#### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

### SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

December 10, 2018 - 10:15 a.m. DELIBERATIONS 49 Donovan Street Concord, New Hampshire DAY 6

{Electronically filed with SEC 12-21-18}

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 (Presiding Officer)

Public Member

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

Dep. Dir. Christopher Way

Div. of Hist. Resources
Div. of Hist. Resources
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

# I N D E X

ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT, Continued	
Dispute Resolution Process	3
Straw Poll on No Fee for the	
Property Owner	23
Dispute Resolution Process on	
Applicant's Exhibit 268	25
Property values presented by Ms. Duprey	30
Discussion	46
Straw Poll	61
VOTE ON ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA	63
Public Interest presented by Ms. Weathersby	63
Discussion	67
Straw Poll	84
Conditions	85
Motion re: DOT	92
Conditions often used in other dockets	104
Alternatives	149
Adopt Findings of Fact	156
VOTE	163
MOTION TO ADJOURN	164

{SEC 2015-04} {Deliberations - Day 6} {12-10-18}

## PROCEEDINGS

## (Hearing resumed at 10:15 a.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Good morning, everyone. We're going to get started with what we anticipate being our last day of deliberations.

When we left off last week, we had suggested language for a Memorandum of Understanding. Over the weekend we have received a marked-up copy of that. I think the first order of business, we'll kind of go through the Memorandum -- sorry -- the Dispute Resolution Process and make sure we are all comfortable with the language there. If folks want to take out the marked-up version.

Before we get into the wordsmithing of it, I'd just kind of like to reopen the discussion. Since Friday, this has been troubling me a little bit how, the process that we developed. I'm concerned about access to justice and the \$300 may be too much for some folks. So as I was spinning this through my head over the weekend, I just want to reopen the discussion. I had a few thoughts.

One, perhaps we do away with a fee all together on behalf of the property owner or business owner.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Alternatively, if we do want them to have some financial responsibility for continuing on the process, have that come at the end meaning -- my alternative thought was that the mediation which we said was going to be 75/25 and \$300 cap, that that mediation process, the third step, that the cost of that process be borne by the Applicant but in the last step, so that would, I think, encourage working, encourage everyone to work things out early in the process so that fewer people would get to the last step. The SEC Dispute Resolution But if they get there, the thought I Process. had was the property owner, the business owner, would pay sort of an Application fee, \$200, whatever it is, we can talk about it, to start that process. And then as part of that process, the Dispute Resolution Administrator could, if that person believed justice required it, refund that money to the Applicant.

It may be too complicated, it may not be

{Deliberations - Day 6} {12-10-18}

{SEC 2015-04}

what we want to do, we might want to leave it alone, but at this point I thought I'd open it up again because it was troubling me. It's one of the few areas in which this Committee of very reasonable people have disagreed. So that just made me think further about it, and certainly I appreciated the concerns of a couple of our members about that it really may deny some folks access to the process. So I'm throwing it out there. Mr. Way?

MR. WAY: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'll admit on this one I found as I was driving home on Friday this one was the one that was playing in my mind back and forth, and you could kind of go either way.

I think one of the things, too, and

Counsel, correct me if I'm wrong, but I don't

think we've done this in other dockets where

we've parsed out the Dispute Resolution Process

or is that true?

MR. IACOPINO: We have had Dispute
Resolution Processes in other dockets that have
been discussed, some of which have been adopted
by a particular Committee at the time, but if

{SEC 2015-04}

the question is about requiring anybody to pay to participate in the process, I don't recall ever requiring that as part of the process.

MR. WAY: All right. I thought about that. Then I'm almost thinking about the universe here of what we're dealing with. And also, too, I think, you know, there's no way to sugar coat it. A Dispute Resolution Process from the start to the formal end is never a good anything for anybody, I don't think, and there's always a disincentive right there.

So I guess in thinking about it, I would, I think I would actually change my position and I would say and I would keep it simple and not have a fee on the part of the other party. I would not be in favor of, I think, splitting up the Dispute Resolution Process because one, I do think it may overly complicate it, and I think it might set a precedent for future dockets that we may have to address.

So I think I would opt to keep it simple and have the Applicant pay for the process, soup to nuts.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY:

Mr. Fitzgerald?

MR. FITZGERALD: As I mentioned Friday, I think that there should be some reason to, some incentive to avoid a continuous dispute, and I believe that there should be some fee. An alternate discussion, I guess, would be to keep it the way that we had it and allow the judge or whomever, the mediator, to have the authority as you just mentioned to waive that fee if they so felt that it would be okay, but I think going into it, the individual should know that there's some, they have some share in resolving this dispute.

MR. SCHMIDT: I would concur with that, the points that Mr. Fitzgerald made. I'm aware of at least one large organization that enters into a mediation with a 50/50 based. I'm not saying we should go there, but I do think there's a need to have an interest. I do like the idea of the, basically the presiding officer being or the mediator being able to waive it if needed. I think what we came up with last week was a reasonable compromise, and I guess I'm still comfortable with that position.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: I feel the same. One of the things that bothers me about your suggestion is that I feel like people who actually get to the Dispute Resolution Process, they are people who have also suffered harm. So I'm less interested, if you will, in imposing the fee on them but not on other people who haven't suffered harm as yet. So I'm not as comfortable with that suggestion. I like it the way that it is already so I'm still in that place. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Perhaps a question for Counsel. The mediation, nonbinding mediation step, can this Committee put in a requirement into that process that a refund of the fees to be paid or the fee split will be different, basically that the property owner or business owner would not have to pay up to \$300? If that could be waived should justice require?

MR. IACOPINO: As a condition of a dispute resolution plan, I believe that you could do that, although I think that's a rather broad thing, and if you remember on the nonbinding

session, you don't really have -- until you get to the actual mediation step which a mediator tries to get the parties to settle it, he doesn't decide the case, you don't really have somebody to make that determination as that point.

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 there should be a way -- and this is what troubled me. There should be a way that if somebody really doesn't have the ability to pay that the fees or that perhaps and I don't think this would happen, but perhaps Eversource's position was they dug in their heels early, refused to negotiate, again, I don't think that's going to happen, but if there was some sort of bad faith that the property owner, there be some way to waive their fee. Without that, I'm kind of uncomfortable with the discussion of last week. Mr. Shulock?

MR. SHULOCK: So I've always been uncomfortable with charging a fee to homeowners and businesses for the mediation because this is a Reliability Project. The entire region will be benefiting from the additional reliability

that's being developed here, and the people who suffer property harm and business harm aren't going to get any additional benefit from that. They get the same benefit as everybody else, but they're being required to bear the slightly higher burden than other people because their property may be damaged and then they have to spend money to defend it, right?

So I would rather see no fee or if there's a fee an extremely modest fee, 25, \$50, just to make people pause and think about what they're doing but one that wouldn't preclude an average property owner from participating.

We did complicate that a little bit in my mind when the Committee decided to add mediation of the mitigation plan, right? Because as I originally looked at it, you know, they were doing all of that really informally, right? So the Applicant has been proposing mitigation plans to people all along, right? And there are some disagreements with that, but if every single one of those gets mediated, that's a lot of mediation, whereas if it's only, you know, you're going to ruin my driveway or something

1

2

3

5

6

Ü

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

like that, there's a potential for some actual harm or actual harm has occurred that could be mediated before it goes into a Dispute Resolution Process. But even with that, I think that the fee should be modest, if it exists at all.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: I remain on the side of a very reasonable fee for mediation, if one at all, as you just described. I think we have also complicated matters by making item 17, 18, 19, 20 mandatory for both people who are trying to resolve what they feel will be impacts from construction or operation prior to it happening along with people who have had actual problems or assert that they've been damaged by the construction or operation. If we had kept to 17 to 20 as originally written dealing only with potential impacts or anticipated impacts, we have potentially a smaller number of people going through the process, and so if we ask the Applicant to bear the entire cost of that it would be with a smaller number of people.

that is one thing I had thought about over the weekend.

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 also am not quite as concerned as Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Schmidt about people who will be sort of dragging their feet or continuing to go through this process when good solutions are possible earlier and they just want to continue through the process. I don't imagine if you're a property or business owner this process will be terribly enjoyable. I would imagine that people, I'm just, I don't imagine that a lot of people will become involved with this process unless they truly feel that there is either a potential impact or actually feel that their property or business has been damaged. So I'm less concerned with imposing a fee in order to stop that type of behavior.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey, a question? Did I just understand you to say that you think this process should only deal with anticipated harm?

DIR. MUZZEY: When I read 17 to 20, 21, as written, I felt they were addressing property and business owners who were anticipating that

their properties would be damaged but the construction wouldn't have happened yet. And then I read the dispute resolution clause to be property or business owners who were asserting damage once construction and operation had become, were underway, and so we changed that because we thought oh, well, let's encourage everyone to go through 17 to 20. It seemed like a good idea.

I'm not so sure it is. Certainly if the group feels it is, that's fine with me. I'm assuming once construction and operation are under way, and someone feels their property or business has been damaged, they'll want fairly quick resolution of that and they will work with the company anyway to try to resolve those damages without getting involved with a Dispute Resolution Process. It's only the cases where there's something really unique going on, I think, where the Dispute Resolution Process will be needed.

So I remain open to how the entire group reads these two processes, but I think we could go back to that and go back to making 17 to 20

1	anticipatory and the dispute resolution for
2	actual damage.
3	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?
4	MS. DUPREY: I'm just a little confused
5	because I'm looking at the Dispute Resolution
6	Process, and it says that you have to have gone
7	through steps 17 to 19 so I don't think I'm
8	quite understanding what you're saying.
9	DIR. MUZZEY: I apologize. I was talking
10	to Counsel. Can you repeat what you just asked?
11	MS. DUPREY: Sure. I'm just looking at the
12	dispute resolution process and it says that you
13	can't go through it unless you've been through
14	steps 17 to 19.
15	DIR. MUZZEY: Are you looking at the
16	version that we received this weekend?
17	MS. DUPREY: No. I'm looking at Exhibit
18	268.
19	DIR. MUZZEY: Okay.
20	MS. DUPREY: The actual Dispute Resolution
21	Process.
22	DIR. MUZZEY: Let me go there.
23	MS. DUPREY: My only point is I don't see
24	that we changed this. That's what the document

1 says. 2 DIR. MUZZEY: Where are you at in the --MS. DUPREY: First sentence. 3 4 DIR. MUZZEY: So again, I see the word may 5 here, may be initiated. 6 MS. DUPREY: It's dispute resolution may be initiated, not paragraph 17 to 19. 7 DIR. MUZZEY: Right. Right. 8 9 MS. DUPREY: My only point is, and I don't 10 know that this is that critical. My only point is we did not change this. This is how it came 11 12 It's what was agreed upon between the Counsel for the Public and the Applicant. 13 14 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I personally 15 think it's a good idea to have everyone go 16 through the process. I think it safeguards a 17 business or property owner. It is a safeguard 18 for them knowing that the Applicant must respond 19 to their request for information, proposal to 20 address their claim. I think no one should be 21 able to skip steps, personally. Mr. Shulock? 22 MR. SHULOCK: I think it makes actually far 23 more sense to have people mitigate what will 24 happen if they actually experience harm. Ι

think those are the people who should not be excluded from mediation, and it would be better to have those mediated before they go to an Arbitrator, I think.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: You're saying the opposite of Director Muzzey as far as what should be included. It helps to include everybody's concerns if we have everybody.

MR. SHULOCK: But okay then, include everybody.

MS. DUPREY: Madam Chair, is there a possibility of, just sort of thinking a little bit more along the lines of what you were suggesting, but it's not what you were suggesting. If the claimant got an award from the SEC that was higher than what had been offered by the Applicant that then the \$300 fee is refunded.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: That's kind of along the lines of what I was thinking that they pay a fee in that last stage, not in the mediation stage and that there will be some opportunity for it to be refunded.

MS. DUPREY: Yeah, that's not what I was

suggesting. I'm suggesting that they do pay it at the mediation stage, but that if they then proceed to the dispute resolution so this is only going to fix it for people who get into dispute resolution, but then if they get into dispute resolution and the Administrator awards a number that is higher than what has been offered by the Applicant that then they get their fee back.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We could do it that way. I worry a little bit that it would be an incentive not to resolve things at the mitigation level but to take their chances at the next level where the Applicant has to pay everything and they might get their money back.

MS. DUPREY: Okay. Everywhere we turn.

And I agree with you. So I don't think we're going to come to consensus on this, on the fee.

So --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we may have a consensus on that the process applies to both prospective harm and actual harm. I see nodding heads. Is there anyone who doesn't feel as though we have a consensus on that? Director

Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: I agree that's fine. I do have a different way of wording "actual harm" because I feel it could use some clarification.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's deal with this issue before we get to the fee. Go ahead. How would you like to change it?

DIR. MUZZEY: This is based on earlier in our proceeding where we know at least one of the Intervenors was asserting some damage had been done to stone walls by the Applicant in the fall of 2017 and the Applicant felt the harm had been done much earlier than that. So I think it's sometimes questionable what actual harm or impact may be and if people are involved in a mitigation or a mediation Dispute Resolution Process, there even may be disagreements about the nature and timing of the harm.

So instead of saying potential and actual impacts of construction or operation, my suggestion would be to, for instance, at the beginning of the first sentence of 17, further order the Applicant shall publicize on its website through its outreach communications

contact information for business and property owners concerned about the potential impacts of construction or operation of the Project or for any business or property owner asserting harm as a result of the construction or operation of the Project to communicate their concerns.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: I don't feel comfortable with that language just strictly from a legal standpoint. I feel like actual harm is a concept in the law that is understood, and I feel like we're getting off into territory that is actually more difficult to legislate. So for my part, I'd rather stick with terms that I feel like are more known quantities.

DIR. MUZZEY: I actually took that language out of the Dispute Resolution Procedures under item b, the first sentence, which describes what an eligible Application and Applicant are.

MS. DUPREY: Can you read your suggested change again?

DIR. MUZZEY: So this is in item 17 and it could be -- anywhere actual harm is mentioned in the 18, 19 or 20 I would use the similar

1 language.

So contact information for business and property owners concerned about the potential impacts of construction or operation of the Project or for any business or property owner asserting harm as a result of the construction or operation of the Project.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: My concern with that is that you're taking the potential, those who have concerns about potential impacts, doesn't tie it back to their business or property. So it could be someone, could be somebody in Seabrook that says hey, you know, they have a concern. I think it does need to be tied directly to the person's business or property in order to participate in this process. I don't think we have a disagreement there.

DIR. MUZZEY: No.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?

MR. WAY: I don't necessarily have a problem with expanding on the language in 17. My personal feeling is I think 17 is fine the way it is. As I'm listening to all this it

seems like our wordsmithing is taking us down greater and greater rabbit holes. I think for myself, I'm more than fine sending people back to the mediation process. I want a process that's nimble and responsive and it's open to people that really can, that really need it, and then pushes you into a dispute resolution if that's warranted.

I think the only thing that I see before us is do we have a fee or do we not have a fee.

And I mean, to go much beyond that what the Counsel for the Public and the Applicant have already come up with for an agreement, and I think as Ms. Duprey suggested we're just going to get logger jams. We can keep making it better, but I'm not sure we are.

MR. SCHMIDT: I would agree with that. I think we need to stick to the question that started this whole thing.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I agree. I think the word actual there does what it's intended to do. I'd be in favor of moving on. Does anyone want to belabor this, the language here concerning actual harm further?

