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NOTED AS PRESENT:

Counsel for the Applicant: Barry Needleman, Esq.
Rebecca S. Walkley, Esq.
(McLane Middleton)

Counsel for the Public: Mary Maloney, Esq.
Sr. Asst. Attorney General
N.H. Dept. of Justice

*Also noted as present for
Antrim Wind Energy who were there
to provide the presentation and
answers to questions:*

Jack Kenworthy, Eolian Renewable Energy/Antrim Wind Energy

Henry Weitzner, Walden Green Energy

David Raphael, LandWorks

ALSO NOTED AS PRESENT:

Iryna Dore, Esq. (Brennan...)

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P R O C E E D I N G

1
2 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Good
3 afternoon -- good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name
4 is Michael Iacopino. I am the Counsel to the New
5 Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee in Docket Number
6 2015-02, the Application of Antrim Wind Energy, LLC. We
7 are here tonight for a public information session in that
8 docket. To my left, in front of me, is the Committee
9 Administrator, Pamela Monroe. Ms. Monroe is the person
10 with whom documents get filed. And, if you have any
11 questions about the process, she is the person to call.
12 And, if you have questions that you think can be answered
13 on the website, that is the website address, right there,
14 for the Site Evaluation Committee.

15 A public information session is an
16 opportunity for -- the statutory opportunity for both the
17 applicant and the Committee to make presentations to the
18 public. The Applicant will make a presentation after I'm
19 done doing the Committee's presentation. Our purpose is
20 to provide you with information on how the Site Evaluation
21 Committee works. We'll answer questions about that at the
22 appropriate time. After my presentation, the applicant
23 will put on a presentation explaining the Application and
24 the project that they are proposing.

1 Once both of those presentations have
2 been made, we will take questions from anybody who has
3 any. Those questions should be written down. I believe
4 there are sheets at the door. If you bring them up,
5 either to Ms. Monroe or to my associate, Iryna Dore, who
6 is over in the far corner over there [*indicating*]. What
7 we'll do is we'll take those questions, and we'll try to
8 categorize them, and then ask them of the appropriate
9 person, once we have them all up here. Those questions
10 can be for the Applicant, if you have a question about the
11 nature of the project. They can be more for me or for
12 Ms. Monroe, if you have a question about the Site
13 Evaluation Committee or its process.

14 Questions like, however, "how will the
15 Site Evaluation Committee rule on this Application or on
16 any motion?", or things like that, we can't answer.
17 Nothing that I say here tonight is binding on the Site
18 Evaluation Committee. They can -- they're the ones who
19 make the decisions in the case. I'm just their lawyer,
20 and the person who will explain the process for tonight.

21 First thing I'm going to talk about is
22 the purpose of RSA 162-H. RSA 162-H is the statute that
23 creates the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee. The
24 purpose of the statute is basically a balancing act. The

1 Committee is charged with the job of balancing the
2 benefits and impacts of the site selection for any type of
3 energy facility, whether it be a wind plant -- a windmill
4 facility, like Antrim Wind is proposing, whether it be a
5 wood-burning facility, a natural gas facility, a nuclear
6 facility, the job of the Committee is to balance both the
7 benefits and the impacts.

8 And, those benefits and impacts are in
9 the following subject areas: On the general welfare of
10 the population, the effects on private property, the
11 location and growth of industry, the economic growth of
12 the state, the environment, historic sites, aesthetics,
13 air and water quality, and public health and safety, as
14 well as -- and natural resources.

15 Another purpose of the statute is to
16 avoid undue delay in the construction of new facilities,
17 and to provide a full and timely consideration of all
18 environmental consequences.

19 And, probably relevant to what we're
20 doing tonight, is to provide full and complete public
21 disclosure. So, that the public can learn and understand
22 what any particular project is about, and what effects it
23 may have.

24 And, finally, the Site Evaluation

1 Committee is charged with ensuring that the selection of
2 sites and the construction of energy facilities is treated
3 as a significant aspect of land use planning, in which all
4 of these benefits and impacts are resolved in an
5 integrated fashion. What that means is through a single
6 process. In essence, the Site Evaluation Committee is the
7 statewide planning board for energy projects. It is
8 designed, the way it operates, it's designed to integrate
9 all of the permitting that would otherwise go on.

