing, and they filed a report entitled Modeling Sediment Dispersion for Cable Burial.

That report indicated that they simulated jet plowing and diver burial process along the cable route, and they came up with a number of conclusions relative to the amount, length and

duration of the impact. I won't go into those in great detail, but they do state that the excess concentration will decrease to zero within approximately one hour following the stopping of jet plowing, and hand jetting is estimated to be potentially four hours per day between nine and 18 days for covering both the west and east ends of the Project.

The settling dispersion model that was run did not address the effect of wind in Little Bay because it assumed that that effect will be insignificant due to the large tidal currents that already occur in the Bay.

Relative to other contaminants, sampling and testing showed metals were present. Their concentrations, and this is in sediment, concentrations were below NOAA screening criteria for sediment concentrations indicative of biological effects with the previously mentioned exception of arsenic.

Arsenic did exceed the NOAA screening criteria but were below the effect range criterion. Arsenic levels fell within the range of concentrations found in Little Bay by USEPA

previously between 2000 and 2010, and bioassay testing indicated no adverse effects for such levels. Concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons were low or below limits. PCBs were low or below detection limits. Pesticides were below detection limits. Dioxins and furans were present in low concentrations in many samples. Neither New Hampshire nor US have developed guidelines for dioxins and furans, but they were below the guidelines prepared by the Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environment.

Again, PFCs were below detection limits in all samples and below the proposed European Predicted No Effect Concentration. The conclusion is that all analyses except arsenic uniformly occurred at levels below concentrations that were identified to be problematic.

Applicant addressed the concerns raised that a significant amount of nitrogen will be released, and the Applicant's experts testified that such amount will be very, very small as compared to the current present amount. I

believe there were some large numbers that were offered at one period of time, but I think that they were potentially -- when I reviewed those calculations, it seems to me that the amount of nitrogen that was potentially being released was extraordinarily small compared to the amount that's currently there.

As with a number of things that I'm going through in the next few minutes, I think it has been proposed by Intervenors that there are significant levels of contaminants that could be present, and that the impacts will be, could be extremely large, and I don't think that we had a lot of information to support those assertions. And both the CFP and the Applicant's experts did not concur with those issues that had been raised relative to nitrogen and the amount of turbidity and sediment that would be released in the Project.

Again, Mr. Way has information on the Applicant's objections, and so I'll wait to deal with that until we get to that.

The latest plans that have been submitted indicate the Applicant will conduct a field

survey for measuring turbidity during cable installation in order to verify that DES turbidity criterion, and the Applicant as mentioned under the permitting discussion has agreed to establish a mixing zone during construction and to test that for a period of one week following completion of the construction.

Monitoring will be required and will take place at the edge of the mixing zone. There's a significant discussion of that. Mobile monitoring will be initiated one hour prior to the startup of jet plow and will continue for two hours after jet plow. There's a significant discussion of the mobile monitoring data that will be required. Applicant has agreed to provide that monitoring data to regulatory agencies within 48 hours of the completion of the jet plow crossing.

Again, I would remind the Committee that there is a jet plow trial run that is proposed to verify all of the DES permit requirements, address all of the potential impacts and is intended to verify the assumptions regarding

currents, turbidity, movement, the modeling, et cetera.

So again, there have been a number of stipulations proposed which we discussed previously that are intended to, stipulated conditions that are intended to put appropriate protections in place to ensure that the turbidity and sediment issues in the nitrogen concerns are monitored and addressed.

And so I think that takes care of the major issues that have been raised relative to water quality. It's a very high level overview, and I would be happy to take the Committee's recommendations as to how to further go into this if necessary or second, if the Committee wishes to hear from Mr. Way about the concerns raised by the Intervenors and particularly the Durham expert panel.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's hear from Mr. Way unless somebody has some questions or wants to discuss anything that Mr. Fitzgerald has summarized for us. Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: I just want to say that I would like to reserve our ability to discuss

things that Mr. Fitzgerald just went over after hearing from Mr. Way.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Absolutely.

MR. WAY: Thank you. With regards to Intervenors, we heard a considerable amount of testimony and it got pretty in depth in a lot of cases, no pun intended, I guess, on water quality.

I think also, too, as Mr. Fitzgerald mentioned with regards to the Counsel for the Public, it struck me how much was actually addressed and such things, for example, the need for absorbent booms on the barges that might happen during jet plowing and coming to an agreement there.

MR. FITZGERALD: Chris, if I can just -- I think it's important also to consider the fact that as I think I mentioned this previously, but that the Durham Intervenors and the CFP experts had the opportunity -- I'm not sure, I know the Durham Intervenors, but I think they had the opportunity to meet with DES and discuss their concerns and have them considered by DES in their permits.

MR. WAY: Yes, actually, and I'm going to get into that in a moment.

So I think from the Counsel for the Public,
I was fairly comfortable that much of their
concerns were addressed either through agreement
with the Applicant or through the DES conditions
looking at the spreadsheet.

With regards to the Town of Durham, and I thought that they had some compelling testimony, and, once again, I think that they put in a lot of thought and detail. I think you also have to keep in mind what DES has put forth, the idea that the Town/UNH experts had the opportunity to sit with DES to me is a big issue or a big benefit. That and as a matter of fact I think it's Exhibit 208, and Dawn, I don't even know if you have that available, if you can put that up because that might come up.

This is a spreadsheet that Applicant's 208, that shows some of the conditions that were proposed by Durham and which ones were accepted by DES or which ones were rejected by DES or which ones were in part accepted or modified from DES. And I know they had at least one

meeting where it was just UNH and I believe the Conservation Law Foundation was in on that meeting as well, and they met with DES. So their concerns were very much heard. I agree the idea that the testimony, Prefiled Testimony was out there, DES was copied on it, so a lot of the concerns, the good concerns I think that UNH had DES was very well aware of and I think DES incorporated into their decision.

So I think as we go through this and we address some of these issues, keep in mind that DES had already considered most of these, well, has considered all of these and put into plates what they thought was appropriate and we can decide whether we agree with that but I want you to keep that in mind.

So the witnesses or the experts for Durham, Famely, Jones, Schultz, and Dacey, certainly spoke about the Project and I think not as much from saying this is what's going to occur should jet plowing happen, but these are the things that have, the burden of proof has not been shown what might occur. And so there was, in their mind there was a big gap that the

24

Applicant didn't do enough work to say worst case might not happen. They weren't able to maybe demonstrate that there would be more impacts than what they initially proposed. So there wasn't a lot of proof to say that something bad would happen, but they were saying that it was unclear whether it would or whether it wouldn't. I think part of their point, too, was that when you look at things like environmental monitoring plans that that's something that is delegated to DES. Delegate or not, that's maybe a different topic, but I think you can delegate to DES and that something that happens before construction, but it's not something we have before us now. So even if you accept some of the things that maybe addressed UNH concerns they might still believe that it's something that has to be verified throughout a monitoring plan which they would say is not before this Committee right now. But once again, I think you then have to decide well, if delegation to DES does that suffice to address that piece.

Some of the things that they talked about,

and you're going to forgive me as I read or I look at some of the things as I go because it does get into it. They focused on the adequacy of the sediment characterization reports stemming from 12 cores scheduled across the bay. They maintain that the sediment report characterizes composite samples of the top two feet of each sampling, but they believe that there needs to be further evidence to demonstrate how sediment will move from this step. In short, the sampling is not representative of the Project. Difficult to ascertain the accuracy of the Applicant's assertions, assumptions and predictions.

I'm going to try to move on. Even a little more of a clip.

I think some of the things that

Mr. Fitzgerald has talked about they mentioned.

In terms of the nitrogen loading, certainly a concern in the Bay. I think eutrophication whereas excess nitrogen could cause algae growth, plant growth, which in more decomposition that could impact eelgrass populations was a concern. I think part of the

issue, too, was that in the Bay you have a number of tributaries that come in from other sources and other rivers and you have nonpoint sources that are coming in. Wastewater treatment that is delivering material into the Bay. So I think the nitrogen factor becomes more of an issue. That was true of Conservation Law Foundation as well and I think Counsel for the Public raised that.

I think the concern about some of the metal contamination, arsenic and mercury, that might be present, and I think also too they maintain that some of the background testing is not necessarily adequate so that you might not be getting a full picture of what you're looking at or what you can predict. As I recall dioxins and PCBs fall into that mix as well. And so in their mind it's hard to sort of model what the impact might be if you don't have an absolute good background.

How the sediment particles are going to settle out was an issue with them as well and that maybe some of the modeling doesn't account for what will happen in terms of the plumes. I

think also, too, parts of that is the fact that they maintain that the Bay is more silt than clay whereas some previous discussions have suggested that it's more of a clay background. The point being that you're going to have settling out that's going to occur and maybe at a rate more than predicted. And I think also, too, with regards to the sediment I think at one point they even say, you know, what is expected to happen with regards to dispersion of soil is like two years of activity in the Bay. I'm not sure that was very persuasive to me, but I understand.

And I think also, too, their point when you look at the impact of wind that the Durham experts would suggest that wind impacts are not necessarily comparable to what a jet plow could be putting forth, even with some of the restrictions that are being put on by DES.

They would like to see things like elutriate testing be incorporated. Elutriate testing, and I won't pretend to be an expert on this, but how contaminants are going to move in the water column and how you're going to model

for that. I think they would like something with a little bit more comprehensive.

With regards to shellfish, I think they believe that there should be more direct testing right in the aquaculture beds so that it's not, it's a direct impact. I think they'd also like to see more pathogen testing and the pathogen issue obviously being a concern because of the wastewater treatment facilities that are somehow finding their way into the Bay that their concern would be that there needs to be more investigation of bacteria and viruses that might find their way into the public's hands.