1 (No verbal response)
2 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSB

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's move on to the fee issue then. I think we have a couple suggestions. No fee at all for the affected business or property owner or a fee imposed as we had suggested last Friday, 75/25 split during mediation with the \$300 cap, and then there's an alternative to that that the \$300 paid during mediation if it goes on to the next stage can be refunded. I think those are the three.

So I'm just going to poll, I guess, for let's start with the first one. No fee at all. Mr. Fitzgerald? How do you feel about that?

Are you in favor or not in favor --

MR. FITZGERALD: No, I don't agree with that.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: -- of having no fee for the business or property owner.

MR. FITZGERALD: I don't agree with that.

MS. DUPREY: Not in favor.

MR. WAY: In favor.

MR. SCHMIDT: Not in favor.

MR. SHULOCK: In favor.

DIR. MUZZEY: In favor.

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'm also in favor. So it sounds like there will be no fee for the property owner. I'm not going to belabor it.

Okay. Anything else about the wording of any major changes to the process as outlined in 7 to 21 of the redlined version that came to us?

I just had one change, and that's in paragraph 17 where the -- it's the Applicant shall publicize on its websites and through its Project outreach communications the contact information. I would just like to add there after outreach communications, a summary of the process for resolving disputes and Applicant's contact information. So that rather than just saying if you have a concern, here's our phone number, if you have concerns, we have a process. Doesn't have to be detailed. Just there is a process, involves three steps, and here's our contact information. Just a very brief summary of the process so that folks who may not be reading our transcripts understand that there is That's my only change. a process.

1	MS. DUPREY: Could you say that again? I'm
2	sorry.
3	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: This is what
4	I got, 17, further ordered that the Applicant
5	shall publicize on its website and through its
6	Project outreach communications, and now adding,
7	a summary of the process for resolving disputes
8	and Applicant's contact information for business
9	and property owners, blah, blah, blah.
10	MR. SCHMIDT: I think that's an important
11	addition. I agree with it.
12	MR. FITZGERALD: I'm fine with that.
13	MR. WAY: Fine.
14	DIR. MUZZEY: Fine.
15	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone not
16	want to add that language?
17	(No verbal response)
18	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. So
19	we'll add that language.
20	Anything else about in Dispute Resolution
21	Process on 17 through 21?
22	(No verbal response)
23	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Does anyone
24	have any suggestions or changes concerning the

Dispute Resolution Process with the SEC found on Applicant's Exhibit 268?

The only item I thought of when I went through this was that sometimes it's really important in certain circumstances to have a view. To actually have the person go out and take a look. And as I read that process, it doesn't seem to allow for a site visit by the Dispute Resolution Administrator. Is that something that would be implicit or something we should add, Counselor?

MR. SCHMIDT: I think it's an important add-on as well.

MR. IACOPINO: It's up to whether you want to add it or not. I would recommend that you give as much detail as possible to your Dispute Resolution Administrator so that she or he may know that they are free to take a view if that's what you would want to be part of their authority.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I would want it to be up to the discretion of the Administrator to decide whether or not that person thinks it would be helpful to go take a

look. At the same time, I don't want to make it a huge process where it has to be noticed or -- I mean, the person could just go take a look. Right? Maybe by filing the Application everyone agrees the person can go on their property and go take a look. But or does it have to be more formal than that? Sort of the Zoning Board approach.

MR. IACOPINO: Presumably, if the property owner participates in this process they've implicitly provided permission for the neutral to be involved so you may want to specify it so that when somebody gets involved in this process they're aware that they be authorizing implicitly the neutral to go to the property to see what they're talking about.

My guess is that most cautious neutrals wouldn't do it without both parties present anyway so I doubt that it would become an issue, but in the sake of being complete you may want to have that authority contained in the Dispute Resolution Process and so that all parties are aware of what may occur.

MS. DUPREY: So I just have the question of

this is a process that is for actual harm. Do we not feel like photos would be sufficient?

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 always feel like there's nothing like seeing the real I think, I've certainly seen that in my practice and my life in zoning work, et cetera, and also in this Committee. When you look at a photo sim and you haven't actually been there and then you go there and you see the surroundings, I think a photo is great and what it captures is informal, but I think if the Dispute Resolution Administrator desires more information by way of a site visit that they should be able to go out and take a look and inform themselves, not only to the one view of the poles, for example, but you know, maybe there's the bay next door or how close a commercial business is to the right. I think it's important to get context.

MS. DUPREY: Well, it would seem to me that it ought to be at the request of one of the parties, not just the neutral. I mean it's their case and it's their evidence and if they're not asking for it, I don't feel like the

Administrator should on their own decide that they want to go out there. I mean, I'm tempted to say that they only go out if the claimant wants to and then you don't have the issue about whether you can be on the property or not.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I'd be fine with that as well.

MR. WAY: Could we just say, for example, at number 5 which says each party shall be permitted to present witnesses and evidence, et cetera, that site visits may be requested with the neutral party at the discretion of either one of the parties. Something like that.

Instead of once again, going to such lengths.

Just putting a simple statement like that that opens the door for site visit.

MS. DUPREY: I would only say that this process was developed with the Applicant. They did not ask for that. So I don't know that we need to include their request.

MR. SCHMIDT: I think it's a good idea to keep the door open. If not a requirement for a site visit have at least the opportunity available.

{SEC 2015-04} {Deliberations - Day 6} {12-10-18}

DIR. MUZZEY: I would agree that a site visit could be very helpful in some specific cases and that if the door is left open and the parties involved can request or agree is a good idea and a sound addition.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: All right. So I'm sensing some consensus that folks think having, the ability of, having the Dispute Resolution Administrator have the ability to have a site visit at the request of either/or both parties would be beneficial to the process. Seems as though a majority feel that way. Do you want me to poll? Do you nod heads? Does anyone want to talk about that further?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I like
Mr. Way's suggestion of just adding a sentence
to number 5 to that effect.

MR. IACOPINO: I just have one question for Madam Chair. Did you want it to say that at the request of the party and in the discretion of the Dispute Resolution Administrator?

MR. FITZGERALD: I was just going to suggest that it be up to the Dispute Resolution

1 Administrator to decide whether to grant a site 2 visit or not. 3 MR. IACOPINO: Thank you. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I also think 4 5 that would be helpful in certain cases that 6 might be requested and really not necessary so I think leaving that discretion is helpful. 7 Anyone disagree? 8 9 (No verbal response) 10 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 11 Anything else about the Dispute Resolution 12 Process including Exhibit 268? 13 (No verbal response) 14 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's end that discussion then. 15 16 So we'll take up our next subject which is 17 property values. 18 I would just remind us that we MS. DUPREY: 19 are still operating under section of the statute RSA 162-H:16 IV(b) which states that after due 20 consideration of all relevant information 21 22 regarding a potential siting or routes of a 23 proposed energy facility including potential 24 significant impacts on benefits, the Site

Evaluation Committee shall determine if issuance of a certificate will serve the objectives of this chapter. In order to issue a certificate the Committee shall find that the site and facility will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region with due consideration having been given to the views of municipal and regional planning commissions and municipal governing bodies.

Then the reason that we get to this particular topic is through our rules which is Site 301.09 which states all of the information that an Applicant must include which subparagraph (b)(4) is the effect of the proposed facility on real estate values in the affected communities. So this is part of the economy section, looping back to the main topic which is undue interference with the orderly development of the region. So that's the background.

There was a lot of information given on this particular topic. The expert testimony was given by Mr. Chalmers who was the expert witness of the Applicant. I do note that there was no

other expert testimony provided to us. There was a lot of criticism of his report, but it wasn't by any experts. So I just think that that's something that we need to keep in mind a little bit as we go through this.

So Mr. Chalmers originally submitted materials to the Committee in Prefiled Testimony and the report that was later updated in 2018, largely, as I gathered, in response to the Northern Pass decision having come down. And at that point, he submitted new Prefiled Testimony and an updated report dated July 27, 2018, and it's found at Applicant's Exhibit 147.

So I am going to really summarize this report which is 4,500 pages long or thereabouts which, you know, was very thorough and had all of his studies. He mentioned that each one of the cases that he put in of the new cases required 30 or 40 person hours of work so it was a very intensive effort on his part.

His study includes a variety of types of information. One is literature on this subject which he did an extensive search on that literature. Then he had case studies, market

research and subdivision studies. And what he did with his 2018 report was add a bunch of new materials related to both New Hampshire and also to Connecticut and Massachusetts, and what he was trying to do with this additional information was to beef up the portions of his report that specifically related to New England, I think in an effort to try to find properties that were more similar to the ones that could be affected here than to other parts of the country.

So that effort I think was helpful, but I would just say that it still a fairly small study, and, again, I'm not an expert. It's hard for me to critique this so I'm not really going to critique it, but I think something else critiqued it by it being a small study.

Basically, what he did was after doing this study, which I'll talk about the findings of in a moment, he then went through the Project, segment by segment, to discuss what it was that we were looking at in each particular segment.

And I think that I'm not overly generalizing by saying that he categorized the properties into

1 four categories.

One was resolution which is the one that we're probably the most involved with here.

Commercial and industrial as a category together. Undeveloped lands. And then UNH.

And he found that in each of those types, other than residences, that there would not be harm to the property, to the properties' values.

And I don't think it's, it was, I guess I'm going to say a bit conclusory on the other categories other than residential. I don't think he put as much effort, if you will, into those segments. He felt that with respect to UNH that the Project had been undergrounded and a vital part of it. That it had, other parts of it were in areas that were more commercialized already such as where the train station is and whatnot, and from that he found that there wasn't harm.

With respect to the undeveloped properties, he, in linking with Mr. Varney's testimony, made the determination that those properties weren't likely to be developed and thus didn't feel that there was going to be harm to those.

And the commercial and industrial properties were areas that we've looked at from aesthetics and whatnot. The mall, the industrial area in Newington, which weren't areas that people had complained about and had a good bit of this type of facility already located in them. So his concentration, I think it's fair to say, is on the residential properties.

So his newest study, the conclusions are not different than the old study, but what he would say is that they support his old study. And again, this is largely about residences.

And what he found as a result of all of the various things that he has looked at is that there were three factors in particular that affected whether a property was going to have an adverse price impact.

One was its proximity to the facility. So if you were within 100 feet of the facility, you were far more likely to experience an adverse price effect than as soon as you got outside of hundred feet. There were impacts on two of the properties that he looked at between 100 and 200

feet. They were, both of those properties were fairly close to 100 feet and once you got over 200 feet, nobody was affected.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Then another factor of the three factors was its proximity, the fact, whether the property was impacted by the right-of-way. Whether the right-of-way ran across the property.

And the third which relates to me and to the first was whether there was a view. think that this was probably the most controversial of his three categories. was controversial not because of the two extremes, one where there was no view and one where there was a clear view, but with respect to the category of partial. And I don't think folks felt this they could get their arms around, from our questions, arms around partial, what it meant, and I think what people did realize in listening to the cross-examination of Mr. Chalmers was that it could be a fairly significant change from a minor partial view to a major partial view, that that category incorporated a whole lot of views that I think

that people didn't feel terribly comfortable about that impact and his description of the impact.

Once he finds that there is an impact, he claims that it's around, I think it's around 55 percent of the properties will have an adverse impact, and the range of impact that they could have is 1.6 percent to I think it was 17 and a half, some 17.8 percent, under 18 percent. So between 1 and a half percent and 18 percent which is a fairly large swing, and those impacts from his studies were all over between that area. He takes an average of them and says it's around 7 and a half percent.

So in looking at his materials, I found two charts in particular to be useful, and Dawn, hopefully you'll be able to put them in. One was Table 1 found at page 7, that's real page 7 so it might be page 8 electronically.

DAWN GAGNON: What's the exhibit number?

MS. DUPREY: I'm sorry. It's exhibit

number 147 which I'm informed is electronic page

8. Can everybody see that? Can they pull it up

themselves?

So one little item that I found confusing on this is the word "yes." And the word "yes" means you have a view. So if you look at this table, and I'm just walking you through this because I think that this is really central to

6 his evaluation of properties.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

He starts with the properties that are not visible, and as you can see that he then says that they have, none of them have any effect on the purchase price. Then he gets into the category of partially visible, and you can see of 13 properties that were within 100 feet, that's the first column, that were within 100 feet of a facility, six of those properties had partial visibility -- I'm sorry. Six of those properties experienced an effect. I'm sorry, I was using the wrong category for yes. experienced an effect. And so approximately 46 percent. Am I doing this right? It says I am. And clearly visible, there were 29 properties that were clearly visible. 17 had an effect or 59 percent. So when he goes through all of this, you know, he's ultimately getting over to the totals column which shows, in his theory,

1 that with 29 properties that are affected, 25, 2 I'm sorry, this can't be right. I think yes is, sorry about this. I've looked at this so many 3 times you would think I would have this down by 4 5 now. 6 Yes is having a view. Yes is having a view. 7 So he concludes in the end that he's looked 8 9 at 100 properties, 29 of them have a view and 25 10 percent of those are adversely affected price 11 wise. (Discussion with Mr. Fitzgerald) 12 13 MS. DUPREY: I was doing my math wrong. 14 I'm sorry. So that is the study that he did, that's an overview of the study that he did. 15 16 So then Dawn, if you could pull up and this 17 is way at the end, it might be the last page of the study. It's Attachment D. 18 19 MR. SCHMIDT: Electronic page 4389. 20 DIR. MUZZEY: Which page? 21 MR. SCHMIDT: I believe it's 4389. said Attachment D, correct? 22 23 MS. DUPREY: I did. 24 MR. SCHMIDT: 4389.

23

24

So this list is the list of MS. DUPREY: properties that he finds are within 300 feet of the right-of-way. Now, given our last discussion, I do want to caution that he, while he went out to all of these properties if they were within 300 feet, he did not go on the properties. He was not able to go on. He didn't have permission to do that. So he was making his determination not of what was within 300 feet, but he was making his determination of what would have a view based on his standing at the edge of the property, standing in roads at times, from aerial evidence that he was able to get, GIS evidence that he had, but it has been pointed out by some as a weakness that he wasn't actually on the property.

So what he did was he developed this list of 63 residential properties. Now, we're only talking residential because he has excluded undeveloped, UNH, and commercial/industrial properties from having, in his mind satisfied that those properties weren't going to have an effect.

He concedes that properties that are

residences will have an effect, especially if they're within 100 feet so he does his study based on these categories of 100 feet, 200 feet and 300 feet away from the facility. And this is the list of all of the properties that are affected. And you can see on the very far right-hand side, just a couple of interesting things here. He, number one, breaks it down by town. And from that, you can see that there are very few in Newington and the bulk of these properties that have the potential to be affected in his view are in Durham.

Then he also has a column, the fourth column which I also found interesting was the distance of feet away from the facility that they are. And I would say roughly half of them were 150 or less and half of them are 150 or more. So since to some degree we're making our own judgments about these things, I just thought it was useful to point that fact out.

Then the last column is split in two and it talks about the visibility of the Project, both before and after it's built. And the left-hand column shows those who had a view of the

existing facility out there before. And then the ones who will have a view of it after, whether it be partial or whether it be a clear view, and he's noted that in these columns.

So I spent a little bit of time studying that, and I just thought it was interesting the way he had categorized all of these things and I would again say that I think that the discomfort in terms of having a solid foundation came from, of this Committee in questioning him and on cross was in the partial category.

All right. Dawn, then if you could pull up page, electronic page 22 of that same exhibit.