10 If we were to -- if somebody were to
11 come to you and say "we're going to build a Walmart in
12 your town", they would still have to go get permits from a
13 number of different state agencies, and also go to the
14 town planning and zoning board, most likely, to get
15 things.

16 And, when you're an energy facility, the
17 Legislature has determined it most appropriate and most
18 prudent to do this through a single integrated process,
19 because energy facilities affect the local area, of
20 course, but they also affect the entire state. And, in
21 that single permitting process, the Legislature has
22 indicated that all environmental, economic, and technical
23 issues should be decided.

24 The Site Evaluation Committee preempts

1 the authority of your local zoning and planning boards.
2 Doesn't mean that we don't listen to what your zoning
3 ordinances are, doesn't mean that we don't consider them.
4 However, any decisions that your local zoning board or
5 planning board might make about the project are preempted,
6 because that authority is granted to the Site Evaluation
7 Committee through RSA 162-H. Some people refer to the
8 process that we use as the "supermarket theory" or the
9 "one-stop shopping theory" of permitting.

10 On the Site Evaluation Committee, we
11 have the three Public Utilities Commissioners, the
12 Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Services,
13 the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation,
14 Commissioner at Department of Resources and Economic
15 Development, either the Commissioner of the Cultural
16 Resources Department or the Director of the Division of
17 Historical Resources. For the most part, that's the
18 Director from Historical Resources, is usually the person
19 who sits. There are two public members. One of them, by
20 statute, must be an attorney. They both must have -- they
21 both must have some expertise with energy facilities. We
22 also have one alternate public member, and that -- those
23 criteria apply to the alternate as well.

24 The Committee today consists of Martin

1 Honigberg, he is the Chair of the PUC, and he's also the
2 Chair of the Site Evaluation Committee. Thomas Burack,
3 who is our Commissioner of the Department of Energy -- I'm
4 sorry, the Department of Environmental Services. He's the
5 Vice Chairman. Also sitting on the Committee today, the
6 individuals, are Robert Scott, PUC Commissioner; PUC
7 Commissioner Kate Bailey; DRED Commissioner Jeffrey Rose;
8 Van McCloud is our Commissioner of Cultural Resources, but
9 normally Elizabeth Muzzey is the member of the Committee.
10 There is a public member, Patricia Weathersby. We had
11 another public member, Roger Hawk, who resigned last week.
12 And, our alternate member is Rachel Whitaker. Patricia
13 and Rachel are both public members. They were both
14 appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Executive
15 Council.

16 The members of the Committee, at least
17 those who are state employees, are permitted to designate
18 somebody to sit in their seat for the proceedings. The
19 limitation on that designation is that the person must be
20 a staff attorney or a senior administrator in the agency.
21 And, in this case, there have been some appointments made
22 by the members of the Committee. Robert Scott is -- this
23 list is the list of the Subcommittee members who will hear
24 the Antrim Wind case. Robert Scott is a PUC Commissioner,

1 he is sitting, and Chairman Honigberg has designated him
2 as a "Chairman" or "Presiding Officer" for the Antrim Wind
3 docket. Michael Ladam is the PUC Director of Regulatory
4 Innovation and Strategy. He was designated by Kathryn --
5 Commissioner Kathryn Bailey. Jeff Rose, Commissioner Jeff
6 Rose of DRED will sit on this Subcommittee. Commissioner
7 Burack has appointed Eugene Forbes, from the Water
8 Division, he's the Director of the Water Division, to sit
9 in his place. And, Elizabeth Muzzey has designated
10 Dr. Boisvert, Dr. Richard Boisvert, who is the State
11 Archeologist, to sit in her place. And, Patricia
12 Weathersby will serve as a public member on this
13 Committee. We're short one member right now. I assume
14 that, although I have not seen an order, but I assume that
15 Ms. Whitaker will be appointed as the second public
16 member, since that's what the alternate member is supposed
17 to do, sit when there's a vacancy or somebody else cannot
18 be there. So, that's the Subcommittee that's been
19 designated for this particular docket.