I think also, too, with regards to cable removal they opine that the Applicant's assessment of soil dispersion and what might happen as a result of those cables being removed is probably lacking with regards to information. Bear with me.

I think also, too, there's questions about the impact to water quality with regards to the extent of jet plowing, how much time it's going to take to do the jet plowing, and how the soil is going to be dispersed from that point, even past the mixing zone.

I think as I mentioned earlier they had a lot of concerns, and when I reread the testimony, I was left with a lot of the impression that it was yes, the concern may be met by DES, but we don't know. Because once again, we're not necessarily sure what the monitoring plan is going to have.

I think when you look at 208, I think one of the take-aways is that there was a lot of listening to the UNH team, I think incorporation of many of the things that they were looking for, and if nothing else, I agree with the Applicant when they said that at least there was a due consideration of their concerns. That that certainly is a big take-away.

And I think you can even see the notes of the UNH team, I think in Exhibit 204. I don't know if you need to pull that up, Dawn. I don't think so. But there are notes of that meeting as well. So this was not done in a vacuum. These concerns. There was pretty well, pretty well publicized.

21

22

23

24

I thought it might be good to also mention, if you don't mind, Michael, just a few other Intervenors that struck me. Jeff Baker from Fat Dog, you know, in terms of water quality. mean clearly he has a stake in this as well. He's worried about temporary closure that might be due to the bacterial contamination that could occur, closure of his beds. Obviously, we'll talk about this maybe later but suspension of sales due to the sediment accumulation, and the poor product quality that might result. I think these, he said he was, loss of crop brought about by legacy pollutants, and I think that's referring more to some of these things that are there you just don't know, and I think that was one of the things that came up is there may be some unknowns here that we're not accounting for.

He's concerned about the immediate mortality brought about by the sediment disposal, basically covering his crops, and then some, once again some overwintering disposal of sediment that might cause anorexia which I think would also be mortality of his crops.

2.0

We also heard from Jeff and Vivian Miller. They argue it will have a negative impact on the water quality of Little Bay. I don't think there was anything to go beyond that but they so noted.

Ms. Heald was concerned about the quality and volume of available water during construction and the impact to her nursery. She may be without water during construction because the easement runs through her well. Applicant planning storing heavy equipment over the well. The Applicant has said that they will make sure she has water through that time, but obviously there's concerns about long-term impacts on her well.

So then we had the Conservation Law Foundation. Conservation Law Foundation I think echoed a lot of the concerns that was issued by UNH and the Town of Durham.

So I guess that's sort of the summary of what we heard and I think if you, once again, I think if we were to look to my two cents is that I think what DES put in place was fairly responsive. It was considerate of what had been

put before them, and then I think we just have to decide well, does that suffice. Do we have to go through each condition? We can do that, too, or but I think we're sort of at that place.

MR. FITZGERALD: So thank you, Chris, I think that was really helpful. Just to put some things in context, we did hear statements, I believe Mr. Irwin from CLF indicated that this Project would result in long-term permanent and irreparable harm. We heard a lot of comment regarding how important Great Bay is, that it's a nationally designated estuary and that it has a very fragile ecosystem. But a lot of those comments were presented as generalities without a lot of followup as to what the impact would be, and I think there were two or three things that were mentioned that deserve a little bit of consideration.

One was that it was mentioned that this

Project could potentially release 300 times as

much nitrogen during the course of the Project

as the Town of Durham does in one day. I didn't

hear any followup calculations or information to

address that specifically, but it seems to me

that there's a difference in a short-term impact knowing that that impact will not be continuously adding as opposed to the nitrogen that comes from the use of fertilizers and all, of course, obviously, wastewater treatment systems discharging in, and I think we understand these towns have had to make significant efforts with regards to upgrading wastewater treatment and so on and so it probably, I don't know the right word to put this, but it may be a little bit offensive to them to know that those somewhat onerous conditions are put upon them, but their effluent contributions to the Bay are not going away. They're going to be there for a long time and they have been reduced dramatically. The Bay is improving in quality. This may be a short-term blip, but it doesn't seem to rise to the level at least from the information that I've seen presented of long-term irreparable impacts. may be a little bit in reverse of the direction that all those around the Bay and all those who treasure it and so on want to see.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

And I think similarly, we heard concrete

mattresses, that they would be consuming space for eelgrass. I did a brief calculation of my I don't offer this as anything but when I own. looked at the amount of eelgrass and the amount of permitted requirement, the permitted amount of concrete mattresses, we heard, first we heard a lot of testimony that this would not be imposed on eelgrass beds and second, my calculation was that it would represent less than .01 percent of eelgrass beds, existing eelgrass beds in Great Bay. Not regarding the fact that's if it were falling on eelgrass and it's not. There was some testimony that it might be falling on, that the concrete mattresses might be placed on eelgrass, potential recovering eelgrass beds. Historic eelgrass beds. Thank you. And so but again, that impact seems to be infinitesimally small. Total suspended solids, again, I did some

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Total suspended solids, again, I did some rough calculations. I believe that we heard some testimony indicating that there was 7 to 9 tons of erosion sediment coming into the Bay and I think it was annually from erosion around the Bay just due to storms and other ice scouring

and other things. That number equated to about 9,000 tons annual, and this Project would, based on the information that I heard during the testimony, would present an addition of about one and a half tons.

Again, I don't offer these as expert testimony or anything. I just, you know, we seemed to hear some testimony that certainly expressed great alarm over the amounts of nitrogen, TSS, the amounts of eelgrass and so on that would be potentially impacted. And based on the testimony and the information that I received and the rough calculations that I did, those impacts, while I would not neglect them in any way or say that they are trivial or so on, they don't seem to rise to the level of being long-term permanent irreparable harm that would be caused by this project, and especially given the monitoring, the plans for sedimentation control, so on.

MR. WAY: If I can?

MR. FITZGERALD: Sure.

MR. WAY: We had talked about eelgrass, and one statement that I saw in Conservation Law

Foundation's brief sort of clarified I think where I was challenged to the opposition of the jet plowing, and it states importantly the fact that eelgrass does not currently exist in upper Little Bay does not mean that it will not exist

there in the future.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

So that sort of summarizes. It's very hard to account for all of these unknowns. You know, particularly, I think there's a transient nature to the impacts here. You know, if we're stirring up nitrogen, I don't think we're talking about a permanent impact that's going to, that's going to completely discourage the eelgrass population which may not even be present. Same thing for the concrete So and I think in terms of the mattresses. sediment disposal, like you said, 1.5 tons is being dispersed compared to all the movement that occurs does make you wonder just how permanent are some of these impacts that are being raised as major issues.

MR. FITZGERALD: So the only other thing I wanted to mention is that we will have discussion on natural environment so there's

sort of a cross-cutting set of issues with regards to impacts on shellfish and so on. I had planned to have most of that discussion under natural environment. So I wasn't getting into the impacts on all the wildlife and flora, fauna and various creatures that inhabit Little Bay.

So that concludes my introduction of the topic. And thank you, Chris, for your evaluation.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: I'm wondering if we could have a short discussion about the idea of the Independent Environmental Monitor. I believe one is called for for two different DES permits, and I know in our discussion of historic sites it was, an Independent Environmental Monitor or historic sites monitor was a less common tool used in that resource area. But in the environmental permitting area, is this something that people are familiar with, does it seem, does there seem to be a clear path as to how an independent monitor would be hired and that

person's independence assured to the degree that the public would be comfortable with the person as well as that person's authority to stop construction as needed and address issues and given enough time to address issues.

MR. FITZGERALD: So that's a question I raised at the beginning of this and I feel pretty satisfied. The Project does require what are titled Independent Environmental Monitors in a couple of areas. I forget specifically.

The question in my mind is, and I think we had this same discussion although we didn't choose to go that route with historical and aesthetic. The question is what means independence? Is independence asserted by the fact that, you know, if the Applicant hires them, are they independent? They are required, the Applicant is required to name an independent monitor. They are required to submit that information to DES and to have that approved by DES.

I think if we are to consider what would be truly Independent Environmental Monitors we would need to think about an area that I'm a

little hesitant to go into which is the Committee or some agency being delegated to make that selection on behalf of the Committee and just require the Applicant to pay for it, and I'm not sure a lot of agencies want to get into that, you know, potentially selecting a monitor as long as an appropriate one is presented by the Applicant. So that's an open discussion area for me.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: Just following up on Director

Muzzey's question and your answer to it, am I

right in understanding that this method where

the Applicant chooses the monitor and pays for

it but probably gives the name for DES for

approval, is that sort of standard operating

procedure for DES?

MR. FITZGERALD: I'm in the air division, and we don't typically have an issue like this unless we have a concern that there's a compliance history or failure to comply that we would -- I'm not aware of a situation where we've done this, but I could not speak for the water division as to how they normally handle

this, but I think it is somewhat unusual for us to hire project monitors.

MR. WAY: I don't have a problem with an Independent Environmental Monitor. I just want us to be clear why we're asking for one or why we think one might be appropriate or why others might think it might be appropriate because as you said, Mr. Fitzgerald, I'm not aware in a lot of other similar permits that it's done unless there's a compliance issue that has been raised that requires a secondary party to have oversight.

I'm trying to think, in this case, is it once again, does it get back to a level of trust. Is that really what we're talking about here? Is it trust? Or do we accept that if we have a permit in place that has appropriate conditions and if we have an Applicant that has met the other measures and gets a certificate, do we then have a process in place which satisfies the concerns. So the question is why do we need an Environmental Monitor.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I think we definitely need one here.