MR. SCHMIDT: Can I just ask you a question? Where it says clear view versus partial view, did he make any adjustments for the additional clearing of the right-of-way or anything that you saw?

MS. DUPREY: He did. I mean, that's how your view became clearer. So yes.

MR. SCHMIDT: So it wasn't based on the size of the structure? It was based on the clarity of it?

MS. DUPREY: Right. Right. Now, I will

say also that when he went out to look at these properties, he used the aerial evidence for both leaf-on and leaf-off conditions, but when he physically was on the properties it was a leaf-on condition. So I just alert you to that.

So Table 9 is a summary of the visibility in relationship to the distance away, and you can see here that of these 63 properties, 13 of them are going to have some view if you're within 100 feet. 13 of the people within 100 feet. So that's 13 of 14. There are 14 properties within 100 feet, and 13 of them are going to have some view.

Then when you move to 101 to 200 feet, there are 25 properties. 12 of them are going to have some view, 13 will have no view.

And then once you're out to 200, from 200 to 300, there are a total of 24 properties, four of them are going to have some view and 20 won't.

So adding this all up because I thought this was important, of the 63 properties that he finds within 300 feet, 29 of them are going to have some view of this. So I think if you buy

into his analysis that it's distance, it's whether you're affected by the right-of-way in that it crosses your property, and your view, if you accept that premise that that's a legitimate premise upon which to determine whether or not a property's value is going to being affected, there are 63 properties in this universe, 29 of them are going to have a view.

He then does some engineering of that number, I'm going to say, that I will admit I did not fully buy into to reduce it down to a much lower number. I think he got to maybe six. But I thought it was important for us to look at this as, you know, we're really talking about 29 properties here. Again, if you accept his theory of how to determine who's going to have a view.

I in my own mind did not make a distinction between partial view and clear view because I just felt like it wasn't settled enough, and I didn't have confidence about what partial meant so, therefore, I felt like I had to take it to its worst extreme and I did. And so that's the parameter that I personally judged this from. I

felt very comfortable with the 100 feet, 200 feet, 300 feet distance. The whether the right-of-way was on the property or not, I have to say for me personally didn't matter a whole lot. Whether they had a view mattered substantially to me. That was probably the most important factor. So that's why when I say in summarizing this, I look at 63 properties in the universe, 29 of them have a view. I feel like that's the group that we're dealing with here.

If we didn't have the Dispute Resolution Process, I think that this would be a lot more concerning than it is, but when I personally take into account the fact that the standard is the region, it's hard for me to say, even I guess if we didn't have the Dispute Resolution Process, the 29 affected properties constitutes the region. Or enough to affect the property valuation of the region.

I think the fact that there is the Dispute Resolution Process gets us over that hurdle.

And I would tell you that in looking at Counsel for the Public's brief who was quite critical of Mr. Chalmers' report, one, for feeling that it

was too coarse of a measurement, and, two, for not being physically on the property, feeling that there should have been photosimulations or whatnot, in the end he makes the statement that he feels that the Dispute Resolution Process

mitigates that issue for him.

So I felt that way, too. I throw it open to you to ask me any questions. I will tell you I am not an expert in this, none of us is an expert in this, we only had one expert and that was Mr. Chalmers himself, but I'll do my best to answer any questions, and other than that, I'll let you deliberate on this.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: So following through the suggestion by Counsel for the Public that if a property owner feels their real estate values have been diminished by the construction or operation of the Project, thinking of our Dispute Resolution Process, what type of evidence or application materials would a property owner need to bring to that process in order to make the case? Just trying to assess

how the Dispute Resolution Process would work
for that property owner and how, well, basically

3 how it would work.

MS. DUPREY: So initially that property owner would have gone through the steps 17 through 19 so they're going to get in contact with Eversource. They're going to bring their claim to Eversource in that first stage. Eversource is required to respond to them within ten days. If that doesn't work it gets bumped up a notch at Eversource. If that doesn't work they go through the mitigation process which we've now determined there won't be any fee related to.

If they fail in mitigation to persuade Eversource to their point of view, then they enter the Dispute Resolution Process which specifies what the information is for this type of a case.

First off, I would say that there are things that you could bring into this that are in other sections of this such as photos and whatnot or potentially a site visit, but D(3) specifies what you're going to bring in to prove

diminution in the value of real property owned by the applicant, the applicant not being this Applicant, the applicant being the claimant.

So you're going to have an appraisal of the affected property indicating the value of the property with and without existence of the Project performed by an independent licensed New Hampshire real estate appraiser under USPAP standards and a description of the property prior to the Project and the associated loss of value after Project mitigation and restoration.

DIR. MUZZEY: So would the property owner then need to have an appraisal done prior to construction if they felt damages may be warranted, and then again postconstruction as well as mitigation and/or restoration efforts if they're offered?

MS. DUPREY: I'm going to say no to that.

I think an appraiser can determine what the value was before the damage based on studies in the area. I mean, that's what they do. So no, I don't think so. You could have one appraisal that shows the before and the after.

DIR. MUZZEY: It's interesting. So, you

know, thinking of our previous discussion about some sort of cost sharing for a property owner to have an appraisal done does represent some cost sharing.

MS. DUPREY: True.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?

MR. WAY: I'm not sure where you want to go with this from this point forward. I agree with Ms. Duprey's conclusion. I thought it was a very good summary. I felt a level of comfort through the testimony and the report.

I do wish that the site visit had been a little bit more fit to the property, you know, doing it from the street view a lot of times didn't do it for me when I looked at the visuals, but that I think I'm still comfortable where we ended up.

I think the Dispute Resolution Process is in place to address these issues. I agree with Director Muzzey that, yeah, appraisal isn't a cheap thing, and now that I'm hearing that I'm feeling even better about what we did this morning.

So I'm not sure where you want to go from

here, but I think I'm fairly persuaded we've got a system in place, and that's not to negate what I believe will be some impacts. There are going to be some that are going to experience it, and thankfully, hopefully, it doesn't seem like there will be a great number, but it doesn't diminish those that do.

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. Schmidt.

MR. SCHMIDT: I am concerned on a couple of things. Primarily, that he didn't do a site visit. I'm not sure how familiar he is with the economy of that area. You can do research, you can look at things in the market, but that's only part of the equation when you're doing an appraisal. My sense is, and I'm not sure if I agree with his emphasis being on just the distance to the right-of-way. I think there's other factors that an appraiser should take into account. But with that said, with the weaknesses, I do think the appeal process will accomplish specific property issues that may come up whereas we may not have the knowledge or the expertise, I think it, the criteria is in place where a site specific analysis could be

done.

MS. DUPREY: So I just wanted to distinguish, and I think that Mr. Schmidt is probably making this distinction, but I just wanted to be certain. He did go to every property, but he couldn't go on the property. He had to stand at the edge of them. Thanks.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I'll just add my two cents. I think I'm pretty much of in agreement with what others have said. I found Mr. Chalmers' analysis lacking in at least four ways.

One, in his analysis about how many feet from the right-of-way is all based on the location of the house and not whether the property was within a certain amount of feet. For example, Mr. Fitch whose house we -- or Mr. Frizzell. I always get them mixed up. The one in Newington whose property we visited. His house I don't think he said he will make the cut.

Second point is that the view of the Project had to be from the house and not somewhere else on the property in that he

couldn't go to the houses to look. So it was a bit of a -- and I understand he didn't have access, property rights, et cetera, but it was a, he did the best he could with that, but I don't think it really was sufficient.

I, too, have trouble with his potential visibility category. It was so broad it felt like you could have a view of a tiny bit of the top of one structure or you could have partial visibility of many, and the fact that it wasn't a clear view or no view, everyone was lumped together, and I thought there should have been graduations there.

And my fourth criticism was I don't think, I could be wrong, but I don't think he did any analysis of the property owners' views affected by the concrete mattresses.

So I question his analysis. I didn't find his conclusions very reliable. But the Dispute Resolution Process kind of saves the day because if he is wrong there is a way for folks to get compensated. So I feel as though that basically does result in there will be an adverse effect on those property owners, but it will not be an

unreasonable adverse effect on them nor as you elevate it to the region.

MR. WAY: I would agree with you as well that testimony was lacking when it came to the concrete mattresses. I thought the conclusions were more just opinion, opinion that any of us might offer, and have just as much weight. I didn't get the sense that he had really put a lot into that.

Just as you mention, and I think like I said earlier, I agree with in terms of a perspective. You know, where you're able to view from was certainly lacking, and then I think also, too, when you look at some of the vacant lands and the value from those properties as well. But once again, I think the Dispute Resolution Process, I think, helps to address some of that.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone else care to comment concerning real estate values?

Mr. Fitzgerald?

MR. FITZGERALD: I just wanted to note that as you did I agree, I thought the analysis was actually fairly thorough. There's some points

that could be argued one way or another such as the ones that you brought up relative to whether it was a distance from the home or the property value, what the view was, et cetera.

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 think in general the conclusion is valid that there are relatively few properties that will have a tangible significant price effect, and, second, that the Dispute Resolution Process does provide for those situations.

And I just wanted to note that that was pretty much the observation of the Counsel for the Public as well. They did not contest the study, they did not feel the need to hire their own expert, and they noted that the Dispute Resolution Process would be the appropriate mechanism for ensuring, and I just wanted to understand how that would -- am I to assume that if you got this appraisal considering the view with and without and it determined that there was, say, a \$50,000 difference in your price that you would be awarded that differential? Is that, I mean, I know it's up to the Dispute Administrator, but in general, is that the theory? Or would you have to wait until the

sale of your home?

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 how it would work, the applicant, the applicant being the property owner --

MR. FITZGERALD: Right.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: -- would present evidence including an appraisal from a licensed appraiser about the effect of the Project on their property value. No doubt Eversource will also have an appraisal with information that most likely shows a different and probably lesser number. And then the mediator or in the end the Dispute Resolution Administrator will weigh all of that evidence, perhaps go take a look, and make a determination that one of those numbers is correct or neither of those numbers is correct, maybe it's higher, maybe it's lower, but then a determination will be made based on all of evidence. So they're not necessarily guaranteed the \$50,000 in your example.

MR. FITZGERALD: So at that point he would assign a value and a payment would be made. It doesn't, it's not contingent about waiting until

the property is actually sold or some actual damage has -- I guess the diminution of property value is actual damage, but --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: They would not need to sell the property in order to receive damages.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Good.

MR. SHULOCK: I would just hope that the Administrator would not accept this study as evidence of the effect on any one particular property. You know, I'm having problems accepting this as a study for the region, let alone a person's individual residence.

MS. DUPREY: Can I just ask Mr. Shulock when you say that you don't accept the study for the region, are you thinking that there are going to be a lot more properties affected in the region than what he's saying?

MR. SHULOCK: Well, I agree with all of the criticisms that have been made by Counsel for the Public and the people on this panel which makes me question how accurate the outcomes of his study are. So there may be more houses along the way that are affected, but the actual

swath that it cuts through the region is only a small portion of the region as a whole to begin with. So, you know, I'm able to get past those criticisms for this Project, but only because there's a Dispute Resolution Process, and I would hope that this study is not used as evidence in that process.

MS. DUPREY: Okay. The only reason I raise it is I think that --

MR. SHULOCK: I acknowledge that I have no control over that.

MS. DUPREY: Okay. That wasn't really my issue so much as I think it's important with respect to this finding that the finding be that there is not an undue interference with the orderly development of the region. And I would just caution that I think that that should be separate, I think it should be separate from the Dispute Resolution Process. I think the Dispute Resolution Process is great and it reimburses everybody, but I think the finding needs to be and maybe, attorney Iacopino, you feel differently than that, that it's not affecting the region.

MR. IACOPINO: The ultimate determination that the Committee must make is whether or not the Application as proposed with whatever amendments that have been made and any conditions that you find, whether or not the siting, construction and operation of the facility will unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region.

In coming to that conclusion you have the considerations that are required by our rules that you must consider of which property values is one of them. It is up to the Committee as to how you ultimately come to the Final Decision on whether or not the process will interfere with the orderly development of the region. It's not a checklist. You have to consider property values though under your rules.

MR. FITZGERALD: I recall we had some discussion, but I'm not sure it was resolved, what we consider the region. To me the region is not just the right-of-way with the easement and the 13-mile line. It's broader than that. So I guess I wonder if others feel the same way.

DIR. MUZZEY: I've been looking at the

right-of-way as the Project area and believe the Project area even extends a little beyond the right-of-way given activity outside of the right-of-way for this Project. And we've heard a number of definitions of region. The one that has resonated for me and that I am using in my mind is the idea is that it's the region served by the Project.

MR. SCHMIDT: That's been my approach as well.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey, could you clarify by what you mean by area the Project serves?

DIR. MUZZEY: Specifically, I would need to go back to my notes to remember the exact area served by this Project, but roughly, the Seacoast of New Hampshire and portions to the west that are also served by the Project, not extending into the Merrimack Valley. Does that make sense?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: It does. I just wanted to understand how broad you were going with interconnections, electric interconnections.

DIR. MUZZEY: Right.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Certainly in my mind the Seacoast region. It's the Seacoast Reliability Project. It's enhancing reliability for the Seacoast, Portsmouth, Newington, Durham, in particular, but I think it is broader than those towns. I think it extends out through the Seacoast region. Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: There's a plan at Applicant's Exhibit 46 that, it doesn't show the whole thing, but it describes what's called the Seacoast Region Substation. So I just caution you I don't know what I'm talking about, but anyway, that's the title of the plan.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So as far north as Rochester, as far west as Barrington, Nottingham, Raymond, little bit of Chester, Sandown, and then over to the coast, and then back up along the Maine border.

Wrapping up the effect on real estate values, are you ready for a straw poll of how people are feeling? I get the sense -- I'll just poll everyone as to whether you feel as though the Seacoast Reliability Project will

1	have an undue adverse impact on real estate
2	values of the region.
3	DIR. MUZZEY: Can you say it again?
4	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I'll try.
5	Whether the Seacoast Reliability Project will
6	have an undue adverse effect on the real estate
7	values of the region. Would you like me to
8	DIR. MUZZEY: I just don't know that we're
9	doing "undue adverse effect." Aren't we doing
10	undue interference?
11	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Undue
12	interference. Sorry.
13	DIR. MUZZEY: Thank you.
14	MR. FITZGERALD: No.
15	MS. DUPREY: No.
16	MR. WAY: No.
17	MR. SCHMIDT: No.
18	MR. SHULOCK: No.
19	DIR. MUZZEY: No.
20	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: No. Why
21	don't we take a ten-minute break. Be back at 5
22	minutes to 12. Off the record.
23	(Discussion off the record)
24	(Recess taken 11:43 - 11:57 a.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. We'll get started again. At this point, we're going to take a vote on the orderly development criteria. I'll remind you that the last couple days we've been, today and Friday, we've been talking about all the different subcategories that fit into the orderly development category, making our decision, concerning whether the Project will have an undue interference with the orderly development of the region.

We are to consider the extent to which the siting, construction and operation of the proposed facility will affect land use, employment, and the economy of the region. The provisions of and financial assurances for the proposed decommissioning plan for the proposed facility, and the views of the municipal and regional planning commissions and municipal governing bodies regarding the proposed facility.