20 This integrated process that is RSA
21 162-H doesn't just involve the Committee. There are other
22 people who are, shall we say, "regulars". And, that's
23 Counsel to the Public. Counsel to the Public is appointed
24 by the Attorney General. The purpose of Counsel for the

1 Public in every case where an application has been filed
2 is to represent the public, that means the general public,
3 in seeking to protect the quality of the environment and
4 in seeking to assure an adequate -- an adequate supply of
5 energy. The Counsel to the Public is normally an
6 Assistant Attorney General. And, that Assistant Attorney
7 General has all the rights, responsibility, and privileges
8 of a party to the docket. In other words, they're treated
9 just as if they were somebody who was filing an
10 application for a power plant of some sort.

11 In this case, our Counsel to the Public
12 is Assistant Attorney General Mary Maloney. She is seated
13 in the back row.

14 And, if you could stand up, Mary, and
15 just tell people a little bit for how they can reach you
16 and how they can get in touch with you.

17 MS. MALONEY: Well, I would be happy to
18 speak to any of you at any particular time. You can reach
19 me through my office at the Attorney General's Office, in
20 Concord. And, my telephone number is 271-1212. Or, you
21 can write, 33 Capitol Street, in Concord, New Hampshire
22 03301.

23 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, if you
24 go on the Site Evaluation Committee website, and you look

1 in that portion of this docket, you'll be able to find
2 Ms. Maloney's appearance, and that also has her contact
3 information in it as well.

4 In determining whether or not to grant
5 what's called a "Certificate of Site and Facility", to any
6 particular energy project in the state, the Committee is
7 subjected to certain timeframes by statute. And, I'm
8 going to review those timeframes with you now.

9 There's a lot of them. And, what we've
10 done on the overhead here is I actually tell you what the
11 timeframe is, and then what it is at least today, in this
12 particular case. If any of one of these timeframes
13 changes, it is possible that the dates could change, or,
14 if the Site Evaluation Committee determines that it is in
15 the public interest to delay consideration of the
16 Application for some reason, these dates could obviously
17 change.

18 But, in every application, the
19 applicant, and this is new, I know -- I see some familiar
20 faces out there, I know there's been a prior application
21 in this town. So, some of you may be somewhat familiar
22 with this process, but our statute has changed since that
23 last case.

24 And, so, now applicants have to do a

1 Pre-Application Public Information Session at least 30
2 days before they file their application. I understand
3 that that was done in this case by Antrim Wind. Once they
4 filed their Application, Martin Honigberg, our Chair,
5 forwarded the Application to any agency that has
6 jurisdiction, that means that would normally issue a
7 permit or have some other regulatory authority. In
8 addition, the Committee reviewed the Application as well.
9 And, the Committee determined -- well, first of all, all
10 of the agencies that we forwarded the Application to
11 determined that the Application was complete for their
12 purposes. And, the Committee, after holding a hearing,
13 determined that the Application was complete. And, that
14 means that the Application contains sufficient information
15 for the Committee to undertake its process. That's all
16 that means. And, that was done December 1.

17 That date, December 1, becomes
18 important, because that's the date from which all the
19 other deadlines flow. The Chairman, I've already told
20 you, has designated a subcommittee. There has to be one
21 public information session in each county. That's what
22 we're doing tonight. That has to occur within 45 days,
23 after December 1st, in this case.

24 After today, within 90 days of December

1 1st, there has to be a Joint Public Hearing in the county.
2 And, that Joint Public Hearing is different than
3 tonight's. Some of the things will be the same, you'll
4 get to ask questions, and the Applicant will make a
5 presentation. But, at that Joint Public Hearing, the
6 Subcommittee will actually be here. It won't just be me,
7 it won't be just Ms. Monroe, although we'll probably both
8 be here with the Subcommittee, but the Subcommittee will
9 be here to hear from you and to hear from the Applicant.

10 MS. MONROE: Mike, that's actually
11 scheduled for the 22nd, at six o'clock, here.

12 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And that,
13 I'm informed, is scheduled for February 22nd, at six
14 o'clock. This is the day that we have to do it by. Our
15 crack Administrator has got us in under the wire.