MR. WAY: Let me say an Independent Environmental Monitor.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think an independent monitor. There's so much that the Applicant is being asked to monitor. You know, sediment dispersal and mixing zone composition and wind speeds and all of that concerning the cable crossing, and we need to be sure that what, that not only is it modeled but also that the actual results conform to that model. think we need someone who is trained in this area and that's independent to say hey, this is an exceedance, and I think the issues concerning Little Bay are so critical that I know I would be much more comfortable with an independent monitor. The Applicant has agreed to an independent monitor. There's a stipulation between Counsel for the Public, and I think DES is requiring an independent monitor. So I think we can kind of put that issue to bed and assume that an independent monitor, unless we want to go back to DES.

MR. WAY: And like I said, I'm okay with that. I just want us to know why we're doing it

and why we're requiring it and I think your approach is the good answer and I think in part, too, because it makes us feel comfortable as the body that might be approving this.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Exactly. I would be uncomfortable without one, and I'm not even sure I would approve it. Just to be clear, the Independent Environmental Monitor, this is stipulation 25, if we choose to adopt it, they're going to oversee the construction of the Project, whole thing, and work with contractors to implement appropriate Best Management Practices to avoid or minimize environmental impact. The Applicant shall also use an Independent DES-approved Environmental Monitor to oversee work in Little Bay.

MR. FITZGERALD: If I could just, it seems to me, yeah, I think there's general agreement that an Independent Environmental Monitor. I guess what I was hearing during a lot of the testimony was concern as Chris mentioned that the Applicant could not be trusted and that there needed to be an Environmental Monitor completely separate from the Applicant.

Now, in my viewpoint, if the Applicant were to be the monitor, if employees of the Applicant were to be the monitor, I think that would be a great concern. Just from a general standpoint. Not because I have any information that suggests But the question in my mind is if the that. Applicant hires another party and that party is not part of the corporate, under the corporate umbrella of Eversource or anything else and they are charged and DES has approved them and in addition they have a set of plans and a set of requirements that they would have to go by. It's not just hiring a monitor and saying go out and monitor. There's a set of conditions that relate to plans, and the monitor would have to review the plans, ensure that the plans were being adhered to, et cetera. And I just, I guess to me, it comes down to does it have to be financially independent of the Applicant because if it's, if we're doing it for trust issues, if we're doing it because an Independent Environmental Monitor is appropriate due to the serious of Little Bay, I think that's another question.

MR. SHULOCK: I have a slightly different take on independent monitors. I think agencies would like to monitor the work that goes on in sensitive resources, but they don't have the staff to do it, and the independent monitor provides that agency with the ability to have eyes on the Project while the work is going on and report back to the agency.

And then independence, in my opinion, is a matter of first of professionalism and ethics on the part of that expert. Secondly, it's a contractual issue. Payment is probably less important because I mean ultimately unless the state agency is doing the work on its own dime, the Applicant will have to pay.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: I also think there's particular value in having the independent monitor for the Little Bay work given that although jet plows have been, jet plow technology has been used in many other places, it hasn't yet been used here in New Hampshire, and I have a sense, sort of following up on what

you just said, that it will assist the Department of Environmental Services as well to have that extra set of eyes. This is the first time through for the agency. They have carefully considered the Application, they've placed many, many conditions on this Project, particularly as it relates to Little Bay. so in this particular case, perhaps not necessarily precedent setting for the future, but for this particular case an Independent Environmental Monitor seems like a wise approach.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. SCHMIDT: I think on large construction have an independent monitor. I think the point that you pointed out that the wide variety of issues that are before us on this Project are all the more important to do that. I don't think they have to be an independent silo from Eversource as far as I don't think they should can be a relationship directly with Eversource. I do like the idea of having DES approve the

projects similar to this it's commonplace to be an employee, but I think funding and so on it ultimate contractor. Other than that, I think

it's a needed piece to this contract.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Another possibility if folks are uncomfortable, which I am not, but in addition to DES approval of the person, we could ask that that person be approved by Counsel for the Public or the SEC or some other body. Personally, I don't think that's necessary if DES approves the person, but if folks want to go that route we could put in an extra level.

MR. WAY: I think for my part DES approval would suffice.

MR. SCHMIDT: I agree. I'm not sure if, I think we want the expertise of DES approval.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Sounds like there's some agreement on an independent monitor for environmental issues. Pretty much as stipulated to in the Condition number 25 of the Stipulated Conditions between Counsel for the Public and the Applicant.

MS. DUPREY: Madam Chair, I'd just like to add to the discussion by stating that I think that it would also perhaps get the public some comfort as well to have an independent monitor,

1 that that is another worthy reason for requiring 2 one. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Where do we 3 4 want to go next? Ms. Duprey? 5 MS. DUPREY: So I had wanted to talk about 6 a few issues. Maybe other folks don't feel the I wanted to talk about oysters for a 7 need to. I don't know if that's something that 8 9 we're going to take up later so that it would be 10 out of order. So I wanted to make a few 11 comments about nitrogen. And the cable removal. 12 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We are 13 talking about oysters later in some detail. MR. FITZGERALD: 14 I was going to suggest 15 that oysters be considered under natural 16 environment. 17 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's talk 18 about nitrogen because I think that is a subject 19 worthy of more conversation as well. 20 MS. DUPREY: One of the things that I 21 wanted to specifically say about nitrogen was as 22 I listened to all the expert testimony on this 23 topic, it began to occur to me, and I'm not a

marine person. I don't have any knowledge about

24

estuarial bays, but it began to occur to me that the sediment being stirred up is not an uncommon thing, that this goes on regularly which also just segues to DES. Even though DES hasn't had a jet trial project in front of it, it's certainly had other projects where sedimentation is stirred up. So I don't think we should really question DES's expertise in this area. It's just a different format of it happening, but they've I think through the permit have put a number of conditions in place to oversee that.

But at the end of I believe it was the ESS testimony which was Counsel for the Public, I asked a number of questions about nitrogen and specifically I was trying to get at isn't nitrogen being stirred up always an issue because nitrogen is what's pumped into every body of water through wastewater treatment plants and other means but that's one of the most common means of nitrogen getting into the sediment it. So therefore, if it's in the sediment in your jet plowing and jet plowing is something that occurs regularly why isn't this a

big issue everywhere, and they said that it wasn't. That it was a big issue here, that people had made it a big issue here, but in their experience in working on these projects that they had not heard very much about nitrogen. And I just wanted to point that out because I thought that that was an indicator that what seems to have been a huge concern here and has every bit as much of a reason to be a concern in other places, you know, hasn't been raised as one. I just thought that was an interesting point.

I did also want to say that with respect to the cable removal toxicity that, again, we're relying on DES's expertise with respect to their concern about how much toxicity there might be as a result of pulling up old cable, cutting it, and whatnot. And I feel like I have to rely on that expertise and I do in accepting the permit conditions that they've put forward.

There were also questions raised about the timing of the trial, the jet plow trial. Is that, another time appropriate to talk about that? Or is this the right time?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Do we want to talk more about nitrogen or cable removal plan? Maybe we'll just -- anyone want to talk more about nitrogen?

MR. FITZGERALD: I would just say with regards to nitrogen that I agree with Ms. Duprey that there is continual current and storms and so on that can raise amounts of sediment and nitrogen and be released. I think our job is to determine whether this Project will have an unreasonable adverse impact as opposed to those continuing, ongoing continuing, and I will note that the PREP report notes that the Bay is becoming healthier in general. That significant efforts have been made but that this Project impact would be fairly small and temporary in nature.

And so, you know, I think when you consider everything that's going on, continuing additions of nitrogen, again, as I said, the towns that have had to makes these tremendous efforts to reduce nitrogen, I can understand their reason for taking some offense at allowing a Project that would introduce some, but my overall

conclusion is that it's pretty small and compared to the natural processes that are occurring and the existing amounts.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?

I agree with everything MR. WAY: Yes. that was said. I think, you know, the idea that this would be a setback in terms of the efforts to reduce nitrogen in the bay, it's certainly a valid concern. I'm sympathetic to it. think the amount of nitrogen we're talking is not going to increase in the Bay. It's just how it's going to be dispersed. And I keep coming back once again to what I perceive to be maybe the temporary nature of this dispersal. And the idea being that it could also come from the cable removal as well stirring up the sediment. I think its going to be temporary but certainly something to keep an eye on.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I disagree a little bit with what's been said. I think that the jet plowing is fairly different than the disturbances that are naturally occurring or may occur by an anchor or a wave or a wind or whatever. I think that, you know,

going down four feet is different than what is naturally occurring and more significant.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I understand completely why CLF, Town of Durham, other towns and other interested parties that have been working so hard to try to restore this Bay are frustrated and angry that the Applicant will be introducing -- they're not introducing new nitrogen, but they are stirring, perhaps stirring up nitrogen and that may get dispersed, and they have a right to be frustrated about that. But that's not what this, what I need to look at in making my determination. I feel as though I need to look at what is the actual impact of that nitrogen. And it is fairly small, and it is fairly limited in duration. So while they feel as though they've been working so hard and why should someone else start to undo some of our efforts, I mean, the impact I think is relatively small. So I certainly couldn't deny it on that basis.