So as you consider all of those in your head, we're going to poll you as to whether you believe the Seacoast Reliability Project will unduly interfere with the orderly development of

1	the region. Mr. Fitzgerald?
2	MR. FITZGERALD: No.
3	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?
4	MS. DUPREY: No.
5	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?
6	MR. WAY: No.
7	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Schmidt?
8	MR. SCHMIDT: No.
9	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Shulock?
10	MR. SHULOCK: No.
11	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director
12	Muzzey?
13	DIR. MUZZEY: No.
14	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Nor do I.
15	Okay. Our next category we're going to
16	move into is determining whether the proposed
17	facility will serve the public interest. I'm
18	going to tee it up here, and then hopefully
19	everyone will chime in.
20	Couple statutes and rules we are to
21	consider. RSA 162-H:16(e) concerning the
22	findings of the certificate issuance, we need to
23	determine that the certificate, issuing the
24	certificate will serve the public interest.

In RSA 162-H:1 which is kind of a general purpose clause of the Site Evaluation Committee legislation tells us that the Site Evaluation Committee was established because the legislature found that it is in the public interest to maintain a balance among those potential significant impacts and benefits in its decisions about the siting, construction and operation of energy facilities in New Hampshire.

In addition to maintaining a balance between potential significant impacts and benefits, the statute also requires us to assure that undue delay of new energy facilities be avoided, that full and timely review of the environmental consequences, and full and complete public disclosure, and that the construction and operation of energy facilities is treated as a significant aspect of land use planning which all environmental, economic and technical issues are resolved in an integrative fashion.

Specifically, concerning the criteria relative to finding of the public interest, that's found in Site 301.16, in determining

whether a proposed energy facility will serve the public interest the Committee shall consider the welfare of the population, private property, the location and growth of industry, the overall economic growth of the state, the environment of the state, historic sites, aesthetics, air and water quality, the use of natural resources, and public health and safety.

In considering whether the Project will serve the public interest the Subcommittee may consider the factors in the rule and the statute, may consider both the benefits and detrimental impacts of the Project in all areas of consideration. In addition, the fact that the Subcommittee determined that this Project does not create an unreasonable adverse impact in one previously considered area does not now prevent us from determining that the accumulation of the adverse impacts of an entire project requires us to find that the Project is not in the public interest.

That is, this section is different. It's not an undue or unreasonable impact in any one area but a more holistic look at the entire

project. That a particular impact or benefit was considered when deliberating on the other statutory factors is immaterial under this section and does not limit consideration of that benefit or impact when determining if the project serves the interests of the public.

So I think when we consider the welfare of the population, actually when we consider all of these factors in a more holistic approach, one of the things we should look at certainly is the public comments that we have received, both the written comments submitted with the Committee and the comments submitted at the public comment sessions.

When I think of those concerns I looked back through my notes from the sessions in Durham and Newington and then the last one at Pease, I found most of the comments to be in opposition to the Project. The concerns, there were some in favor, certainly, and those were concerned about the power needs of the region, the economic development of the region, those were the ones in favor. But many more opposed to the project.

1 cobvio 3 and h 4 their 5 their

I kind of boiled down their concerns to be, obviously, very real concerns for the aesthetics and how it might affect their daily lives and their property values, concerns about safety for their family, particularly with regard to EMF, the harm to Little Bay, the potential harm to Little Bay, the interference with recreation, a desire for undergrounding and a belief that an alternative route is available.

So I don't know where we really want to go with this whole discussion. We can talk about things we thought were benefits to the Project, negatives, neutrals. It's not in that balancing test. It's just a much more holistic approach.

But I think Counsel for the Public's position was more correct concerning the fact that we are able to talk about the negative aspects of this Project as well when considering this public finding of whether the Project is in the public interest.

Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: I would note that I was also swayed by Counsel for the Public's argument as to the meaning of this portion of our criteria.

I don't believe we would have ten areas to consider either the benefit or the impact of the project if we were only to consider benefits in this section. So as I said, I found it was a good summary of, good and appropriate summary of our charge here in this section.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: I'm not sure what you're

looking for, but I'm happy to comment on these

standards if that's where we are.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Sure.

MS. DUPREY: And I'm not going to go through them one by one because I don't think that that's necessary, but I'm going to break them into two categories.

One is the category of things where we found some effect and the other -- so I would put that more on the negative side. And then the groups of factors where I felt like it was on the positive side.

So starting with the negative, I felt that in particular the historic sites and aesthetics categories were the areas where we found the most negative effects, and they can't be denied.

There are certainly visual effects for this

Project. We spent at least an entire day going
through that, and certainly there are effects on
historic properties as well, and we spent
another additional day deliberating on that
after listening to days of testimony of both of
those things and reading loads of documents,
Prefiled Testimony, briefs, and listening to
evidence through cross-examination on all of
them.

At the same time, I felt that the Applicant made a real effort, in some cases after being prodded to, but, nonetheless, made the effort with respect to both the aesthetic category and historic category. In the end, I felt there was a great deal of planting that was proposed. I was impressed at the ability to get MOUs with Durham and Newington. I'm, again, not taking way from their opposition to the Project, but nonetheless, I felt that particularly with respect to construction impacts that there had been a real reaching across the aisle in an effort to try to agree on much of the construction impacts which also included

bringing back to original standards roadways that are used for access which was I know a real concern for a lot of people as well as lot of planting mitigation in an effort to both block aesthetic views and protect folks from the various impacts of the Project.

I also thought that the letters, I think they were five or six, I found efforts to every Intervenor except for -- I didn't see anything with Regis Miller, and I may have overlooked it. But I found efforts with respect to every single other person. I thought those efforts were respected even if they weren't agreed to by the individuals. I thought that the cross-examination of many of those individuals was helpful with respect to that.

And so even though I did feel that there were definitely negative effects for both of those two categories, I felt like the Applicant had made a real effort to try to as best as possible with the exception of undergrounding in portions of Newington come some way to ameliorate those concerns.

On the positive side, when I look at the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

welfare of the population, the location and growth of industry, and the overall economic growth of the state, I feel like this Project has a very beneficial effect. The Seacoast region being our, I think, the most up-and-coming, productive region of the state. It's the region of the state that people want to live in. It's positively looked upon by all of the population, I think.

And in order to experience what we hope will be growth in certain parts of it over there and maintaining of what we have and continuing to keep an economic engine going over there, it seems to me that the reliability of power as even cited in the master plans of both Newington and Durham is important. Reliable power at a price that's affordable. I know our job isn't to get into the affordability, but reliable power certainly helps get us to that.

Those things are really important for this region, and so I feel like the Project positively affects the location and growth of industry, the overall economic growth of this state and the welfare of the population.

Private property we just finished talking about, and I really did feel after going through that that it was a much more limited scope than I had originally thought, and with the process that's been put in place I feel good about those

folks being protected.

And while I acknowledged that there is some impact on air and water quality and the use of natural resources, I didn't feel like it was an excessive impact.

I don't, I admit, have as much trepidation about the jet plowing as many of the folks in the public who testified at the hearings. I don't have a way of knowing what their knowledge of jet plowing and HDD is. I'm confident that our Department of Environmental Services is up to this job and is on the job and overseeing this.

So in the end when I add all of these things together, I feel that it is in the public interest, in my balancing and weighing of it, in my opinion. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?

MR. WAY: Sure. Thank you. Boy, it's hard

to expand more on what was just said, and I think that's kind of my approach that I took was trying to take a look at the negatives and the positives, and I'm not going to go through the list as well.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

You know, I think part of what I started with, I did go back to the public hearings. have gone back to all the testimony. And I've been the better for it, and I certainly listened to the concerns that were put before us and I thought there was a lot of good concerns. Ι don't think there's any denying that the physical aspects of the Project, the physical construction, is going to have an impact and on some people it's not going to be a good impact. Those that may have had partial views may now have a very clear view. And like I've said before, I don't think there's a lot of ways to sugar coat a new normal with a concrete Do I think it's going to be as mattress. onerous as maybe some have thought? I don't. But that doesn't -- but that's just me sitting I don't live right in front of it. up here. there's not a lot of value in trying to say that

something may be a lot better or better than what people envision it will be, but I think we've already weighed in whether it will be unreasonable or not.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

In terms of the impact to the state, I think I would agree with everything that Ms. Duprey said is that, you know, providing reliable power, and while it may not, we cannot comment as much on the cost, we certainly can comment on the availability, and having that reassurance for those that are looking to site here, those businesses that may be looking to expand, that's critically important. Having that assurance that there's a dedication to expanding power availability I think is an important message as well, and I think it does translate into the economy of the region. Whether -- you know, we have several regions in the state that are booming when you look at the 93 corridor as well. So I'm not sure I'm prepared to say that the Seacoast is any more than any other part of the state because they, oftentimes it differs for industries. suffice it to say, it's an important part of the state, certainly with its proximity to other states. So you know, the location and growth of industry, I think, will benefit from this. And when that happens the overall economic growth of the state occurs as well. So it has obviously has benefits in that respect. More longer term.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

In terms of the impacts that we saw, I think in a lot of ways I agree that the Applicant has upped their game and has made an effort to try to identify areas where they could possibly come to some solutions. As I've said before when I look at the construction, the testimony from the Construction Panel, I get the confidence that they can put something in place and they've done what they can to maybe mitigate some of the impacts, and I think mitigation is the key to it. Because all of this is not going to have a lot of value if we don't have confidence that the mitigation, the avoidance, where possible could occur. And so in that respect, I feel comfortable that what we've talked about here could actually come to pass.

Like I said, I think Dispute Resolution Process, it's critically important. I think

what we put in place with the steps leading up to it, or what Counsel for the Public and the Applicant put in place rather, is important and it's responsive. And so I think that's in good shape.

And I absolutely agree that our permitting agencies have treated this with high priority. I think they've put in place reasonable measures of performance and monitoring and so I've been hesitant to second guess a lot of what they're doing. I have confidence that I think they can put this into effect.

So as Ms. Duprey said, it's hard to go through all ten of these because we could all spend a day, but I think that's where I'm coming from that overall I think there's a benefit to the state, and for those areas where it may be challenging or hard, I'd like to think that we put some measures in place that maybe avoid or mitigate that.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Schmidt.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. I think the Applicant has done a reasonable job in presenting their proposal. I think they've attempted to reach

agreement with the variety of landowners and the municipalities directly impacted, and I think what we've heard through these hearings is that their outreach has been reasonable. Hasn't always been successful, but it's been reasonable.

I realize there's questions that remain with the jet plowing, but I think there are measures put in place to monitor in advance as well as during the construction, and the Applicant is aware of these concerns and I believe they'll work with the, he or she will work with the landowners directly.

Someone had mentioned the impacts to the historic sites. There certainly is a lot of concern, but I feel that the Applicant has heard that, have made changes to their design to accommodate it as much as possible and I think through these hearings it's come across that we expect them to work with the locals who are most familiar with it and I think they will.

I believe at this point the Applicant has been interested and active in minimizing overall impacts. Some of that has been highlighted by

1 MOUs and agreements with property owners.

They've attempted -- their outreach, I thought, was very good. They've attempted to meet the needs and at least in my eyes they've demonstrated that. So I feel with all we've heard and certainly some properties will be affected. And I expect the Applicant has tried and will continue to address the issues regarding the Project, but I think in the overall region there won't be unreasonable impacts.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Shulock?

MR. SHULOCK: I'm not going to repeat what anybody else has said. I fully agree with the comments that I've heard so far. And so what do I say. And I think that what weighs heavily for me is that this is a Reliability Project, and I think that none of us realize the importance of having reliable electricity until we don't. So, you know, we've talked about it in terms of how this will fuel the economy and businesses will be able to locate, but it really is much more than that.

In situations where electricity is

unreliable, and there is load shedding or even worse, you know, failure of the system, we have to remember that reliability means traffic lights, television and radio communications, telecommunications, people can't get water from their pumped wells. In the middle of the winter they can't run their gas, their oil or their wood pellet furnaces. Your neighbor next door can't run the oxygen generator that he or she needs for health reasons.

And so reliable electricity in this region is actually critical to the public health and safety and to the welfare of the people in the region. So that weighs very heavily for me in this balance.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I just want to pick up on the reliability piece because there's been a suggestion that part of the, at least a large part of this Project is to send electricity to other regions, Massachusetts, et cetera, and that's not the purpose of this. This is to make the seacoast region power more reliable.

I was struck when I was reviewing things

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

over the weekend, I was reminded, I guess, that there's a single power line that goes into all of Portsmouth and Newington that supplies downtown Portsmouth, Pease Tradeport, et cetera. It's a single line. This will make it, there will be another one. That was concerning to me. I think it drove home the need for this Project, and I'll stop there. Director Muzzey?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

DIR. MUZZEY: When considering this criteria, I felt it was a fairly close call, particularly given the overwhelming negative comments we've heard from both the public and two of the communities that this Project passes through, but what did sway it for me like Mr. Shulock discussed is the fact that this is a Reliability Project, and not that our findings would be the same for every Reliability Project that may come before this Committee, but given the extent of mitigation and accommodation the company has tried to add to the Project, the Dispute Resolution Process as someone has already mentioned that hopefully will provide quality responsiveness for property owners, business owners to continue to have problems,

the robust mitigation for both historic and aesthetic and water quality issues, those factors together swayed me that this Project would be in the public interest.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Fitzgerald?

MR. FITZGERALD: I think that there's no question that this Project is necessary and is critical to the interests of the region. I am extremely empathetic with the towns and I think Mr. Shulock put it very well this morning when he mentioned the fact that the Project was going to go through areas and people were going to be impacted. It is necessary change and growth, and the Seacoast area is growing and I'm sure that many who live there now may not have a great appreciation for that growth, but it's a fact, and the infrastructure to support that growth is necessary.

I think the one thing that I guess just bothers me is that we've had a number of Intervenors in this Project, and the general impression is or at least as it came to me is that they had to intervene because they hadn't

been heard previously or didn't have the opportunity to be heard previously.

Now, we don't run the ISO New England process, but the Applicant is a participant there, and I think we heard loud and clear that if towns had had an opportunity to be involved early when this Project was being planned, I think there's a lot of information came and said this is an existing power corridor and so that makes sense.

But I think that the Applicant did make tweaks and did make changes to address concerns, but one of the things that resonated with me was Newington saying there was a corridor where a natural gas line had gone previously and could that have been considered, and that avoided the areas, but it seems to me the Applicant could have done a better job at outreach before the ISO Project concluded that this was the Project.

Afterwards, I agree they did a good job at outreach. They did a good job at communicating. There were some areas as I mentioned previously where they, people indicated that the Applicant didn't meet with them face to face or they got a

reference for an attorney, but in a major Project and a major corporation, there's going to be some glitches there.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

But I think at the end of the day, this is necessary change, and it will have a significant benefit for the greater region. There will be some who are unquestionably impacted more and bear greater burden as Mr. Shulock pointed out, but our, as I understand our statute, it's to look at the overall good and the overall benefit. So that's where I stand.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Any other comments? I'd just say that I share the sentiments that have been expressed by my fellow Committee members. I think the only other point I want to address is in the public comments were along the line of would you please order them to bury the line, would you please order them to go north or south, and that's not something we can We don't have the power of eminent domain. do. We don't tell the Applicant who doesn't have the property rights to go a certain route or to bury the line when they don't have the underground rights. We can't order them to do that so I

just wanted to put it out there.

And also that we did, I hope people feel as though their comments were listened to. I certainly listened to them. I reviewed all my notes of all the comments. I certainly took them very seriously.

I encourage people to understand, really understand the Project to a greater depth so that some of their concerns about safety in particular are allayed by the science, water quality as well.