16 Within 150 days of December 1st, all
17 those state agencies that might have jurisdiction or have
18 some kind of regulatory authority over the project are
19 required to send us draft reports and draft conditions.
20 And, those are things that say "well, we've reviewed this,
21 and we would -- we are likely to request -- or, if we were
22 to grant this Application, we're likely to require the
23 following conditions." But they're just drafts, they can
24 change. Okay? And, that's 150 days after the acceptance

1 of the Application, and in this case it would be April
2 29th, if my math is correct.

3 And, then, each agency has to give us
4 final decisions on their portion of the application within
5 240 days after acceptance of the application. And, in
6 this docket, that's July 28th.

7 Now, this is the timeframe where there's
8 a lot of work by the independent state agencies, where
9 they're doing all their work. Day 240 to Day 365 is when
10 the Committee really starts to have a lot of work. And,
11 what's happens there is we have to hold an adjudicative
12 proceeding, very much like a courtroom trial that you see
13 on TV. And, we have to do that between Day 240 and Day
14 365, because, within one year from the date of the
15 acceptance of the application, we have to make a decision.
16 And, when I say "we", I mean "the Committee". And, the
17 Committee has to make a final decision, up or down, on the
18 Application, whether to grant or to deny the Certificate.

19 So, those are the timeframes that we'd
20 follow. Now, these timeframes aren't really controllable
21 by the Committee. They're designated by statute, and the
22 Committee is supposed to follow them. The only exception
23 is if the Committee finds, for some reason, something
24 happens that it is in the public interest to delay the

1 consideration, then they would have to make a public
2 interest determination and would issue a written order
3 explaining why.

4 Okay. How do these state agencies
5 actually work in this process? There are a couple of
6 different ways. Let me pull all this up here, because --
7 first of all, there are -- different state agencies have
8 different authority and different "jurisdiction", that's
9 what us lawyers like to call it. All state agencies that
10 have any kind of permitting or other ability to regulate,
11 and I'll give you an example, if you're going to impact
12 wetlands, you have to get a Wetlands Permit from the
13 Department of Environmental Services. So, the Site
14 Evaluation Committee, obviously, is going to consider the
15 Department of Environmental Services as being an agency
16 that has permitting authority. Because, if it was a
17 Walmart, they would have to issue a permit. Okay?

18 There are also agencies with "other
19 regulatory authority". A good example of that is the
20 Division of Historic Resources. They don't actually issue
21 a permit, however, they do have regulatory authority over
22 the historic resource aspects of the project.

23 But those agencies with permitting or
24 other regulatory authority get to receive proposals and

1 permit requests, review them, determine completeness,
2 those things that we talked about in the last slide. They
3 also get to recommend conditions to the Committee. They
4 get to identify issues of concern on the proposal or the
5 permit, and notify the Committee -- or notify the
6 Committee that they don't have any concerns. When they do
7 identify concerns, they can designate one or more
8 witnesses to appear before the Committee at a hearing, and
9 to provide input and answer questions of parties and
10 Committee members.

11 And, finally, if there are conditions
12 that are recommended by the individual agency, and the
13 Committee determines that it is prudent to impose
14 certificate conditions that are different than those
15 recommended by the agencies, the agencies shall -- the
16 Committee has to notify the agencies, and the agencies
17 have the ability to respond to the Committee's request.
18 And, there's a timeframe for that, not later than ten
19 calendar days from receiving a notice from the Committee.

20 So, that's sort of the new -- this is
21 new in the new statute, this is a new interaction between
22 the state agencies and the Committee. What it actually
23 does is sort of formalize that process a little bit more
24 than it used to be. It used to be, there was just the two

1 days; give us your draft conditions, give us your final
2 conditions. This gives the state agencies that are
3 concerned a little bit more authority in the hearings, a
4 little bit more ability to be heard and to express
5 their -- any concerns that they might have. It also gives
6 them the ability to express that they have no concerns
7 with the project.

8 Just so everybody is aware, there are a
9 lot of things that go on before an application actually
10 gets filed with the Site Evaluation Committee. And, this
11 slide just gives you an example of some of those. These
12 things don't go up in a vacuum. Plans aren't presented to
13 the Committee in a vacuum.