MR. FITZGERALD: If I could also, I think it's important to understand this is part of the reason for the trial run. That the trial run would monitor for nitrogen. That there was a

lot of testimony relative to nitrogen in interstitial water between the grains of sediment that's going to be exposed and so on. A lot of uncertainty was raised but the trial run will tell us whether nitrogen in excess of, you know, amounts that would be of concern to DES, that will provide us with some valuable information.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Based on that, it can't exceed certain levels, that they would have to slow it down or stop or wait for a different day so that the process is fairly tight in not allowing significant damage, significant nitrogen release or other contaminants. Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: I totally agree with what you've said, especially with why people are concerned about this. I would just also add though that while it's not the same, because this will go on over a period of days, that when we put in bridge abutments and even docks and breakwaters, that those are also going down deep into the sediment and stirring it up. Again, it's not the same as going across the Bay

however many times for as many hours, but I guess my only point in this is that DES does oversee those kinds of things so I don't think they're as inexperienced as they've perhaps been made out to be in some of the testimony. But nevertheless, I think that safeguards have been put in place to curb the concerns that have been raised. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone else want to comment concerning nitrogen?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's talk a little bit about cable removal. Cable removal plan. Counsel for the Public's experts has made a number of suggestions that I think would be helpful to go through in general, but one does concern the cable removal plan. I don't know if that's a good place to start but Mr. Fitzgerald, can you summarize for us a little bit what the cable removal plan includes?

MR. IACOPINO: I think it's contained in Applicant's Exhibit 106.

MS. DUPREY: What's the title of that exhibit?

MR. SCHMIDT: Existing Cable Removal Plan.

MR. IACOPINO: 106.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Well, I guess one thing is this has to be put in context because there's excavation for the cable and then there's cable removal. So I didn't spend a lot of time reviewing the cable removal plan. I wanted to refer, I believe, in CFP had made some comments about it, and I don't know that I have those marked.

MR. WAY: If it's helpful, DES has the Condition number 49 in their October spreadsheet addressing the existing cable removal remedial response plan where they find it adequate, and obviously the concern is what happens if these things disintegrate upon pulling them up which could very well happen that these things are so old and if they disintegrate, then what happens to all the lead, the potential lead, the pieces, what does it do to the water column as well. And so it's a critical plan to have in place.

MR. FITZGERALD: So again, I would suggest it's a condition that requires DES to approve the plan and to account for the environmental

impacts. I'm not sure it -- was the questioning that the cable removal plan did not adequately address environmental impacts? Because I mean, the cable removal plan has a section, you know, there's some analysis and so on, but it's also covered by the overall project plans and BMPs and stipulations that state that sediment shall be controlled, that there shall be analysis for contaminants of concern.

I think the only issue that I saw raised relative to cable removal were that it's possible that the cable will break, that there will be, this is very old cable. That it won't come up in one pull. That it could, sections could break off. So DES was tagged with the responsibility for ensuring that it was removed in accordance with our requirements that it was, that it was all places were accounted for. You know, they would possibly have to send divers down to get pieces if they didn't, you know, they'd broken off or using other retrieval techniques and ensure as much old cable was removed as possible and that the same monitoring and environmental requirements would apply

{SEC 2015-04}

regarding sediments.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: It seems the cable, the need for a cable removal plan and the uncertainty that the public feels about it is like a lot of things with this Project. The Applicant has a good idea of where the cables are. important to note that not all the cables will need to be cleared so we're not talking about the entire Bay area. There are specific places where clearance is needed. It's the type of activity that the Applicant cannot be sure They cannot be sure as to whether they will find the cables. They cannot be sure of the condition of the cables and whether or not they can be successfully retrieved back to the surface without breakage or some of the cable sections being lost. It's just not that type of activity that you can be sure of those things.

So a plan is in place, our Department of
Environmental Services has approved the plan,
and it's the type of activity where the
Applicant needs to depend on a plan instead of a

specific scope of work. And I think that has raised concern with the public. Obviously, the public would prefer a specific scope of work that said exactly what would happen, where and what the exact results will be, and that's not possible in this case, and we are left with seeing whether the plan is an adequate document and whether it addresses all the possible environmental issues.

DES has been our reviewer in this case, given their expertise, and they certainly feel it is. They have not felt that way about other plans, and they have asked for changes so we know that DES is not shy about asking for changes and plans, and they have grounded reasons for doing so if needed.

So although I can understand the wish for more certainty about this on behalf of some of the comments we have heard, I'm comfortable with the plan being adequate to address this type of activity.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I've been hunting for the part of their testimony where they, Counsel for the Public addressed this and

had a concern, and I think it was that asking us to add Condition 49 which DES had done. So I can't find it, but that's my recollection about their comment concerning the cable removal plan.

MR. WAY: As I recall from the Town of
Durham they also had concerns about that as
well, and I think, I think their concern was the
potential for lead which I think we heard from a
couple of other sources as well, and if you look
at the plan that was put in place and what's
been done in testing around the cables to date,
I think, well, I know they tested for lead, and
I think they were, the levels were below
significance, but they also tested for PCBs and
asbestos as well, two other things I think that
were raised as issues as I recall in testimony.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: All right.

The condition I was thinking of was actually suggested by Durham. They have a number of suggestions for us in Town of Durham UNH Exhibit 3. But concerning the cable removal plan it was to add Condition 49 concerning what happens if there's a break in the cable.

Do you want to talk anymore about the cable

removal plan?

MR. WAY: I would also expect, too, that as we go through this process, the whole process itself I would imagine is going to be is somewhat flexible and responsive. That if you're pulling up cable and all of a sudden it's disintegrating, then other things occur. have an Independent Environmental Monitor that can certainly either stop or put other conditions or request other conditions as well, but it's not going to be something where they're just going to charge across the Bay and whatever happens happens. I think we're going to see some good information that comes from the jet plow trial run, and then I think we also have to believe that as we go through this process you're going to have people that are going to be responsive to what they see in front of them for conditions.

MR. SCHMIDT: I think Applicant Exhibit 106 as we talked about a little earlier gets very detailed on what would happen. If the cable breaks, they'll send a dive team down. In one case they say they'll send an ROV down to look

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

for loose debris. So I think they've addressed
the concerns. As you stated earlier, some of it
won't be identified until we actually have a
break, and then we'll -- but I think the ground

work is in place to address those, the issues.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. FITZGERALD: So Condition 49 certainly does require a plan. The plan shall apply in the event existing cable is deteriorated, that it disintegrates upon removal resulting in loose debris in the water column. Plan shall identify remedial actions to contain the cable debris, actions required to remove the debris. also include specific means of controlling turbidity. That in no instance will any debris remain in the substrate. And the Applicant shall implement the removal plan if cable failure occurs. Impacts ordinarily anticipated from intact cable removal or cut section would be limited to the turbidity from sediment disturbance accounted for in the Application. So and that plan was submitted to DES and approved by DES. So I think we're good.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: There's a comment with regard to Town of Durham's

Testimony. Exhibit 3. July 20, 2018. They have a number of suggestions from their experts concerning water quality. However, that was prior to, or since July 20, 2018, they've had an opportunity to raise any of these concerns with DES, and we've seen the DES has incorporated a number of their suggestions into the final permit. So I originally thought let's go through these and see if there's something we can use, but I think we've cross-referenced everything, everything had been considered by DES.

Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: One of the conversations, well, one of the pieces of testimony that I remember talking with the Town of Durham/UNH's experts on this subject involves something that I don't know a lot about so I hesitate to talk about it too in-depth. But it was revolving around the question as to whether additional testing could add some certainty to this process. You know, much like the cable removal plan, there are other aspects of the work that

1 will be done that we can't be sure of until we 2 get into it. There's heavy reliance on plans 3 and responses. If things exceed certain limits, that type of thing. And there was some 4 5 conversation about RIM Tier III toxicity 6 testing. We know that Tier 1 and Tier II testing was done, but Tier III has not yet been 7 done so the question is whether we could add 8 9 some certainty to this process, some 10 predictability if that testing was done, and I'm 11 looking at TD 3, PDF page 4 at the bottom. And 12 then continuing on to page 5 lays out the ground 13 work as to why these experts feel that may be 14 important. And then if we go to the Applicant's 15 chart that shows what happened when Durham's 16 experts went and talked with the Department of 17 Environmental Services. 18 If I could, I was drawn to that MR. WAY: 19 condition as well because my understanding it 20 helps to further characterize the mixing zone. 21 DIR. MUZZEY: Yes. 22 MR. WAY: Because something, obviously 23 what's going on in the mixing zone and what

happens outside of the mixing zone is there's no

24

excesses, but within the mixing zone there's obviously some variation. So when I saw that, I thought that seemed reasonable to me, but then I looked at 208 and I looked at Condition number 5 and DES did not accept that condition.

DIR. MUZZEY: Yes.

MR. WAY: Like you, I don't know enough about that to second guess what DES offered.

DIR. MUZZEY: That was my question as well. On PDF page 2 at the top, number 5, the Applicant shall perform RIM Tier III water column tests to evaluate potential toxicity of the dissolved and suspended portions of the sediments expected to be mobilized during SRP construction, and then there are more details as to how and why that would be helpful. And --

MR. SCHMIDT: What exhibit are you on again?

DIR. MUZZEY: I'm on Applicant's Exhibit This is the big chart that shows what the 208. Durham experts were recommending, and then what DES's responses were when they met with those experts.

So during testimony, during the hearing, it

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

seemed in talking with the Durham experts that this type of testing would not necessarily be overly expensive or taking a large amount of time that would interfere with the Project schedule and create undue delay, but we do see in the third column of this chart in 208 that DES did not incorporate this condition. don't have any additional explanatory material as to why DES did not accept this condition which at this point in our deliberations I would find tremendously helpful. Has anyone else found any material in the record that addresses During our hearing they described it as a real-world check that would take some of the theoretical information and clarify impact, according to my notes.

MR. WAY: I think maybe some of the concern as well is that the Applicant will be putting together a Mixing Zone Plan which is something that DES would like to see. Maybe the issue is sort of like the environmental monitoring plan. It isn't before us. It's something that will come at some point before construction. DES would be delegated to approve that plan prior to

construction, and I would imagine that in that plan they found that there wasn't a need for that RIM Tier III testing. I don't know though.