But I think as I look at this I started outlining what do I see as the benefits, what do I see as the negatives, how do I look at this holistically. This last criteria was the harder one for me to determine, but I think given the needs of the region being so strong and the impacts while certainly falling on some much heavier than others and none of us here I think feel good about that, I would say including the Applicant, but as a whole, as I look at this holistically I do feel as though it is in the public interest.

That sounds like we did just did our poll.

I think everyone feels that way. Is there anyone who does not feel as though this Project is in the public interest?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Hearing none, so think we'll move on then a few minutes here to talk about conditions that may be imposed we'll take a couple minutes and pull out our materials regarding that.

Okay. I'd like to go through rule Site 301:17. It's concerning the conditions of a certificate. We just want to be sure that we've considered conditions that are important and may assist in the monitoring of compliance. I also want to go through some conditions that have been imposed in other transmission line cases, and we can decide whether or not to adopt any of these conditions.

Starting with 301:17. We are required to consider whether the following conditions should be included in this certificate in order to meet the objectives of RSA 162-H.

First one is a requirement that the certificate holder promptly notify the Committee

1 of any proposed or actual change in the 2 ownership or ownership structure of the holder or its affiliated entities and request approval 3 of the Committee of such change. 4 5 MR. FITZGERALD: I believe that's 6 necessary. 7 MR. WAY: Agreed. 8 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Does anyone 9 want to comment concerning this or feel as 10 though it would not be appropriate? 11 (No verbal response) 12 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Sounds like we'll add that one to the list. 13 14 Then (b), a requirement that the 15 certificate holder promptly notify the Committee 16 of any proposed on actual material change in the 17 location, configuration, design, specifications, 18 construction, operation, or equipment components 19 of the energy facility subject to the certificate and request approval of the 20 21 Committee of such change. Is there anyone who does not like that or 22 wants to talk about condition (b) further? 23 24 (No verbal response)

1 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 2 none, we'll add that one to the list. (c) A requirement that the certificate 3 holder continue consultations with the New 4 5 Hampshire Division of Historical Resources of 6 the Department of Cultural Resources and, if 7 applicable, the federal lead agency and comply with any agreement or Memorandum of 8 9 Understanding entered into with the New 10 Hampshire Division of Historic Resources of the 11 Department of Cultural Resources and, if 12 applicable, the federal lead agency. 13 Any concerns concerning that? Director 14 Muzzey? 15 DIR. MUZZEY: Just an interesting note that 16 the name of our department has now changed, and 17 at some point it would be great to note the 18 Department of Natural and Cultural Resources so 19 as part of the conditions. I suggest the new 20 name of the department. MR. IACOPINO: We will try to remember that 21 22 in the draft. 23 DIR. MUZZEY: Thank you. 24 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. So

we'll add condition, proposed condition (c) as
well.

301:17(d). The condition of Delegation to the Administrator or another state agency or official of the authority to monitor the construction or operation of the energy facility subject to the certificate and to ensure that related terms and conditions of this certificate are met.

Anyone disagree with that condition or want to talk about it further?

MR. SHULOCK: It's an "or." Should we specify which?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think in certain of our conditions we're delegating to the Administrator and certain we're delegating to the applicable state agency such as DES and that's kind of covered elsewhere. Do we need, Attorney Iacopino, do we need (d) or is it covered elsewhere?

MR. IACOPINO: You would only need (d) if you believe as a Committee that there are conditions that you have not already determined that you would like to see imposed and then make

the determination of whether you're going to delegate the conditions either to your Administrator or a state agency. So off the top of my head, I can't deliberate with you so it's up to you all to decide if in fact there's any situation like that. From my standpoint there's nothing glaring from the statutory requirements that is missing.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: And is my understanding correct that this potential condition deals only with monitoring aspects of the construction or operation? It doesn't address any sort of approval or any other action beyond monitoring.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think the next condition addresses the other aspects.

MR. IACOPINO: (d) deals with monitoring and (e) deals with delegation.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So Attorney Iacopino, where we don't have, say, with DOT we don't have the permit yet for dealing with issues of State roads or crossings, I know we had a discussion concerning delegating

enforcement of those issues to DOT, are we there with them?

MR. IACOPINO: With respect to the state crossings that are not, well, which are not covered by the PUC licenses, I would recommend that you have a discussion on whether or not to delegate that authority to, both to monitor and to delegate to the Department of Transportation to specify methods and techniques for those state crossings. I believe the local municipal crossings are resolved by virtue of your determinations on the MOUs.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So we'll look at this in connection with (e) under 301:17.

MR. IACOPINO: And can I just point out that the reason why I'm making that recommendation is because we don't specifically have Department of Transportation documents before us, and it's my understanding that they can't provide them to us until they have final construction plans which don't exist yet at this stage.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So looking

at (d) and (e) together, (e) says delegation to the Administrator or other state agency or official of the authority to specify the use of any technique, methodology, practice or procedure approved by the Committee within the certificate and with respect to any permit license or approval issued by a state agency having permitting or other regulatory authority.

MR. SCHMIDT: So as far as the DOT is concerned, there's a variety of permits or licenses that we would issue. An excavation permit would be needed for something like the crossing of a state route even if you're jacking or boring it.

If it's a controlled access type right-of-way, which I don't think we have here, you would need a use and occupancy agreement. You may need, depending on the proximity of the actual pole you may need a pole license even though it's in a transmission corridor.

I believe that pretty much addresses the permits that the DOT would require. You may want to just, an alternate to listing the licenses is just say in accordance with the

Utility Accommodation Manual.

MR. IACOPINO: Mr. Schmidt, I'm just going to ask you a clarifying question. Is what you're trying to tell the Committee that if the Committee were to adopt a condition that delegated to the Department of Transportation the authority to issue its various permits in accordance with the Utility Accommodation Manual that the Committee should delegate to your agency the authority to specify the use, techniques, methodologies, practice or procedures to be used in complying with your Utility Accommodation Manual and obtaining the appropriate permit to cross state lands?

MR. SCHMIDT: Correct. I would say permits and licenses but yes, other than that.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I move that we gave DOT that authority.

MR. SCHMIDT: I'll second.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Any further discussion on this one? We have an official motion here. All in favor?

COMMITTEE: Aye.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Opposed?

(No verbal response)

DIR. MUZZEY: Question in regard to that? So thinking of other agencies such as DES, Fish & Game or the DHR, we often grant them the authority in a more blanket way to specify the use of any techniques, methodologies, practice or procedures. So would we continue to do that as well?

MR. IACOPINO: No. Because I think by adopting those -- we actually have reports from those agencies in this docket. We don't have any reports from the Department of Transportation. That's why I asked Mr. Schmidt to be specific. But I think that you've already adopted many of those conditions by adopting the state reports that you've gotten during the course of your deliberations so far.

DIR. MUZZEY: Just, I can speak to, you know, the Division of Historical Resources and I don't know if Mr. Fitzgerald has concerns about DES, but there are conditions in the historical site MOUs and MOAs that talk about unanticipated discoveries and that type of thing, and within those agreements in the past the DHR has taken

on the responsibility to assign an appropriate methodology in those types of cases as well as techniques.

MR. IACOPINO: Right.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So in that sort of instance there is an unanticipated discovery plan that deals with exactly how that is to be handled. That is being reviewed and approved by DHR as I recall.

DIR. MUZZEY: That's true. I hadn't thought about that. I know we used this condition in the past with the DHR. That was probably in the absence of that type of plan. So thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Attorney

Iacopino, without putting you on the spot, would

it be helpful or inadvisable to just kind of

give a more broad delegation of this authority

to the applicable state agencies?

MR. IACOPINO: I think if you want to wait until you get through your consideration of what the rule requires that you shall consider, I was going to ask you to then consider a number of conditions that have been imposed in other

transmission cases of which there are a series that deal with historic resources. You may or may not wish to impose those types of conditions in this particular case, but I did make a list of them to provide to you so that it's sort of a belt-and-suspenders approach so that if your either adoption of a state agency permits didn't cover something you've got a backstop.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Then let's circle back to (d) and (e) and possibly (f) as I read it. (f) reads have to consider delegation to the Administrator or another state agency or official of the authority to specify minor changes in route alignment to the extent such changes are authorized by the certificate for those portions of a proposed electric transmission line or energy transmission pipeline for which information was unavailable due to conditions which could not have been reasonably anticipated prior to the issuance of the certificate.

So I think that one is pretty specific rather than, in contrast to the ones in (d) and (e). So we should consider whether we delegate

that to the Administrator or to another state agency or official.

MS. DUPREY: Is this limited to segments of the Project for which information was unavailable because I didn't know that we had any. Mr. Way is reminding me of laydown areas and the marshaling yards might fall into this.

MR. SCHMIDT: I could envision minor tweaking to something like the entrance or the exit picked for the directional bore and to something minor that we don't know about now.

DIR. MUZZEY: My suggestion with the either/or question would be given that minor changes could affect different aspects of the Committee's approval and bring in different state agencies to the question so I would suggest delegation to the Administrator for this specific condition if we do adopt it.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I would agree because the Administrator can and perhaps we should specify shall if the Administrator deems it necessary or desirable or whatever to consult with all applicable state agencies, but the Administrator should be that, go to the

clearing house for the information rather than just delegating it to DOT where there might be the environmental or historic implication.

MR. SCHMIDT: So just for clarification, if one state agency requested a change, the Applicant would go back to the Administrator and then the Administrator would reach out to the other state agencies to see if there's any conflicts? Is that how it would play out?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think it could. I think most likely it would be the Applicant requesting the route alignment change, and they would then tell the Administrator, the Administrator could consult with DOT and any other state agencies that the Administrator felt should have some input.

MR. WAY: I'm just wondering as we talk about this, I focus upon the word "minor." And so even when we talk about the jack and bore changes 1 in 108, to me that doesn't fall into the minor category. You know, it's, how much of a bureaucracy are we setting up for something that would be in the daily routines of DOT just to address.

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: Right. That's what I'm thinking. Like say there's a pole that needed to be tweaked by five or six feet. Where does that -- I guess the Administrator would make that decision at that point.

MR. WAY: Then I think, you know, that the pole five or six feet, then the Administrator is going to kick it over to DOT and then you're going to be going back and forth. What I'm saying is once we set this up in play that the normal process by which they interact with that agency for the most minor of things, I shouldn't say the most minor of things because I'm not sure I have a definition for what constitutes minor, but you know in your permitting line of work, Mr. Schmidt, what you deal with which is like you said, it could be moving something one foot, two feet, five feet over. But it's not, it's not a major change that affects the route or the surroundings.

MR. SCHMIDT: Right. That's correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So it could be something that's not along a road, could be moving a pole three feet on the Millers' or

somebody's property. So I think not knowing exactly what situation might arise, if any, my personal feeling is it's better to delegate it to the Administrator who can then seek advice of whoever jurisdiction it may fall in.

MR. IACOPINO: Madam Chair, just a legal point. Obviously, the Administrator can't approve something that be would be unlawful so if it was the type of change that required, say, a new Wetlands Permit or something like that, she cannot tell the Applicant okay, it's fine, go ahead and do it. She's going to have to tell them comply with the statute. If you get that additional permit, then I approve. If you need that, it may not be a minor change, but just so you're aware, she's not going to be able to approve something that would be otherwise unlawful.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So are we good with delegating this to the SEC
Administrator?

MR. WAY: Sure.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone feel otherwise?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. So that's what we'll do.

MR. FITZGERALD: So what is the, I was thinking of saying the SEC Administrator in consultation with appropriate state agencies. Is that the concept that we're talking about here?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Delegate the authority to the Administrator. Then the Administrator can involve other state agencies if she believes it's necessary, but I don't think we want to put in a requirement that she consults with them if it's just something is off by six inches and has no environmental effects or there may be no state agency she needs to consult with.

So are we good delegating to the SEC Administrator?

MR. SHULOCK: Yes.

THE COURT: Let's move on then to (g). We have to consider a requirement that the energy facility be sited subject to setbacks or operate with designated safety zones in order to avoid,

mitigate, or minimize potential adverse effects on public health and safety.

MS. DUPREY: I just want to be certain that there's not any conflict between this and the actual plans. I feel like the plans are pretty detailed and so I'm just wondering about that.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I have to say I agree. I think if we start monkeying around with setbacks and so forth, I think it's all been taken into consideration with the construction planning and all the siting, traffic.

MS. DUPREY: BMPs.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I'm not sure if (g) is necessary. Is it? Has (g) been used in other transmission line projects? Do you recall, Mr. Iacopino?

MR. IACOPINO: I have to imagine that it has, but those were probably things that were addressed more specifically during deliberations on other portions of the Application. I don't recall, for instance, there may have been some setbacks in the Merrimack Valley Project, but it was part of one of the reports that we had. It

wasn't done, I don't believe I was called out
separately like you're considering here.

MS. DUPREY: I feel like this is just going

MS. DUPREY: I feel like this is just going to create confusion. It's confusing me. I suggest we don't include it.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: I would agree. This condition may be more commonly applied to other types of energy facilities than the one we're dealing with with this proceeding.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Sounds like we'll pass on (g). Does anyone want to advocate in favor of it? Or are we in agreement that we'll pass on (g) as least for now?

MR. WAY: Pass.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Pass. And then (h) and (i) are kind of catch-alls. To consider other conditions necessary to ensure construction and operation of the energy facility subject to the certificate in conformance with the specifications of the Application and any other conditions necessary to serve the objectives of RSA 162-H or to

1 support findings made pursuant to RSA 162-H:16.

I think that's probably what we're going to get into next with conditions used in other dockets.

So let's talk about those. These have been provided to us by Counsel so we can follow along.

Yes, we're going to break for lunch. And then we'll be back hopefully in an hour. It may take a little bit longer. We have a Committee member who needs to deal with some state business. Hopefully, we'll be back in around two o'clock.

(Recess taken 12:57 - 2:10 p.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We will resume our deliberations. Before we go back into our conditions, Mr. Schmidt, I believe you had a suggestion to make.

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. If we could go back to the DOT or the state delegation. There was (c), (d) and (e) specifically on the construction end of it, and the monitoring. It dawned on me that we have several manuals that the Applicant would need to adhere to, not just the utility manual.

1 So I would recommend renaming that section to 2 simply state "existing DOT's policies, rules and recommendations," and that way each manual will 3 stand on their own. 4 5 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Would you 6 say again, your recommendation? MR. SCHMIDT: DOT policies, rules and 7 recommendations. 8 Thank you. 9 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Is everyone 10 in favor of that modification? MR. WAY: Yes. 11 12 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone object or want to talk about it further? 13 14 (No verbal response) PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's move 15 16 on to the rest our conditions then. We'll take 17 up our list of conditions that are often used in 18 other dockets. 19 The first one is "Further Ordered that the 20 Applicant may site, construct and operate the 21 Project as outlined in the Application, as 22 amended, and subject to the terms and conditions 23 of the Decision in this Order and Certificate." 24 Is everyone in favor of adopting that as a

1	condition? Nodding heads. Anyone opposed?
2	(No verbal response)
3	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: None. Okay.
4	Moving on to number two.
5	"Further Ordered that all conditions
6	contained in this Certificate and in the
7	Decision shall remain in full force and effect
8	unless otherwise ordered by the Subcommittee."
9	Again, seeing no, seems to me a reasonable
10	condition. Anyone object to this?
11	(No verbal response)
12	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: All in
13	favor, yes. Nodding heads. Okay. Moving on to
14	the Transfer and Ownership category.
15	"Further Ordered that this Certificate is
16	not transferable to any other person or entity
17	without the prior approval of the Subcommittee."
18	We did that already. I'm told we already
19	did that. I'm told we already did what's
20	proposed as 4 on this list about change in
21	ownership or ownership structure. We've covered
22	that one. We've adopted it.
23	Number 5, that "the Applicant shall provide
24	immediate notice to the Subcommittee in the

event that the Applicant or any of its parent companies shall file a bankruptcy or insolvency petition in any jurisdiction, foreign or domestic; or be forced into involuntary bankruptcy, or any other proceeding pertaining to debt restructuring or the liquidation of assets."

Everyone in favor of that condition?

Nodding heads. Anyone opposed?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Hearing none, that's adopted.

Number 6. This is one that was used in Merrimack Valley so we'd need to change some language.

"Further Ordered that, within 45 days of ISO-NE filing, the Applicant shall notify the Committee if the Applicant's forecasted or actual expenditures for the entire Project, between," what we would do, Madbury, New Hampshire and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, "as filed by the Applicant with its ISO-NE Regional System Planning forecast updates, exceed the projected cost for the entire Project by an

1 amount equal to or greater than 25 percent." 2 Mr. Way? 3 MR. WAY: Quick question. This might be for Counsel. Do we know where the 25 percent 4 5 originated from? That's one question. 6 And then 2, when we used this condition in 7 the past, has that pretty much been the amount that's been used? 8 9 MR. IACOPINO: To the best of my knowledge, 10 this condition came out of the Merrimack Valley 11 Reliability Project, and I don't recall why 25 12 percent was used. I'm unfamiliar with it being 13 used in any other context. 14 MR. SHULOCK: What would this information be used for? 15 16 MR. IACOPINO: I think this is based upon 17 the concern of so the Committee is aware if 18 there's a significant overexpenditure so that it 19 can take stock of what might be expected when 20 ISO decides whether to regionalize the Project 21 or not. 22 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I was lucky 23 enough to sit on the Merrimack Valley Project, 24 and I vaguely recall this, and my recollection

is that there was concern about the accuracy of the projected cost and making sure there weren't significant cost overruns, and the 25 percent came about basically through a discussion between the Committee members discussing a whole range of things and settling on 25, but it wasn't any kind of a scientific, as I recall, pegged to any scientific data point.

Mr. Shulock?

MR. SHULOCK: But is there anything that the Committee would do other than being apprised of the information? I mean, is this being taken for any purpose like we're going to take your certificate back because the estimate was wrong? No? Nothing like that. Okay.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think it's informational.

DIR. MUZZEY: Is it potentially for decision making in the future as well?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Could be.

MR. WAY: I would think that's the only real value. Next project you come to. I'm not opposed to it. I see limited value, but I'm not opposed to it.

DIR. MUZZEY: Out of curiosity, do we know whether this was the case with the Merrimack Reliability Project?

MR. IACOPINO: I don't know.

ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: I don't know off the top of my head.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Seems to fall into the might be useful but not necessary so we can go either way here. Who would be in favor of a condition such as number 6?

I guess I would. Four or five of us. Two opposed or neutral? Shaking their heads. At least the majority of us feel at those 6 should be adopted so we will do that with the language change for the territory, for the points of the Project.

Moving on to number 7. "Further Ordered that, within 30 days of the date of commercial operation, the Applicant shall submit to the Committee its forecasted and actual expenditures for the entire Project and its allocation of such expenditures to the New Hampshire portion of the Project." Rather similar to number 6 but a little more specific and perhaps even more

1 useful to the Committee, I think. 2 DIR. MUZZEY: I'm thinking back to our record of this proceeding and there were a 3 number of situations where Intervenors and 4 5 others commenting thought that things may cost 6 more than were actually forecast. So I think there would be value in seeing what the actual 7 expenditures were. I'm thinking of some of the 8 9 concerns about hazardous materials remediation 10 and that type of thing. 11 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 12 Regionalization would, cost of regionalization, 13 also that might be helpful in future projects 14 and the accuracy of that model. 15 MR. WAY: Agreed. 16 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Is there 17 anyone who does not want a condition such as 18 number 7 and wants to talk bit further? 19 (No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. So we're in favor of adopting number 7.

Environmental concerns.

20

21

22

23

24

MR. FITZGERALD: Excuse me. I assume we're revising these in some way. These refer to

1 crossing state lines and so on so we would, we'd 2 be revising them to, for instance, number 7 says allocation of a New Hampshire portion. It's all 3 in New Hampshire. 4 5 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Yes. Thank 6 you for pointing that out. MR. FITZGERALD: And number 6 refers to the 7 Project between Tewksbury, Mass., and 8 9 Londonderry, New Hampshire. 10 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We tweaked 11 that for Madbury and Portsmouth. 12 MR. FITZGERALD: Took me a while to find my 13 document. The DES 14 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 15 ones, I think they're covered in what we've 16 already done. Let's just read through them, 17 consult with Counsel. Looks like 8 through 13 18 are covered. Moving on to DOT-related conditions. 19 Τ 20 think we have 14, 15 and 16 as well from prior 21 to lunch. 22 And 17, 18, and 19 as well. We should do 19. "Further Ordered that the PUC is authorized 23 24 to specify the use of any appropriate technique,

1 methodology, practice or procedure approved in 2 the Orders Nisi issued by the NHPUC or in the 3 certificate, as may be necessary, to effectuate conditions of the Certificate and licenses 4 5 issued by the NHPUC. 6 Anyone want to talk about that condition? MS. DUPREY: Why wouldn't that have been in 7 the order? 8 9 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I'm sorry. 10 In which order? 11 MS. DUPREY: The PUC order. 12 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We're 13 authorizing them to --14 MR. IACOPINO: This is a delegation to the 15 Public Utilities Commission to specify the use 16 of any appropriate technique, methodology, any 17 conditions that they might have to authorize 18 them that they can do that in order to 19 effectuate their licenses. 20 The reason why I said you should consider 21 this is there are some conditions in the PUC 22 licenses. You want to give the PUC the 23 authority to specify to the Applicant that they

24

do them.

1 MS. DUPREY: Okay. I just thought that 2 would have been in, that power would have been 3 in the order but okay. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Is everyone 4 5 supportive of the condition which is listed at 6 number 19 in this document? Anyone opposed? 7 (No verbal response) PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 8 Everyone's 9 in favor. Okay. Moving on then. 10 DHR-related conditions. 11 DIR. MUZZEY: I would just note for item 23 12 that in this particular proceeding we have both 13 Memorandum of Understanding and a Memorandum of 14 Agreement, and with the Memorandum of Understanding we also have participation by the 15 16 US Army Corps of Engineers. I don't know if you 17 want to note that or if it would be best to note 18 that. 19 MR. IACOPINO: We can. 20 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: And Counsel, 21 this sounds very familiar. We haven't already 22 done this? 23 MR. IACOPINO: I'm not sure. DIR. MUZZEY: We talked about this earlier 24

this morning and then Counsel advised us to wait and do it here. So I think that may be what you're thinking of.

MR. IACOPINO: What I was going to ask you, Ms. Muzzey, is in terms of number 21, being the DHR being notified of any change in construction plans, and in 22, authorizing DHR to specify the use of any appropriate technique or practice associated with historical. I don't know if they cover what your agency requested in its MOU. If the MOU already contains these things, you don't have to address these.

DIR. MUZZEY: Looking at number 21, the MOU does say that the DHR should be notified of any changes in the construction plans. We also talked about additions to the Project such as wetland mitigation sites, shoreland armoring at Wagon Hill Farm and that type of thing. So those, I don't know if that's considered a change in construction or an addition to the Project plans. Then the idea of any new community concerns for archeological resources would not be in the MOUs or the MOA.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Because they

may be a little bit different, let's go through and adopt them, and if they're already taken care of, we won't count them twice.

Number 20. "Further Ordered that, in the event that new information or evidence of historic sites, archeological sites, or other archeological resources is found within the area of potential effect of the Project, the Applicant shall immediately report the findings to New Hampshire Department of Historic Resources and the Committee."

Everybody's in favor of it as written? Director Muzzey, do you have concerns or changes?

DIR. MUZZEY: I should open up the MOUs and the MOAs, but I think this is already in them.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think so, too, but just in case.

DIR. MUZZEY: Why don't you skip down to FAA and As Builts, and I will find the agreement documents and we can circle back to DHR.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Also one condition for FAA that the "Certificate is conditioned upon compliance with all conditions

of the Determinations of No Hazard to Air
Navigation issued by the Federal Aviation
Administration" which we would have appended to
the certificate. I think we do have one such
determination.

MR. IACOPINO: You may not want to consider this. I think you already adopted a condition with Counsel for the Public where the Applicant's required to file again with the FAA. I believe that's in the conditions in Applicant's 193.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Yes. The condition we agreed to was that the project is going to resubmit a FAA form to the FAA at least 45 days before commencing construction to address any changes that have been made.

So it sounds like it would be advisable to not adopt 24. Anyone disagree or want to talk about that some more?

Let's go to 25. "Further Orderer that the Applicant shall construct the Project within three years of the date of the Certificate and shall file as-built drawings of the Project with the Committee no later than the date of

commercial operation of the Project."

Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: Where did the three years come from?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Three years came from Merrimack Valley. This is a more involved Project certainly, and that was a concern we had with the three years. I think they'll get it done in three years. They want to get it done in one, but to give them more time.

MS. DUPREY: I was just noting that if it had been HDD it would have been really touch and go whether it would have been done in three years. So I don't know, I don't believe we've really talked about the time frame so I just didn't have anything to measure this by.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: It would seem appropriate to me to give them a longer time period, perhaps five years, just off the top of my head to deal with any unforeseen issues they may come across, anything from an environmental issue to a labor shortage to --

{SEC 2015-04} {Deliberations - Day 6} {12-10-18}

MS. DUPREY: Jet plow tests.

1 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: You've come 2 this far. I agree. I'd like to see five 3 MS. DUPREY: 4 years. Thank you. 5 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: You want 6 five years? Different? Just throw it out for 7 conversation. MR. WAY: I'll go with five. 8 9 MR. SCHMIDT: Five. 10 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Consensus on 11 five? So we'll adopt this with giving them five 12 years to complete construction. 13 Okay. So sounds like everybody's in an 14 agreement with that. Number 26. "The Committee's Administrator 15 16 is delegated with the authority to review 17 drawings that will be submitted by the Applicant 18 pursuant to this Order and confirm conformity 19 with the proposed Project." 20 My only concern with that is that the 21 Administrator may wish to hire assistants with 22 that, and if so, we want to be sure that she can 23 do so and have the cost allocated to the 24 Applicant. How do people feel about my

suggestions in this condition? Mr. Shulock?

MR. SHULOCK: I was hoping we'd have a general condition to that effect for anything delegated to the Administrator that they have that authority.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: You read my mind. I think we will. We can do that now or later. Actually, I think we were planning with Counsel to go through the areas where we have delegated to the Administrator certain authority and to make sure she has that ability. So I think before we do a blanket one, why don't we go through each one and be sure that we want her to have that authority. Certainly seems like a good idea to me.

So for 26, we'll adopt 26 with that extra language that the Administrator may hire assistants at the Applicant's experience. You in favor? Nodding heads. No one disagrees?

No. Okay.

Decommissioning. I think we've already dealt with decommissioning.

DIR. MUZZEY: 37 in particular.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We do have

Stipulated Condition 37 which we've adopted 1 2 which was that the Applicant shall submit a report to the Committee every ten years 3 indicating a change in the need for the Project 4 5 to ensure the continued liability of the 6 regional bulk transmission system; (ii) promptly notify the Committee of any retirement 7 obligation that arises; (iii), submit to the 8 9 Committee a decommissioning plan in accordance 10 with then-applicable rules, upon any imposition 11 of a decommissioning obligation, or prior to the 12 retirement of the Project. Looks like it's the exact same language. 13 14 So that one's been taken care of.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. SHULOCK: And we are going to adopt 36.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we already have adopted 36.

MR. IACOPINO: You already adopted all of the conditions in Exhibit 193 with the exception of 8, 10 and 11 which you adopted but with additional language.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Page 6, number 28. "Further Ordered that the Applicant shall employ traffic controls in accordance with

1 the 2009 edition of the Manual on Uniform 2 Control Devices and DOT policies. MR. WAY: That's in number 5. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 4 That's 5 Stipulated Condition number 5 so we can skip it. 6 29 concerns traffic control and blasting. I don't think that's in there. 7 MR. WAY: PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we 8 9 dealt with it with regard to the MOUs. Probably 10 not through the DOT perspective. 11 So 29. "Further Ordered that the Applicant 12 shall comply with DOT's quidance on traffic control and blasting during construction of the 13 14 Project." Everyone in favor of adopting such a 15 condition? Or Mr. Schmidt, would you care to 16 17 comment? Looks like you've got something on 18 your mind. 19 I was under the MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. 20 understanding the modification that I made few 21 minutes ago would address even things like this. 22 Did I miss, am I missing something? 23 MR. IACOPINO: We would actually defer to 24 you because you know more about those policies

1 and guidance than certainly I do. 2 MR. SCHMIDT: So I think they're covered with the changes that we made earlier. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. 4 I'11 5 skip 29 and move on to 30. I think we've 6 already dealt with these too. 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Excuse me. With regards to traffic controls and DOT, I believe I heard 8 9 some testimony that there were going to need to 10 be potential rolling closures of the turnpike. Is that all covered in this? 11 12 MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. That would be in one of the permits that if they had to effect traffic 13 14 control. 15 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. 16 MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. 17 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 18 concerning EMFs, we already adopted two They were number 34 and number 35 19 conditions. 20 of the Stipulated Conditions. They were that 21 the Applicant in consultation with the PUC would 22 measure the actual magnetic fields both before 23 and after construction, during projected peak

load and file that with the SEC.

24

1	MR. SHULOCK: Conditions 34 and 35 for
2	that.
3	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Right. I'm
4	sorry.
5	MR. SHULOCK: One thing that I might
6	consider adding is that the Applicant
7	represented that if there is television or radio
8	interference that the source of that
9	interference could be located and remedied, but
10	we don't have a condition requiring them to do
11	that.
12	DIR. MUZZEY: I also note that in item 30
13	that we're considering, it ends with "along each
14	section number listed in Tables 12 and 13 of the
15	Application." Is that left over from
16	MR. IACOPINO: That's left over from
17	Merrimack Valley.
18	DIR. MUZZEY: That would be deleted then,
19	right?
20	MR. IACOPINO: Correct.
21	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we
22	already
23	MR. IACOPINO: That's already in the
24	stipulation.

1 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Number 30 2 from Merrimack Valley is already in the Stipulated Conditions we adopted which was 34 of 3 the Stipulated Condition. 4 5 MR. IACOPINO: Just along those lines, 6 number 31 is very specific to Merrimack Valley. 7 Just disregard it. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 8 9 subsumed, I think, into the last sentence of 10 Stipulated Condition 34. And number 33 from 11 Merrimack Valley is I think the same as 12 Stipulated Condition 35. MR. IACOPINO: Madam Chair, I understand, 13 14 so Mr. Shulock you had language you wanted to add to the stipulation and Exhibit 193 about 15 16 television. Could you repeat that for us? 17 will, if the Committee wants us to, we will add 18 that to it. That if the Project causes 19 MR. SHULOCK: 20 radio or television interference the Applicant 21 shall locate the source of that interference and 22 remedy it. 23 MR. IACOPINO: Thank you. 24 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Is everyone

in favor of such a condition? Yes. Nodding heads. Anyone opposed?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Hearing none, we'll adopt that condition as well.