I'm also looking at the notes from the UNH team when they were, this is at Exhibit 204.

DIR. MUZZEY: Can you read those notes?

MR. WAY: Somewhat I can because it's like my writing, but I'm looking for something that refers to the testing and unless I'm reading it incorrectly, I'm not seeing it. But it may very well be they're just not calling it out by the name we're using right here.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: It may be that the condition concerning the Mixing Zone Plan includes this but not specifically. This is one method of helping to determine the mixing zone. But if you look at Condition 44 concerning the mixing zone, they have submit the mixing zone request to DES 60 days before construction. That plan must include a description and map showing the proposed mixing zone in Little Bay and justification for the proposed limits of the mixing zone and documentation demonstrating the proposed mixing

zone complies with the minimum criteria and administrative rules.

I get the sense that they weren't trying to dictate exactly how that Mixing Zone Plan should be done, but that it needs to show justification for whatever it proposes.

DIR. MUZZEY: So is your assumption that then that Tier III testing isn't necessarily excluded. It may be one way that the Applicant gets to an approved mixing plan, but there may be other ways as well.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Yes.

MR. WAY: Although that I think if that were true that on Exhibit 208 under that condition there would be at least a partial recognition of the request. So my impression is that it probably is not something that was embraced. In terms of the DES October spreadsheet, isn't there a redline version out there?

MR. IACOPINO: Yes. 12d. Committee

Exhibit 12d is what they called the Annotated

Final Decision which is a redline. 12c is the

combination document.

Okay. You said 12d is the MR. WAY: redline?

MR. IACOPINO:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

12d is the redline, yes. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we'll take a short break and people can look into this if you'd like. Maybe ten minutes. We're going to take a break for ten minutes.

(Recess taken 4:57 - 5:06 p.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. we left off, we were talking about RIM Tier III testing. Does anyone have any further comments concerning that proposed condition?

DIR. MUZZEY: Well, during the break I had the opportunity to review what was discussed during our hearings and this is with Mr. Famely, and it was on Day 13, page 188 of the testimony and continuing from there. So he does note that they probably had reviewed the testimony as well as his recommendations and they did not ask for the type of Tier III testing we've been discussing. So we really don't have a lot of information to go on besides the fact that they probably reviewed those recommendations and did not feel they were appropriate for this Project.

Being a historian I don't want to second guess the work of the Environmental Services so rereading this, I'm left with the idea that we need to depend on our reviewers at the Department of Environmental Services to recommend the best approach.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Point of clarification when you say they had the information, are you referring to NHDES?

DIR. MUZZEY: Yes. That was Mr. Famely's assumption.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?

MR. WAY: I agree with that as well. I had a little bit of opportunity to look a little more. And as I said earlier, none of this was done in a vacuum and DES I think was pretty aware of the concerns. I didn't find it in the notes in Exhibit 204, and yes, I pretty much could read them, and I didn't see it there. So I think I'm going to err on the side of trusting DES that they've got this one covered with regards to the testing regimen for the mixing zone.

MR. FITZGERALD: If I could. Also in

1 looking at the Exhibit 208 chart presented by 2 GeoInsight and that requirement number 5 on page 2, I believe, electronic page 2, requirements 3 listed, and then the comment in the next column 4 5 is N/A which I assume means not applicable, and 6 then NHDES did not incorporate. So it would seem to me that this was a significant concern 7 of GeoInsight there would be some discussion in 8 9 that second column. Mike? Page 2. Exhibit 10 208. Electronic page 2. 11 MR. WAY: I actually think column 2 was 12 more the DES response and the comments would be over on the right-hand side and I would have 13 14

expected more comment than simply DES did not incorporate the condition. That would have been a good place to maybe make the case.

MR. FITZGERALD: What does the N/A in column 2 imply or is it --

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: The heading on that column is condition issued by NHDES.

MR. FITZGERALD: So they're saying that there is none there.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: That's my understanding.

1 At every point where they didn't MR. WAY: 2 incorporate the condition, an N/A is found in the second column. 3 DIR. MUZZEY: It's one of three places 4 5 where that happens. 6 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. 7 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So correct me if I'm wrong, but I'm sensing reluctance on 8 9 the part of at least most Committee members to 10 incorporate this condition but instead leave it 11 to NHDES to determine what they will require in 12 the plan. I see nodding heads. Is there anyone who disagrees with this or wants to talk about 13 14 it further? 15 (No verbal response) 16 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Let's 17 move on then. 18 Let's talk about the need for a jet plow 19 Ms. Duprey? trial run. I thought it was a good idea 20 MS. DUPREY: 21 until I started reading or listening to 22 Conservation Law Foundation who, I believe it 23 was them, did not think it was a good idea to 24 have a trial run. That having a trial run was

just going to stir up more sediments and DES never did require one. So I'm up in the air about it. I don't know what to say.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think it's a great idea. I think that there's a fair amount of uncertainty as to what's going to get stirred up and concentrations. How the equipment is going to work, how long it's going to take. There's a number of uncertainties about the whole process, and I think a lot of good information will be gained from a jet plow trial run.

I think Counsel for the Public's experts agreed that that would, trial run would be beneficial. DES had suggested it. They're not going to require it, but if it had no merit they wouldn't have suggested it. Applicant is certainly willing to do it. The risk is more sediment is stirred up, but to me the data that is gained by doing the trial run allows them then to adjust their construction techniques and monitoring on everything so when it goes longer that that information is incorporated and adjustments could be made.

The same thing is happening when they do
the first cable, they're using that data to help
them reduce impacts to the second cable and so
on and so on so I think starting with the small
trial run, thousand feet is not so small but
it's not the whole length, and using that
information to adapt the methods and means would
be certainly beneficial.

MR. WAY: I agree with everything you just said. I think it would also be a good means to instill confidence in the process. That hopefully that it won't be having the impacts that everyone thinks, well, not everyone but some think might happen.

The only area of concern I have is that when DES is going to be looking at the results. I seem to remember that they went from needing 90 days down to like 14, 15, which seemed pretty tight to me. Once again, I don't think I'm going to second guess them on that because obviously they've made an internal decision that they can have the quick turnaround on this, and I'll trust them with that because this trial run is going to provide valuable information. I

think it would allow the company maybe to get, for lack of a better phrase, get the kinks out of the system before they do the real thing.

And with the same exact equipment with the same operators, at the same time of year, I think there's a lot of benefit to doing that, and I think you can get some good information.

MR. FITZGERALD: I raised some question about this during the various testimonies and one of my concerns was that this was a thousand feet, the crossing was 6000 so it represented almost, you know, 20 percent of the entire project, but rethinking that, I realized later that the project is three crossings so it's almost 20,000 feet so a thousand foot is five or six percent of the entire Project. My first thought was well why not 500 feet or what are we going to learn that wouldn't require such a significant piece of it.

But I would concur that I think that the trial run is almost like a tuneup for the operator. It gives them a chance to run, get all the equipment and run it and so uncertainty the question of time I'm not as concerned about

1 because we had testimony that it was possible to 2 deliver the results and report in the time frame required and I think that the time frame is open 3 4 because DES has to approve and so if they, 5 either if the information isn't delivered to 6 them in a timely manner or they see something that is inappropriate that needs to be resolved, 7 that time frame is going to be expanded. 8 9 it's not a hard and fact 21-day. It's a certain 10 amount of time to provide the information to I think we had sufficient testimony that 11 DES. 12 suggested that that could be done and that DES could review it in that time frame, but if DES 13 14 doesn't agree that the trial run meets its criteria and the reason that it asked for a 15 16 trial run, they would say no, don't get ahead 17 until you answer these questions. 18 I think there's a lot more to MR. SCHMIDT:

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. SCHMIDT: I think there's a lot more to be gained to having it even like we've discussed the construction operation itself. The operators being the same and so on. But also we heard how the speed of the propeller will be, can be adjusted and I think this trial run would just give that much more information before they

dive right into the overall crossing.

1

2

I was also going to mention, too, MR. WAY: because we talked about the Conservation Law Foundation and they were having some issues with the concept of a trial run, but I think their problem as I recall mostly centered on the fact that the run and the data gathered would happen after we've issued a certificate, and we wouldn't have that information before us. So I didn't get the sense that they were really opposed to the trial run. I may be wrong. But I know that that was one of their objections was that there would be some data available and it would not be available to any of us. It would

MS. DUPREY: That was definitely an issue, but it wasn't the only issue. It was another disturbance of the Bay. I'm not suggesting against the trial runs. The Applicant agreed to I just find it surprising that DES did not require it. It's had plenty of bites at that apple, hasn't taken one yet. And with CLF objecting the way that it did, it's just a

23

24

I would see DES's lack of MR. FITZGERALD: making this a requirement to be more a comment that this is something that we suggest. I think it would help with the public confidence in the It would help to confirm the Project. assumptions that are made in modeling and nitrogen release and sediment dispersion and other impacts and so on. It would give an opportunity to determine whether all of the many "ifs" that have been raised by Intervenors, you know, and especially comments that we just don't know and we can't tell, well, to me a trial run is yes and we've analyzed it and we've determined that it tells you the Project assumptions are appropriate and the planning and the requirements or something has shown up that we didn't anticipate and they're not appropriate and we need to make an adjustment. I think it's a very positive thing.