Let's go back to the DHR conditions. 20 through 23. Director Muzzey, do you have further thoughts?

DIR. MUZZEY: So Condition 20 deals with in the event that new information or evidence of sites or archeological resources is found, the Applicant shall report to the DHR, and that is covered in the MOU for the project which has similar language of if a previously unidentified architectural or archeological resource is discovered that may be adversely affected, Eversource shall cease construction and contact the DHR, et cetera. Et cetera. So I don't see the need for Condition 20.

Condition 21 further ordered that the Applicant shall notify the DHR of any change in construction and any new community concerns.

There is a somewhat similar condition in the MOU that says if Eversource materially changes plans

for the proposed Project and such changes lead to newly discovered effects, Eversource shall consult, et cetera, to resolve those effects.

What is different about Condition 21 is any new community concerns for archeological resources. That's not in the MOUs. So we may want to, I guess I would suggest keeping 21 and changing the wording to be further ordered that the Applicant shall notify the DHR of any change or additions in the construction plans of the Project and of any new community concerns for any archeological resources, historic sites or other cultural resources affected by the Project. Everyone agree?

MR. WAY: That's fine.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: In the prior one was there a material --

DIR. MUZZEY: Materially changes plans.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: This is any change. I wonder if we want to have a quantitative element to this. I don't want to overburden DHR with any change in the construction plan.

DIR. MUZZEY: Well, often we'd rather be

notified and just quickly be able to say yes or no rather than deal with something more complicated. There is also the MOA which handles this slightly differently. It says if previously unidentified -- no. That's not -- that's different.

MR. IACOPINO: Direct Muzzey, can I ask you a question just for a minute. I'm a little bit confused in what you're asking. So we can get it translated correctly. But in the, in Applicant's Exhibit 167 which contains the letter that accompanied the MOU, Ms. Miller from DHR asked for four specific conditions. So I don't know if, when you're referring to the MOU are you referring to this letter or referring to the actual agreement? This is the final report dated August 1, 2017.

DIR. MUZZEY: So to be efficient, if we were to change these four requested conditions we'd have to circle back to the agency; is that correct?

MR. IACOPINO: If that's the way you wanted to do it. The Committee wanted to do it, yes.

I mean. I'm just, we're just trying to, right

1 now we're just trying to figure out what these 2 conditions should say. I know that somebody took, somebody from your agency took the care to 3 list them out in this letter. I don't know from 4 5 the substantive standpoint if that's the best 6 way to do it or not. DIR. MUZZEY: Well, for items 20 to 23 that 7 you've put together, this is wording that has 8 9 appeared in other proceedings. 10 MR. IACOPINO: Correct. DIR. MUZZEY: Certificate conditions. 11 Ιt 12 may be more dated than the four conditions that 13 are listed here by Nadine Miller. I would 14 suggest we go with the more updated four 15 conditions in Applicant's 167 rather than 16 tinkering with what may be older condition 17 language. 18 MR. IACOPINO: Okay. 19 DIR. MUZZEY: Would you like me to go 20 through those? PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Could you 21 22 correct us to the Exhibit Number, please, so we 23 could pull them out? MR. IACOPINO: 24 167.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Director Muzzey, you're suggesting we adopt these four conditions at the end of 167 instead of paragraphs 20 through 23.

DIR. MUZZEY: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's go through them. If you could lead us off, that would be great.

DIR. MUZZEY: Condition 1. Condition the Certificate upon compliance with stipulations in the mitigation documents executed by the DHR/SHPO, the Corps, and the Applicant.

- 2. If the Applicant changes plans for the proposed Project in such changes lead to newly-discovered effects on historic properties, the Applicant shall consult with DHR/SHPO to resolve any adverse effects to such properties.
- 3. If any unanticipated archeological resources, historic properties or other cultural resources are discovered as a result Project planning or construction, the Applicant shall consult with DHR/SHPO to determine the need for appropriate evaluative studies, determinations of National Register eligibility, and/or

mitigation measures, if needed, to resolve adverse effects.

And finally, 4. Authorize the DHR/SHPO to specify the use of any appropriate technique, methodology, practice or procedure associated with archeological, historical and other cultural resources affected by the Project. However, any action to enforce the conditions must be brought before the Committee.

Is that good with everyone?

MR. WAY: Good.

DIR. MUZZEY: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So everyone's in favor of adopting these four conditions. Yes. Okay. We'll adopt those instead of the others.

Suggestions for two additional conditions.

One is that the SEC Administrator be notified by the Applicant at least two weeks prior to the start of construction. Notifying the Administrator when construction is to start.

The second condition that's proposed is also the SEC Administrator receives notice from the Applicant two weeks prior to the

1 commencement of operations of the Project 2 indicating when the Project is to commence. 3 Any discussion concerning those proposed conditions? 4 5 MR. SCHMIDT: Do we want to add -- it's two 6 weeks before the beginning of construction. Did we also want to add two weeks before the jet 7 plow operation? Because they could be two 8 9 separate exercises. 10 MR. IACOPINO: I think we already have a 11 provision in those conditions with the jet plow 12 about notification. 13 MR. SCHMIDT: Okay. 14 MR. FITZGERALD: Because the jet plow can 15 start and stop, and there's provisions for every 16 time that it starts and stops to be considered. 17 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Is everyone 18 in favor of these two notice conditions? 19 opposition? 20 (No verbal response) 21 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okav. Wе 22 will adopt those as well. Mr. Fitzgerald? 23 MR. FITZGERALD: Have we fully considered 24 all of the proposed Stipulated Conditions at

this point or did we just compare them with this --

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I think we've considered all of them.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. With regards to Exhibit 193, the Proposed Stipulated Conditions, number 26, I don't know if this was captured or not, but I proposed that those reports that are required under 26 be posted on the Applicant's website as well. I don't know if we acted on that or not or maybe it was rejected and I wasn't listening.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We have a condition that at least 90 days prior to, sorry. Wrong one.

MR. FITZGERALD: I'm talking about the weekly compliance monitoring reports to deal with the -- we have all kinds of various monitors.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Water

Quality, Applicant shall file with the Committee

all reports that will be filed by the Applicant

with DES pursuant to the wetland permit is what

we adopted.

1 I'm looking at condition MR. FITZGERALD: 2 number 26 in Exhibit 193. I just felt that the 3 general public is not going to know much about looking to the SEC. 4 5 MR. IACOPINO: Madam Chair, I recall the 6 conversation, but I don't recall that there was ever a decision made about it. 7 I agree that especially 8 DIR. MUZZEY: 9 thinking of a Google search that someone would 10 typically do, you're going to end up at the 11 Applicant's website sooner than the Site 12 Evaluation Committee's website. So I think 13 just -- some way to add a phrase to this to say 14 that they'll be posted on the Applicant's 15 Project webpage would be a good idea. 16 For example, the second sentence in 26, the 17 SEC shall post said reports on its website. 18 Would it be appropriate to say the SEC and the 19 Applicant shall post said reports on their 20 websites? Would that address your concern? 21 MR. FITZGERALD: Absolutely. 22 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I have to 23 say I've never looked at Eversource's website to 24 see if there's like a Project specific --

1 There are other references MR. FITZGERALD: 2 in here to their website. To the Project website. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So there's a 4 5 Project --6 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 7 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. So then I think the more information that's readily 8 available, the better. I don't think that's an 9 10 onerous task for the Applicant at all. 11 support your suggestion. 12 MR. SCHMIDT: Madam Chair, on that same 13 document I have a question on paragraph 8. 14 There's a requirement for the Best Management Practices to be submitted to the SEC. 15 What my 16 question is is there any, have we discussed 17 having individual state agencies approve the 18 specific Best Management Practices that pertain 19 to them? 20 The DES permit does MR. FITZGERALD: require submission and approval by DES for those 21 22 various ones that are applicable under that 23 permit. MR. SCHMIDT: Specifically, I was thinking 24

1 of DHR's. 2 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Before we go 3 there, let's just wrap up on paragraph 8. 4 There's been a suggestion to add -- I'm sorry. It's not 8. 26. That we require the Applicant 5 6 to also post on its website the weekly compliance monitoring reports. Does anyone want 7 to discuss that further? Is everyone supportive 8 9 of that revised condition? Anyone objecting? 10 (No verbal response) 11 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We'll adopt 12 that, number 26, as amended then. 13 Then getting back to Best Management 14 Practices. 15 MR. SCHMIDT: I apologize. I thought we 16 had already finished with 26. 17 Paragraph 8, I'm wondering if there's a 18 condition anywhere where we require the BMPs to 19 be submitted and approved by the appropriate 20 state agency. 21 Didn't we discuss this one and we MR. WAY: 22 took state agency out of the conversation? On 23 the BMPs. 24 MR. SCHMIDT: I don't recall that, but we

1	might have.
2	MS. DUPREY: Where do BPPs come from?
3	MR. SCHMIDT: Sounds like in this
4	particular instance they're going to be
5	developed by the Applicant. But they're not
6	subject to approval by anybody.
7	MS. DUPREY: I'm sorry. I thought agencies
8	had Best Management Practices.
9	DIR. MUZZEY: No, these are specific to the
LO	Project created by the Applicant.
11	MS. DUPREY: I see.
12	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I thought we
13	had something at least with environmental that
L4	we had to get these BMPs approved by the state
15	agency.
16	MR. FITZGERALD: The DES permit has
17	requirements for submission and approval by DES
18	prior to construction.
19	MR. SCHMIDT: I think that's in the permit
20	itself.
21	MR. FITZGERALD: Correct.
22	MR. WAY: Can we simply say shall file with
23	the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee and
24	appropriate state agency?

MR. SCHMIDT: My question is do we want to say shall submit or be approved by appropriate state agency.

DIR. MUZZEY: Going back to the day we spent on historic sites, we created a condition that was a protocol for dealing with all stone features within the right-of-way throughout the Project area, and the protocol was to be approved by the DHR. As part of those discussions, we also wanted to condition the certificate on the Applicant doing a trial run of the various ways that have been suggested to traverse over stone features in order to first demonstrate that that was the best way, the least damaging way to do it. So if we have those conditions in place, I have less concerns with number 8, but I do want to make sure those conditions are also part of our conditions list.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Forgive me, but I'm not sure I understand the issue.

Paragraph 8 requires the Applicant to adhere to the Best Management Practices. I mean, there's a permit requirement that says you have to adhere to the BMPs and this supports that, and

then they file those BMPs with us or the SEC.

I'm unclear on the issue.

MR. IACOPINO: I would just point or for you all if you look at Committee Exhibit 12c which is the environmental permits, there are specified BMPs for the Applicant to follow. They're actually identified by title and area. I don't see anywhere where they, where at least for environmental there's a requirement for the Applicant to create the BMP.

That being said, I don't know if that helps you as you consider this, but that being said, there are areas you may want to make sure that the BMPs get filed with the state agency as well. And maybe you just do that as a blanket condition rather than trying to figure out if each state agency has some specific BMP they're waiting on from the Applicant.

MR. SCHMIDT: I would concur with that. If we're able to cover it all with one statement.

DIR. MUZZEY: So the BMPs would be submitted to the appropriate agency for approval.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Modify

1 number 8 so the Applicant shall file with the 2 New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee and all 3 appropriate state agencies a copy of Best 4 Management Practices. 5 MR. IACOPINO: There's nobody approving 6 them right now under number 8. They're just being filed. 7 DIR. MUZZEY: Attorney Iacopino, do you 8 9 remember the protocol condition that we put 10 together for historic sites back then? Back on 11 the day? 12 MR. IACOPINO: I have to go back and look 13 at that because I don't have that in my list. 14 DIR. MUZZEY: You had come up with the wording in a very succinct elegant way. 15 16 MR. IACOPINO: May very well be but for 17 some reason it didn't make it from my 18 handwritten list to my Word document here. 19 have to go back through my handwritten notes. 20 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We do have 21 It said prior to construction of the 22 Project, the Applicant shall develop and comply 23 with a protocol subject to the DHR's review and 24 approval identifying measures that will be

1 implemented to preserve historic stone features 2 located within the Project site during construction, operation and maintenance of the 3 Project. Said protocols shall remain into 4 5 effect until the decommissioning of the Project. 6 DIR. MUZZEY: So as long as that protocol contains an avenue for looking at how the stone 7 walls in particular will be traversed and 8 9 whether the use of timber matting is the most 10 appropriate technique there, I think, this 11 covers all my concerns. 12 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So we have a 13 suggestion to modify number 8 that not only do 14 they file with the SEC but they also file a copy 15 of all Best Management Practices with the 16 appropriate state agencies. 17 Folks in favor of modifying our condition 18 which is number 8 in the Stipulated Condition 19 document? 20 (No verbal response) 21 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone 22 opposed or want to talk about this further? 23 (No verbal response) 24 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Wе

will adopt that change to Number 8.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MR. FITZGERALD: Madam Chair, I'm trying to find the document right now, but I was looking at one of these that indicated that if there was a public safety event that the town in which it occurred should be notified as well as the SEC. I can't recall which, I've been looking, conditions, might have been in the general, the ones that Counsel provided us.

But I wanted to see if we thought that shouldn't appropriate state agencies or State Police be notified as well as the town and the SEC in the event of a -- it was basically in the event of an emergency, some sort of public safety emergency.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I think you're thinking of in the stipulated, on the same page. Stipulated Proposed Conditions of Approval, number 15 and 16, significant and unanticipated changes or events that might impact the public and the environment, et cetera.

> MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: The Applicant is going to notify the Board of Selectmen of the host town, Administrator of the SEC. That was nonemergency within 7 days and then in the event of emergency conditions they notify the host town and the SEC.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We can certainly add to that. It's a good suggestion that they notify the appropriate first responders or appropriate emergency personnel. I don't know what the correct wording is.

MR. FITZGERALD: I was going to say state agencies having jurisdiction or something like that. But just, you know, if it's a hazardous materials spill or a downed line over a highway, DOT, I mean it's, I don't really see, I mean obviously it would be great for the Administrator of the SEC to know, but she's not going to respond in an emergency other than maybe to call an agency if she thinks that there's one involved, but I prefer to have the Applicant do that.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So the suggestion would be to add to 15 that they also

1 advise the applicable state agencies, and 16, 2 that they also notify the applicable state agencies and applicable first responders. 3 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 4 5 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone like 6 to discuss those changes? Folks? Director 7 Muzzey? No. I think they're fine. 8 DIR. MUZZEY: 9 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okav. Is 10 everyone supportive of those conditions, 11 Stipulated Conditions 15 and 16? Any 12 opposition? 13 (No verbal response) 14 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. So 15 we'll adopt those changes to 15 and 16. 16 I think the only thing that is delegation 17 to Pam language. 18 So we do have before us a document that has 19 been prepared that tells us various instances 20 where the SEC Administrator is called upon. 21 Rather than adding to each section, I will take 22 up the suggestion made earlier that there's just a blanket condition that in areas where the 23 24 authority has been delegated -- not authority.

Yes, authority has been delegated, to the SEC Administrator that the SEC Administrator is authorized to hire professional assistants as the Administrator deems necessary and the Applicant shall pay the cost associated thereof.

Are folks in favor of such a condition?
MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone want to discuss it further? Any opposition?

Director Muzzey?