MR. SHULOCK: I have a question about who would make that adjustment. Would it be DES placing additional requirements on the process or would the contractor be making those adjustments voluntarily and then immediately

proceeding to the full run?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. FITZGERALD: My assumption would be that DES would receive the information and the report on the trial run, would review it. they had concerns, they would address them with the contractor. If they felt adjustments needed to be made to permit conditions that they could do that at that time. But if it were just, you know, the contractor agrees to run it at a slower speed or do, make adjustments to the propeller or how they locate, I mean I think there's a wide range of what could happen from everything zero, everything planned is fine, up to there's major unanswered questions that, you know, major things that were raised by Intervenors have been determined to potentially be true and we need to back up. So I see a pretty broad range of possibilities.

But I think by delegating the approval of the trial run plan to DES and conditioning that DES make a determination as to whether the Project can continue as, with the conditions or revised conditions would handle that. I don't think that's in our area of expertise if they

came back to us.

PRESIDING OF

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: I'm looking at Committee

Exhibit 12c on page 17, item 60b, Jet Plow Trial

Run, which is the summary of the condition that

would govern how the trial run would work.

MR. FITZGERALD: Would you repeat that?

DIR. MUZZEY: 12c, top of page 17 which is both PDF and paper 17.

MR. FITZGERALD: Oh, it's the October DES.
Yes.

DIR. MUZZEY: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: What are you looking at?

DIR. MUZZEY: I was just confirming the

details of how DES was looking at how the jet

plow trial would work. Just confirming the time

frames. At least 90 days prior to the trial,

the Applicant will submit a jet plow trial run

to DES for approval and then it will implement

the plan. Then the time frame of at least 14

days prior to the scheduled start of submarine

cable installation of Little Bay the Applicant

shall submit a jet plow trial run summary report

to both the Site Evaluation Committee and NHDES and it will address six bullets. And as Mr. Fitzgerald noted, installation of submarine cable in Little Bay shall not proceed until authorized by New Hampshire DES and the Site Evaluation Committee. So we are both given a role in reviewing the report and authorizing further work.

MR. FITZGERALD: Does that mean that we have to meet again?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We may want to take out that the SEC has that approve, not just for the inconvenience of meeting again, but if we're trusting DES, we should trust DES. I'm not sure that we would know what to do with that plan.

DIR. MUZZEY: Do we want the Applicant to submit a summary report to the SEC and NHDES in order to keep it on file and potentially provide greater public access to it.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think that would be a good idea. I think what comes to the SEC would put on the website so everyone could access it.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

1 DIR. MUZZEY: And then we'll delegate the 2 authority to authorize the installation of the cable to DES. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Yes. 4 That's 5 my understanding. 6 Attorney Iacopino? MR. FITZGERALD: 7 MR. IACOPINO: Yes. MR. FITZGERALD: When something is 8 9 referenced like that and it says authorized by 10 DES and SEC, is that the normal way of -because if DES approves it with our delegation 11 12 or our normal delegation, that's a tacit approval by the SEC, isn't it? 13 14 MR. IACOPINO: Yes, and I read this as DES 15 just being solicitous to this agency. Normally 16 when we do delegate things, especially if it's 17 in a specialty area like this, we delegate it 18 for the state agency to make the necessary 19 approvals and an informational copy goes to us. 20 MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you. 21 MR. IACOPINO: And Iryna reminds me that 22 this is not a condition. It's a suggestion. So 23 that there should be no question of having to go 24 back to DES to take the SEC out of this.

just, I'm not sure even if that was a condition that that would be a problem anyway, but nonetheless, it's not a consideration here today because the jet plow trial run is not a condition, it's a suggestion, and if you all decide to approve it you can do it without the SEC having to approve the results of the jet trial jet plow.

MR. FITZGERALD: This starts out, this paragraph starts out and says SEC determines that jet plowing should be allowed, so I guess my question would be that, seems to be something circular here.

It also says and if a jet MR. IACOPINO: plow trial run should be conducted. So it's in there and also at the beginning of this document I'm at 12c as well, at the beginning of the document, the second paragraph, Jet Plow Trial Run.

DIR. MUZZEY: What page are you on? MR. IACOPINO: Page 1. Also describes that this was a recommendation and starts off in the event that, third paragraph, in the event the SEC determines so it's a recommendation.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

1 MR. FITZGERALD: The requirement to do a 2 jet plow trial run is in the proposed stipulated conditions. 3 MR. IACOPINO: It is, but it's got that 4 prefatory language to it. All the "if" 5 6 language. If the Committee decides this is what. 7 MR. FITZGERALD: So we need to make an 8 9 affirmative declaration that jet plowing is the 10 right condition. Because referencing this 11 condition in the DES permit references an "if." 12 MR. IACOPINO: Right. You would have to make an independent finding that one of the 13 14 conditions you were going to impose is that the Applicant perform a jet plow trial run and 15 16 obviously in accordance with whatever conditions 17 of that that you approve, and what I'm hearing 18 you all say is you just approve what DES is 19 recommending. 20 MR. FITZGERALD: So we could just reword 21 this 60b to say that jet plowing should be 22 alluded and a jet plow trial run should be 23 conducted? 24 Sure. Or I think more to MR. TACOPINO:

the point of the question is you could simply
take the requirement that authorization from the
SEC out and just leave it as par of the
delegation to DES.

MR. FITZGERALD: Delegating whether to do a jet plow trial run or not?

MR. IACOPINO: The last line of 60b says installation of submarine cable in Little Bay shall not proceed until authorized by NHDES and the SEC. You could take out the SEC. I recommend that you do have them file a copy of it with you though.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

MR. SHULOCK: Can I test this by taking it to the extreme for a second? So one of the things that they would be looking at is whether the results suggest a cable installation by jet plowing is likely to meet New Hampshire surface water quality standards. What if DES determines that under no circumstances will they meet New Hampshire water quality standards after they've done all this testing. Are we delegating to DES the ability to say this is it, that's the end of the project, you can't do it?

MR. IACOPINO: Can't do it with a jet plow. Actually, most wetlands permits start off with the condition that you shall not violate water standard qualities. I'm just going back in this one to see if that's the first -- because the standards are not, standards are standards.

MR. FITZGERALD: With regards to David's hypothetical situation, I think that as I said before there's a whole range of answers, but isn't one of them no, you haven't demonstrated to us. Please come back to us and tell us how you're going to refine your, you know, make changes to address this, and then either issue revised permit conditions or say you've got to go back and do another trial run. You've got to fix this and do another trial run to assure that we have addressed the problem. Is that within DES's authority?

MR. SCHMIDT: I think if we word it that upon successful trial run, and approved by DES that will enable that, right? I think you're right. We need to have a comfort level that it's going to be successful.

MR. FITZGERALD: I guess I'm concerned that

an unsuccessful trial run, whatever that means, results in project termination, and I don't see that as being --

MR. WAY: And I think that's a really good point. I know I didn't think about that is what happens if it fails. The problem with giving the option of doing the same thing until you get it right, I'm sure if you're on the Bay and you're already concerned about the impacts of one trial run that you're probably not too interested in seeing multiples to get there.

I don't think there's a, we're not putting in place a Plan B. We're not saying well, if this doesn't work, off to HDD you go. That's not in the cards. I don't think that's in the cards. So I don't know how we put limits on that, but --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So we're not saying they have to meet the, that during the trial run they have to meet the water quality standards. They're saying when you look at your data, will your results suggest that cable installation by jet plowing is likely to meet the surface water quality standards. So given

what you plan to tweak, and you're going to slow it down, and you're only going to go when there's no wind and all the other changes you want to make. They need to demonstrate that based on everything they've learned they can meet those water quality standards. If they can't, if they can't tweak this at all and meet those standards, then they can't cross Little Bay. I mean, but what we're not saying is that you need to meet it on your trial run.

MR. WAY: It's sort of fair to say that at this point in the game if they're crossing the Bay they fail the test so egregiously that they couldn't do it without doing another test run, I think there's more concerns coming from that. I would imagine as you said that when they get data from the test run, they'll be able to tweak their approach. I'd like to think that's what will happen. But at the end of the day I think DES has that ability or should have that ability to say no, no confidence, or we think you can move forward.

MR. SHULOCK: And would we want to stick in there and you can do another trial run just to

give the DES the flexibility and the Applicant the flexibility that they need or maybe?

MR. FITZGERALD: I'd make that pretty general and say something to the effect of until DES receives information that satisfies, you know, these bullets, because we are saying they can't proceed without DES approval. So if there's some back and forth and that back and forth is some adjustments and even revised permit conditions or something or maybe DES says this has opened a giant can of worms here and we think you need to do another trial run, but I think we need to give that latitude to be what DES feels it needs in order to authorize the Little Bay crossing.

I have one further question, and I don't know if, I wasn't able to attend any of the Project hearings and presentations and so on, is the crossing of Little Bay going to occur at the same time, I mean, the Project starts in Madbury. Does it proceed sequentially? So if they go to Madbury and Durham and get to Little Bay and then do a trial run, I'm unsure of the sequence there.

1 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: There's all 2 Time of Year restrictions for all the different activities. 3 4 MR. FITZGERALD: Right. 5 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: It's my 6 understanding this is happening in 7 September/October time frame. So fall. Is that everybody else's recollection? 8 9 MR. SCHMIDT: We were told they would be 10 working in multiple areas at one time. 11 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Seems to me you'd 12 want to do the trial run in the Little Bay thing 13 right up front because if you find that is not 14 going to work, Madbury to Durham Point is of little value. 15 16 MR. WAY: When they say prior to 17 construction, are they talking about 18 construction of the Project or just that one 19 piece of the Project? 20 MR. SCHMIDT: I haven't seen a construction 21 schedule, but I would imagine they wouldn't invest on all of the approach of other work 22 23 without some sort of --24 MR. FITZGERALD: Seems to be pretty

inappropriate. This is by far the biggest concern of the Project.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: This says at least 14 days prior to the scheduled start of submarine cable installation. So it's up to the Applicant to manage the Project appropriately and take whatever risks they feel are appropriate to begin their project in the best way.