DIR. MUZZEY: Did you note that for specifically carrying out the conditions of the Certificate? Is it prefaced by that?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Probably should be. I think it's implicit, but let's be more clear with that amendment.

MR. IACOPINO: Well you only delegated authority in the context of the Certificate.

So -- she couldn't, for instance, go out to lunch with her friends and charge it to Public Service. Not even if they talk about the Project. I think that's because you're talking about the authority delegated to her, I think it's already included.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay.

Everyone in favor of such a condition? Any opposed?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. We'll adopt that condition as well.

MR. IACOPINO: Actually, Iryna brings up a good point. There was discussion regarding putting in language with respect to the MOUs, that the parties, directing the parties, I'm sorry. Stating that the parties agree to work in good faith to reasonably and mutually resolve any and all disputes arising under this agreement. If such disputes cannot be resolved, the parties may submit the disagreement to the SEC Administrator for resolution. Actually, that was adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So the issue is whether it's going to Pam to resolve or to the Dispute Resolution Administrator to resolve? Is that the issue? We didn't make a determination on that yet.

Okay. So as I understand it this is, if there's a disagreement under the MOUs that comes

to the attention, is brought to the attention of the SEC, Pam, or the SEC Administrator or the Dispute Resolution Administrator hired by the SEC Administrator to resolve disputes, which person is the best to resolve that?

Seems that the person who is going to be most familiar with the MOUs and the various issues there will be our SEC Administrator. And then I see the role of the Dispute Resolution Administrator more in determining claims. I mean, it's a retired judge. And I see the roles differently. In my mind it's an SEC Administrator's job, but I'm open to see what others think.

MS. DUPREY: Which number are we on?

MR. SCHMIDT: 12.

DIR. MUZZEY: Exhibit 193, item 12.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: And 10 and 11.

DIR. MUZZEY: So our discussion yesterday,
I believe, was that there are a lot of things,
once we started looking at both the Stipulated
Conditions in 193 and the town MOUs, the Site
Evaluation Committee Administrator was given the

2.0

job to approve and solve a number of problems and was that appropriate or should it go to the Dispute Resolution person.

MS. DUPREY: I don't think it was a matter of it being appropriate. I think it was a matter are we overburdening her and what can we give to the Administrator of the Dispute Resolution Process and what needs to be in the hands of our Administrator.

MR. FITZGERALD: Could he give her the authority to refer it to the Dispute Resolution Administrator? In other words, she could deal with simple things and if something is going to be a major time issue, refer it over.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We could, but we've also just given her the authority to hire anybody she thinks would be appropriate to assist her and advising her to what the decision would be. If there's an issue about blasting or whether the road was reconstructed correctly, you'd think she'd hire an engineer and see what their opinion was and then make a determination. To me it's more a role for Pam than the role I see for the Dispute Resolution Administrator.

Mr. Shulock?

MR. SHULOCK: You have my full agreement.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Is anyone in favor of changing the language of 10, 11 or 12 which allows the SEC Administrator to resolve those issues?

(No verbal response)

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Hearing none, we'll leave those alone.

MR. SCHMIDT: Before we do, I do have a quasi-related question on number 11. It says further ordered that to the extent they're already addressed by MOA, there are some MOAs that we've made minor changes, not to the MOA itself but to the conditions that we expect in our permit, and I'm not sure how, if that should be addressed in this paragraph or not.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Schmidt, is your concern that to the extent that we've required things different from or in addition to what's in the MOAs that Pam be allowed to enforce those provisions as well?

MR. SCHMIDT: Well, either that or which has, if there's a contradiction, how will that

1 be resolved? If we have, it's more that. 2 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: So I think we've said that if there's an agreement between 3 the parties and we require something else, what 4 5 the SEC requires governs this process. 6 MR. SCHMIDT: Okay. So that's automatic. PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: 7 Yes. MR. SCHMIDT: Very good. 8 Thank you. 9 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anything 10 else concerning conditions? Okay. Let's circle 11 back a little. 12 I believe somebody might have an issue they'd like to talk about further concerning 13 14 alternatives. Ms. Duprey? I did, Madam Chair. 15 MS. DUPREY: Thank 16 I may be going overboard here, but just in 17 looking at the language of, the introductory 18 language of 162-H:16 IV stating after due 19 consideration of all relevant information 20 regarding the potential siting or routes of a proposed energy facility. 21 22 I didn't know what exactly our role is in 23 this, but I just wanted to get something on the

record that we did in fact listen to the

24

testimony about the Gosling Road alternative, and we reviewed the Application with respect to the southerly and northern routes, and having again looked at those just this afternoon, I reminded myself as was in testimony by various of the Applicant's witnesses that both the northern and southern routes involved, first of all, they were longer. Both of them involved land that was not already within the control of Eversource, and I thought that the reasons listed for not selecting those two routes was thorough and reasonable.

But mostly I also wanted to point out that we in our various deliberations have acknowledged that the Project before us is the Project, and that we don't have the information, the engineering information, the environmental information, the aesthetic, the historic, of alternative routes, and it's not our job to compare those routes. And I just wanted to be sure that we had something in the record relating to that so I wanted to make that statement. Thank you, Madam Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Would anyone

else like to say anything with regard to the alternative routes or alternative approaches to this Project?

I do seem to recall testimony from the Environmental Panel that said were it to go the northern route or the southern route there would be more of environmental impact, the best they could tell from their preliminary investigations than the route that was selected.

Also seem to recall a lot about Gosling
Road and it being much more expensive and having
some other issues as well as route issues to
that as well. Looking for cost as I recall was
the major factor there.

You looked at it more recently than I have. Do you agree, Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: Yes, I do. Gosling Road was also overbuilding what was necessary. I think Gosling Road is really off the table for us because the ISO didn't select that Project. I don't think it's really properly even before us for discussion purposes except that it's been raised by so many folks. But with respect to the northern route and the southern route, there

was testimony that in both cases that they were going to be more expensive.

With respect to the northern route, it was unavailable because 11.5 miles of existing 115 kV and 345 kV transmission lines in the existing corridor would need to be relocated and rebuilt to accommodate the new line, and the construction of the new line and relocation of existing transmission lines would have required the construction of approximately 24 miles of transmission lines. I think that speaks to the extra significant cost.

It would also add one or more years to the overall Project schedule and could potentially jeopardize the stability of the electric system in the region during construction because the existing transmission lines would have been removed from service for extended periods of time.

In addition, the northern route alternative was determined unavailable in part because 11.8 miles of additional right-of-way would have been needed. So land that wasn't controlled by Eversource was also in two states, requiring

permitting potentially in two states just making it even more complex than what we have here.

With respect to the southern route, it was determined by Eversource that it would likely create more voltage and reliability issues than it would solve. It was almost twice the length as the northern route and the middle route which is the route that has been selected, approximately 7 miles longer, which would result in greater line loss and inefficiency.

Also if the lines are routed farther to the south of the Project area, the new 115 kV line would be further from the endpoint connections of the Madbury substation and the Portsmouth substation. As a result of the line increases, the cost of the Project increases significantly.

Further costs would also be increased as this route would require construction of an additional capacitor bank at the Rochester or Madbury substation that would not be required for the other routes. The southern route also presented other technical issues associated with constructing the project through the Portsmouth traffic circle, the need to secure additional

land rights to construct the Project and greater environmental impacts to wetlands and designated prime wetlands in the southern section of the state.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Thank you,
Ms. Duprey. Anyone else like to comment
concerning the alternatives that were
considered? Mr. Fitzgerald?

MR. FITZGERALD: I just wanted to note that Mr. Jiottis' testimony, Applicant's Exhibit
Number 6, pages 7 to 15, has a very detailed discussion and explanation of northern, middle and southern routes and then within the middle route, various tweaks to that route, and it's a pretty detailed explanation of how they got to the route that they've proposed for this Project.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay.

Before we take a final vote, has everyone had a chance to go back and if there is anything else you wanted to talk about, any, we did all those straw polls and said they were nonbinding, we'd have a chance to recover anything anyone wanted to reconsider or raise again. This would be

1 your last chance.

Is there anything anyone would like to discuss further that they're feeling uncomfortable with or want to emphasize?

MR. WAY: Just quickly.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Mr. Way?

MR. WAY: So all the conditions that we've talked about throughout this process, we've been adopting those as we've gone along, correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Correct.

MR. WAY: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. The moment of truth.

Having considered the potential significant impacts and benefits to the proposed Project and having determined that the Applicant has the adequate financial, managerial and technical experience to operate and construct the Project, and that the Project will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region, that there will be no unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics, historic sites, air and water quality, or public safety, and natural environment, and having determined that the

1 Project serves the public interests, I move that 2 we grant a certificate of site and facility for the proposed Project with the conditions that we 3 have discussed. 4 5 Is there a second? 6 MS. DUPREY: Second. 7 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey. Any further discussion? All in favor say "aye." 8 9 ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS: "Ave." 10 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Any opposed? 11 (No verbal response) 12 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. 13 Unanimous approval. Thank you all. 14 MS. DUPREY: Thank you. 15 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We have one 16 thing we should have done beforehand. Before we 17 adjourn, let's do that, and that's Exhibit 184. 18 The Stipulated Facts and Requests for Findings 19 of Fact. I thought we were almost done. We are 20 almost done, but we should go through these and 21 decide whether we are adopting these facts. So this is Exhibit 184. Some of these we 22 23 might have adopted already, but let's go through 24 each one.

1. The Applicant proposes to construct and operate a new 12.9-mile 115 kV electric transmission line between existing substations in Madbury and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Project. The new transmission line is comprised of above ground, underground and underwater segments. The project is located entirely in New Hampshire, and traverses portions of Madbury, Durham, Newington Portsmouth. The Project includes a submarine cable crossing from Durham to Newington under Little Bay.

Lot of facts in there, not just a single one, but is everyone in favor of adopting these facts as set forth in paragraph 1? Ms. Duprey?

MS. DUPREY: Madam Chair, I'm wondering if it would just be better if we took five minutes to read through these and told you if there were ones that we have objected to. We have read all of these into the record, and it will take a really long time and make you talk through all of them.

MR. IACOPINO: I would also ask you to look at 194 which has the replacement for finding of fact number 4. So you're going to be looking at

Exhibit 184 and 194 which amends finding of fact number 4.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Let's follow up on Ms. Duprey's suggestion. It's an excellent one. Should save a lot of time.

We'll review them and see if anyone wants any changes or does not believe we should adopt any certain findings of fact.

MS. DUPREY: Madam Chair, could Dawn please put up revised condition 4? That's in Exhibit 194, I believe.

DIR. MUZZEY: There where two. Both "Replace Stipulation 4 with the following" and "Replace Stipulation 12 with the following."

MR. IACOPINO: I would point out that you have already adopted paragraph 32 through 35 of Exhibit 184. And in addition, you added a condition that the four additional sites be submitted to Mr. Lawrence; that being Nimble Hill Road, Frink Farm, Newington side of Little Bay, and the Getchell property which is on the Durham side of Little Bay.

MS. DUPREY: But substituting these stipulated facts wouldn't impact that, correct?

1	MR. IACOPINO: Yes, with number 12 it would
2	because you've already adopted the subject
3	matter of number 12 and added four additional
4	sites to be submitted to Mr. Lawrence as part of
5	that process. So you've already adopted that
6	basically with some additional requirements.
7	MS. DUPREY: Right. So then are you
8	suggesting that we would omit 12?
9	MR. IACOPINO: If you were to adopt 12 you
10	might then want to discuss whether you still
11	want to have those additional four locations
12	submitted for review by Mr. Lawrence. So I
13	would, if that's not what your goal is, then I
14	wouldn't recommend adopting revised, well,
15	number 12 on Exhibit 184, which revises, I
16	think, Condition 33.
17	MS. DUPREY: So will you delete condition
18	12 all together?
19	MR. IACOPINO: Just don't adopt it. The
20	answer would be just don't adopt it because
21	you've already addressed it.
22	MS. DUPREY: Right. Okay. Delete it.
23	Thank you.
24	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone like

1 more time to review? 2 MR. SHULOCK: Yes. 3 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Little bit more. 4 5 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay. Wе 6 are to consider whether we want to adopt 7 Stipulated Facts 1 through 11, 13 through 31, and 36 through 39. Does anyone have any 8 9 questions, comments, concerns for any of these 10 stipulated facts which we are requested to find 11 as fact? Everything except 12, and we've 12 already adopted 3 through 35. MR. WAY: We're replacing 4, correct? 13 14 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Right. We've replaced 4. That's found in the Amended 15 16 Stipulated Facts and Requests of Findings of the 17 Applicant and Counsel for the Public. 18 PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: I had one 19 little change. Picky picky. 20 In 16, the Project does not involve the 21 installation of equipment that combusts fuel or 22 emits any regulated pollutants. I just had a 23 question as to whether that would include 24 construction vehicles? If so, we probably want

1	to add that other than construction vehicles.
2	Or is installation the key word there? Yes.
3	Installation. Okay.
4	MR. FITZGERALD: That's with reference to
5	things that might need a permit.
6	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: That was my
7	only question concerning this.
8	MR. FITZGERALD: Good to know that's the
9	last issue though.
10	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Anyone else
11	have any issues or comments concerning changes?
12	(No verbal response)
13	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Then I move
14	we adopt the requested findings of fact in
15	paragraphs 1, 2, 3, revised paragraph 4, 5, 6,
16	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
17	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36,
18	37, 38 and 39.
19	MR. FITZGERALD: Second.
20	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY:
21	Mr. Fitzgerald seconds. Is there any further
22	discussion?
23	(No verbal response)
24	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: All in

1 favor?

ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS: "Aye."

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Given this new information, I want to see if anyone's changed their mind. We have to do our final vote again. See if that changed anyone's mind.

So having now considered all of the potential significant impacts and benefits of the proposed Project, and having determined that the Applicant has adequate financial, managerial and technical experience to operate and construct the Project, that the Project will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region, there will be no unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics, historic sites, natural environment, air and water quality, public safety, and having determined that the Project serves the public interest, I move that we grant this certificate of site and facility with the conditions we have discussed.

MS. DUPREY: Second.

PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Ms. Duprey seconds. Any further discussion?

(No verbal response)

1	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: All in
2	favor.
3	ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS: "Aye."
4	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Any opposed?
5	(No verbal response)
6	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Or abstain?
7	(No verbal response)
8	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay.
9	Unanimous approval for the Project. I'd
10	entertain a motion to adjourn.
11	DIR. MUZZEY: So moved.
12	MR. FITZGERALD: Second.
13	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Any further
14	discussion?
15	MR. FITZGERALD: Madam Chair, just like to
16	say thank you very much to you, and our capable
17	counsel and the Administrator for guidance and
18	assistance, especially coming into this Project
19	very late myself and thanks. Appreciate it.
20	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: If you'll indulge me
21	for a moment.
22	PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Is this on
23	the record?
24	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: You can make this

```
1
           off the record.
 2
                   (Discussion off the record)
 3
               PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Back on the
 4
           record. There's been a motion and a second to
          adjourn. There's hopefully no further
 5
 6
          discussion. Any further discussion?
 7
               (No verbal response)
 8
               PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: Okay.
                                                       All
 9
           in favor?
10
               ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS: "Aye."
11
               PRESIDING OFFICER WEATHERSBY: We are now
12
           adjourned.
                 (Hearing adjourned at 3:52 p.m.)
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
```

## 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 19th day of December, 2018.

Cynthia Foster, LCR