I have concerns about leaving this too far open and with the suggestion of well, keep trying the trial until you get it right. I think the trial is meant to address the six bullets that we see here. And then we haven't talked at all about allowing additional trial runs, and I have concerns about doing that and I'm wondering whether it would be prudent to somehow address that.

I mean, my assumption is that the trial run will happen, will inform how things should be done during the actual cable installation. If they then proceed with the cable installation, and there are water quality issues that they do

not meet the conditions of their permit, the Project will need to stop and address those in an appropriate manner.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think there's some self-limiting situations here because the trial run has to occur before the construction.

Construction has to occur at a certain period of time. The trial run has to be approved and so on. And one of the reasons for moving that time frame down from 90 days was so that mobilize once, you brought your equipment in, you did your trial run and so on. I think the Applicant would certainly have to evaluate at some point is another trial run, do we have to wait another trial run to get another trial run in before we start construction or can we do it now.

I mean, I think there are whole host of things. Whether another trial run, I think it should be worded in a way to say that until DES receives, until DES receives information that satisfies these conditions or however we put it. So whether that's another trial run or whatever, I mean, if there's five trial runs, at some point the Applicant is going to say wait a

minute, this is out of control.

MR. WAY: I guess I would say to that, that would be at the expense of people and those that use the Bay. And I would, one, I don't think that's going to be necessary. I mean, all we've heard to date in terms of the technical capability, I think it means nothing if we think they're going to have to do like five trial runs. I would expect that they'll have this covered to the extent that they can satisfy DES.

If we get to the point where it's so egregious that it doesn't satisfy DES, I think we have another issue on our hands, but I guess I'm not too comfortable with giving that, you know, I'm okay satisfying DES with information. I'm not sure I'm okay by doing it with more than one trial run.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I have to say that I agree completely with Mr. Way. I think one trial run is what should be allowed. If the data comes back so far off that they cannot show that it's likely they can meet the water quality standards that just to me calls into question all of their technical and

managerial capabilities and everything that has been presented to us. It doesn't have to be perfect, but they need to show with some tweaking here and there in their methods that they can meet those standards and all their plans that have been carefully developed by experts.

So I don't think it's fair to this process, fair to the environment or to the users of the Bay to allow more than one trial run.

MR. FITZGERALD: The last bullet says "if any sediment suspension reduction measures are needed to help ensure surface water or quality standards will be met." By no means I'm advocating for multiple trial runs, but I think the Applicant has to conclude whether they're appropriate. There has to be a prudency determination of the PUC at some point on this Project and whether what they did was appropriate. I have no problem with saying only one trial run, but the question in my mind is, you have a trial run, you have some questionable results, the Applicant comes back and says well, I think if I do this, the results will be

different, and then DES only has the authority to either say yes or no.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Say yes to go, you know, how far out is it, I guess. And that will be DES's determination whether it's so far out that they say no or they say, you know, you're getting close we'll, start answer. Of course, there's monitoring along the whole way during the live run. The data is used to make sure that they stay within their plans in the water quality standards.

MR. FITZGERALD: My personal opinion is that any additional trial runs would probably be out of the question for the Applicant. It means remobilizing, et cetera, et cetera. I assume that they're going to seek to do a trial run, get any issues resolved and move ahead. So I have no problem with limiting it, but my, like I said, if you're in this gray area at the end and DES says well, we don't know, and that is the end of the project.

MR. SHULOCK: So I fully expect that the Applicant is going to put in its best engineering effort to bring the trial run in

within water quality standards or just need to make a couple tweaks to that process, right?

And will most likely be able to demonstrate how with a few tweaks they can do the trial run.

My concern is they will have invested tens of millions of dollars by that point and that if they have the opportunity to make another adjustment that can make that Project possible for them, I think we should allow that. A thousand feet is one 20th of the Project, 2000 feet is one-tenth. It looks like these trial runs would have to be spaced about two weeks apart to allow for the testing and the DES review. So within a month they could proceed and do the Project.

DIR. MUZZEY: Three weeks.

MR. SHULOCK: Three weeks. So six weeks.

And it's up to them whether they actually do it or not, but we would not have foreclosed that opportunity.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So another possibility is that if NHDES cannot or will not make a determination as to whether to allow the live run to go forward, is the Applicant, it can

be approved by DES or the SEC. They can come back here with information from DES and the Applicant and we can, this Committee can make that determination as to whether, how close are they. It's sort of a failsafe in case.

MR. FITZGERALD: Can I change my mind?

MR. SHULOCK: I appreciate that process,
but I think the timing of that would probably
take them out of the construction season for
that year because they have to do it within a
certain period of time to protect the oyster
beds.

MR. FITZGERALD: I want to go back to, first of all, this is not a requirement, it's a recommendation. And therefore, the Applicant has agreed to it. That to me says they presume that there's value to be gained from this and that it's worth doing and that they take the risk that a trial run will not be successful for some reason or another. So as I say, my normal thought process was, you know, how much latitude are we going to give DES and so on, but it seems given the fact that the Applicant agreed to it as a reasonable measure, there's a risk inherent

1 | with that.

MR. SCHMIDT: I agree. We also have to remember we have a contractor that's an expert on it. So we have to trust that contractor or a contractor that's done this as many times, and it is a risk. Like you said, you know, the Applicant has taken and said that they would do a trial run. If it doesn't succeed, it's at their loss basically. And then they would have to revisit it at that time.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: There's a, if I could direct everyone's attention to this paragraph 60b in Exhibit 12c, the clause I think we should talk about concerning jet plow. It's in the first main paragraph entitled Jet Plow Trial Run. It's the last full line in there.

The Applicant shall unless otherwise authorized by NHDES comply with the following, and then there's all the conditions concerning sediment suspension, modeling, et cetera.

So under this condition as I read it, DES is given itself or suggesting that it should have the ability to change those bullet points. So in some ways it addresses some of concerns

{SEC 2015-04} [DELIBERATIONS]

that have been raised, but it raises in my mind other concerns. I think we should be really clear on what authority we're giving to New Hampshire DES.

DIR. MUZZEY: Do we have any sense of what DES would otherwise authorize and what that may be referring to? If the SEC determines that jet plowing should be allowed, and that a jet plow trial run without cable should be conducted prior to installation of the cable, the Applicant shall unless otherwise authorized by DES comply with the following.

MR. WAY: In my mind that suggests with all, what is it, the six or seven bullets, six bullets down below that DES has the ability to modify those bullets and the requirements.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think you have to remember the open circled bullets are not conditions. They are that the Applicant shall submit a jet plow trial run report that addresses the following. They don't impose any conditions. They just say the report has to address this. So the two conditions are the Applicant shall submit a jet plow trial run

plan, and at least 14 days prior the Applicant shall submit a jet plow trial run summary report. It's not six more conditions.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think I agree that the, I think what DES probably intended was that it could alter those time frames in the two solid bullets. I have a different interpretation. I think it does go beyond that and allows them to alter the content, what they're requiring in the report and the open bullets. Maybe we could ask does Counsel have a legal interpretation of that phrase that you'd care to share in public?

MR. IACOPINO: I agree just reading the plain language, I would think that DES could otherwise authorize changes in any of the bullet points there.

MR. WAY: Would it be tied just to the bullet points or to the whole process?

MR. IACOPINO: Yes, it's specific to unless otherwise authorized by New Hampshire DES comply with the following. So yes, I would say that it is limited to what's in the, actually 8 bullets points, two solid ones and six open bullets

points.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So what I'm sensing is that this Committee is not wishing to allow DES to modify the open bullet points but will allow them to modify the solid bullets concerning timing?

MR. WAY: Just the time frame is what you're talking about?

MR. FITZGERALD: I have a significant issue. The open bullet points are only things that the report is supposed to address. They are not requirements.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So we have a legal opinion by counsel that DES can modify what is required in the report.

MR. FITZGERALD: We certainly can. I'm just saying --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I don't want to debate this.

MR. FITZGERALD: No, I agree with that.

I'm just saying they aren't conditions to the,
the only thing that, I mean, DES has to address
those first two bullets. Like the DES could
allow more than 14 days or whatever and they

could say the report should address something else. I've got no problem with that, but --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So how do folks feel about DES being able to modify the type frames? You want to --

DIR. MUZZEY: Aren't those time frames in other conditions, suggested conditions elsewhere in our proceeding?

MR. FITZGERALD: Probably in MOAs and MOUs.

DIR. MUZZEY: I'm not sure about the 90 days prior to the trial the Applicant shall submit a jet plow trial plan. That may only be here. But it seems like we've been talking about 14 days prior to the scheduled start of submarine cable a report goes to DES.

MR. WAY: Are we talking about extenuating circumstances. So at least 14 days prior to the start, scheduled start, maybe something happens that indicates that that time frame may be 15 days or 17 days, and DES needs the ability to say okay, we can take it that amount of time.

MS. DUPREY: It says at least 14. So that would cover that. It would have to go the other direction.

1 MR. WAY: And I doubt it's going to go in 2 the other direction. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So we heard 3 considerable testimony and a lot of people 4 5 pushed on this issue of can you get the data 6 that fast and turn it around, and we were assured time and again that that would work. 7 I'm kind of inclined to just strike that clause. 8 9 MR. WAY: I agree. 10 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Unless 11 otherwise authorized by DES. Because this is 12 what's been agreed to by the Applicant. we've been talking about. Cross-examination is 13 14 what's been presented to us. That's my feeling. 15 MR. WAY: I agree. 16 MR. SCHMIDT: I agree as well. 17 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: All right. 18 So it sounds like we are in favor of a trial 19 Mr. Way. run. 20 MR. WAY: I'm trying to remember. Did we 21 decide, I think we decided to make the results 22 public? 23 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: This plan needs to be filed with the SEC. 24

MR. WAY: On this website and be public
because I think that was one of the requested
conditions from Durham.

DIR. MUZZEY: Just to be, just to look at the first bullet where there's first the plan submitted, as this is worded in front of us, only DES gets the plan for approval. What comes back to both SEC and DES is the summary report following the trial.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think that's typical that we don't approve each of the monitoring plans, et cetera, the plans outlining the methods.

Maybe we can add that they provide us a copy and maybe we want to do that with all the plans, but that we certainly get the summary report of the results of the trial run and that would be made public.

DIR. MUZZEY: I think your suggestion of perhaps we need to make all of the environmental plans public, that would be a great thing to hold on to and make sure that we talk about because there was considerable public concern

1 about those plans, and one way of hopefully 2 addressing those concerns would be to make sure 3 that they are public. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: No time like 4 5 the present. Is that a condition that people 6 generally want to say? MS. DUPREY: I don't have a problem with 7 it, but they are public in the agency. All the 8 stuff is public. 9 10 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: But it's 11 nice to have it in one place. 12 MS. DUPREY: I'm not saying it's not 13 easier. I just want to be careful about the way 14 that this makes it sound. They are public. 15 DIR. MUZZEY: Yes, they are, although I 16 think it's more a matter of convenience versus, 17 accessibility versus whether or not we're going 18 to argue about whether or not they're public. 19 MR. FITZGERALD: I think we had a lot of 20 public testimony that they felt that they were 21 not, they had difficulty navigating this process 22 and having all the information in one place 23 would be at least a step towards that. 24 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I'm

hearing some consensus on the requirement that plans that are developed if not already provided to the SEC as part of its process, if they are to be developed after the certificate is issued, if a certificate is issued, will be, a copy will be provided to the SEC. Is that a consensus on that? Nodding heads. Anybody feel differently or want to talk about it some more?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Let's go back to the trial run. I'm sensing a consensus that we would like to have a trial run. That the condition of the trial run will be as laid out in 60b except for that clause about DES authorization. In the trial run should be, the first, let's, is there a consensus about a trial run? And the consensus about taking out that cause about DES authorization to change the terms.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: My only concern is we don't have the plan yet, the jet plow trial plan yet,

and if in reviewing that the DES would like to make the recommendation that additional information be part of the summary report, I would hate to tie their hands and not allow them to make those changes in order to facilitate a more comprehensive and useful report.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So the report gets provided to the SEC and DES. DES wants changes to that, it would be revised and it would again be provided to DES and SEC as I understand it.

MS. DUPREY: I don't think that this language allows really for expansion of the report. I think it allows for diminution or change because it says you're going to comply with the below unless otherwise authorized by DES. I don't see where it authorizes DES to impose new conditions.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Correct me if I'm wrong, Director Muzzey, but I took your comment to be like I would, DES says I want a more thorough explanation of exactly how you're reading this and I want to see more, I want to see all your data, not just a summary of your

data, something like that. Is that what you intended or was it more modification?

DIR. MUZZEY: Well, if you like at the six open bullets, how well the model predicts the sediment plume, how well the Water Quality Monitoring Plan works, including the communications between the monitors, and what, if any, modifications to the plan are needed, water quality results with the mixing zone at the boundary, how measures taken to reduce sediment suspension due to jet plowing impact water quality. If results suggest the cable installation by jet plowing is likely to meet water quality standards, and if any additional sediment suspension reduction measures are needed.

I'm just wondering if there's some other piece of information that may be useful or that type of thing. And that's, I'm not sure what those would be, but something might come up in the plan.

MR. WAY: Well, also, too, I think you look at the bullets, the bullets don't really tell you how detailed you're supposed to be. It

doesn't tell you to what extent. I mean, the answers could be very surface level, and DES might want the ability to say no, we're going to need more of an explanation than this. I don't know if I'm at a change-my-mind place, too, but yeah, I don't know.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we agreed that DES can't modify the requirements of the plan, but they can ask for more information on those bullet points. So that would be sort of an amended plan that would then get filed again with the SEC and DES.

MR. FITZGERALD: Wouldn't the DES approval of the plan and so on, isn't that tacitly understood by the last sentence that says shall not proceed until authorized by DES? If DES doesn't give its authorization, they haven't approved the plan, they haven't approved the report, whatever, so --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think
maybe some of this goes back to I just want to
be sure we're on the same page about multiple
trial runs. Whether it's one trial run or we
want to authorize more than one trial run. I

think I've made it clear how I feel, but is 1 2 there anyone who wants to have them have more 3 than one trial run? Do you want to talk about this some more? Mr. Schmidt? 4 5 I was one of the ones MR. SCHMIDT: 6 advocating for multiple but after hearing the discussion I'm satisfied with one. 7 MR. FITZGERALD: I'm satisfied with one. 8 9 MR. SHULOCK: I would prefer the 10 opportunity for a second. I would still prefer 11 that they have the opportunity to conduct a 12 second. DIR. MUZZEY: I'm satisfied with one. 13 14 MR. WAY: One. 15 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Sounds like 16 the majority of the Committee would like there 17 to be limited to one trial run. So therefore 18 that kind of goes back to the amended plan. 19 wouldn't be amended to include additional trial run data from the second trial run. 20 21 MR. FITZGERALD: Can I just ask if that 22 means that, again, I'm taking a position on the risk assumed and so on, but if DES were to come 23

back to the Committee and say, write a letter

24

and say we viewed this report and so on and we think the following information and that another trial run would be appropriate here, whatever, is there a vehicle for the Committee to consider the communication from DES like that? And I think that would satisfy Mr. Shulock's concern.

MR. IACOPINO: It would be an amendment of the certificate. You'd have to have a hearing.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right, but to do another trial run is a huge undertaking anyway, but it would seem like, it doesn't have to be this, it could be another assigned Subcommittee.

MR. IACOPINO: Just as a practical matter, it probably will be. But yeah, it could be a Subcommittee would make that determination. And I think the Administrator would make the determination whether that amendment comes in this docket or whether it becomes a new docket.

MR. WAY: As a practical matter, that's not the same construction season.

MR. FITZGERALD: All I'm concerned about is that one trial run, if for some reason something comes out it's not that one trial run is not just automatically the end. DES could come back

1 and make the case that --2 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think it 3 would be the Applicant. MR. IACOPINO: So could the Applicant. 4 5 MR. FITZGERALD: Right. 6 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: The Applicant could come back and ask for an 7 amendment. 8 9 MR. FITZGERALD: I think they would do it 10 jointly, but --11 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: All right. 12 Is there any, sounds like we're on the same page concerning the jet plow trial run. Condition 13 14 Anything else we want to talk about the 60b. 15 jet plow trial run? 16 MR. IACOPINO: Can I just ask a question 17 just so we're clear in terms of how it's 18 written. My understanding is that with respect 19 to Condition 60b, we want this change to reflect 20 that "unless otherwise authorized by NHDES" will 21 be eliminated from that language in the first 22 paragraph. Secondly, that there will be an indication 23 24 in here that there will be a second trial run,

and there's also going to be a delegation to DES to authorize proceeding assuming that the report complies with what they want, and a copy of the report is to go to SEC, but SEC isn't going to make that determination. So I'm going to have to sort of wordsmith the condition a little bit here.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: That's my understanding. Anyone feel differently?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think you've got it. All right. I guess we can conclude our water quality topics. There were a number of plans. The Benthic habitat monitoring plan, the infaunal community plan, the mixing zone plans, water quality monitoring adaptive management plan, the DES shellfish program monitoring reporting requirements, plan to assess shellfish tissue before and after Little Bay crossing. Spill prevention and cleanup plan. Of course, we talked about the cable removal plan. Anybody have anything they want to talk about those or we've had -- the plans are in the record, those that have been already

done. Those that have not been completed will be provided to DES for approval. The shellfish things we probably want to talk about when we

MR. WAY: I just going to suggest that we sort of I wouldn't say put aside shellfish, but we haven't really talked in detail about potential impacts, and we should discuss that, but my suggestion would be that we discuss that when we get into the natural environment issues.

talk about the natural communities. Mr. Way?

MR. FITZGERALD: As I mentioned earlier, I think there's a number of cross-cutting issues that are water quality and natural environment habitat related. So I would think it would be prudent for us to hold any final opinions on water quality until we get through natural environment.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I certainly agree, and I think there's some nodding heads. I think there's a sense of whether we're going, but it would be helpful to see how the impacts of water quality affect the oysters and the sturgeons and all the other creatures that call the Bay home.

MR. FITZGERALD: There's a lot to consider there. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Probably a good time to wrap things up for tonight. When we come back on Thursday, we'll start in with the natural environment and the communities and finish up with water quality and environmental issues. We're adjourned for the day. (Hearing recessed at 6:09 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I, Cynthia Foster, Registered Professional
Reporter and Licensed Court Reporter, duly authorized
to practice Shorthand Court Reporting in the State of
New Hampshire, hereby certify that the foregoing
pages are a true and accurate transcription of my
stenographic notes of the hearing for use in the
matter indicated on the title sheet, as to which a
transcript was duly ordered;

I further certify that I am neither attorney nor counsel for, nor related to or employed by any of the parties to the action in which this transcript was produced, and further that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed in this case, nor am I financially interested in this action.

Dated at North Sutton, New Hampshire, this 14th day of December, 2018.

Cynthia Foster, LCR