14 There is an Independent System Operator,
15 has nothing to do with the Site Evaluation Committee, but
16 an applicant has to get in the queue, it has to be able to
17 put electricity into our power grid. The Independent
18 System Operator operates the entire power grid for New
19 England. And, so, any proposed project is going to have
20 to meet their concerns and do the studies that they
21 require. There are environmental and resource studies
22 that have to be done. If somebody comes to the Site
23 Evaluation Committee and says "I want to build a wind
24 farm, but I've done no studies of birds and bat" -- "birds

1 and bats", highly unlikely that anything is going to be
2 done within the one year that the Site Evaluation
3 Committee has to do its job.

4 There are often many pre-permitting
5 meetings with various federal and state agencies, to find
6 out what their requirements might be, to coordinate, and
7 to find out how to file various things with them, and to
8 get their guidelines and regulations.

9 There's regional planning commissions,
10 the municipalities. I would be quite shocked to hear that
11 any applicant has come to the New Hampshire Site
12 Evaluation Committee without first going to the local town
13 and at least talking with their planning officials.

14 If it's purely a generator, there's got
15 to be some agreement with some kind of transmission
16 company, perhaps a contract to sell the power to somebody.

17 There's financing issues. There's
18 eligibility for various tax credits, depending upon what
19 type of facility it is.

20 And, then, the last thing they do before
21 they file, normally, that an applicant does before they
22 file with the Committee is to have that pre-filing Public
23 Information Session.

24 We always encourage applicants to do as

1 much work before they file the application as they can,
2 because that makes our process more efficient. An
3 application has to contain certain information. First
4 off, it has to contain enough information to satisfy all
5 of the individual state agencies' normal applications.

6 And, then, there's a whole bunch of
7 other stuff. And, I'm not going to go through all these
8 things. But, in general, the application that we see are
9 usually very large, and they have to include a number of
10 things. Such as detail of the financial, technical, and
11 managerial experience of the applicant. Excuse me. They
12 have to have -- they have to -- the application has to
13 contain in reasonable detail the elements of any financial
14 assurances for decommissioning the facilities. These
15 things don't last forever. At one point or another, they
16 do get dismantled. They have to provide a description of
17 the impact of each major part of the project. It might be
18 easy for a wood burner that sits in one place. But
19 something that's linear, a transmission line or, in many
20 cases, a wind farm, there are many different parts that's
21 spread out over the landscape.

22 And, so, the application requirements
23 are very extensive, and they have gotten more extensive
24 with our new administrative rules that were adopted as of

1 December 16th. They can be found on our website at that
2 address [indicating]. There are now rules that are
3 specific to wind energy systems that would apply in this
4 particular case. Any application that was pending when
5 the rules changed is still subject to the new rules.
6 However, the applicant must be given the ability to comply
7 with the new rules and to provide any additional
8 information that may be required. I understand that we
9 have sent a public communication to Antrim Wind advising
10 them of that, and I'm sure we'll get a response from them.

11 MS. MONROE: [inaudible] February 19th.

12 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. Now,
13 you're all here because you're members of the public, and
14 I know that probably a lot of you, maybe even all of you,
15 want to participate in this process. There are a number
16 of different ways that the public can participate in the
17 New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee process.

18 The first, and easiest, I suppose, if I
19 were a member of the public, is just to call up Mary
20 Maloney and express your views to her and, you know, tell
21 her what you think.

22 The next way is, of course, and this one
23 has already passed in this case, is you could attend the
24 Pre-Filing Public Information Session, which was held

1 somewhere here in Hillsborough County, I'm not sure where
2 it was, but -- you can attend tonight and ask questions
3 and -- or make a public statement. And, you can also
4 attend the Public Hearing, where the Committee will be
5 here, and, like I said, that's February 22nd in this
6 particular case.

7 In addition, the public can participate
8 in additional informational meetings. Upon the request of
9 any municipality where a facility is proposed to be
10 located, if that municipality requests the Committee to
11 hold additional informational meetings, the Committee must
12 consider doing so. And, quite frankly, they usually do.

13 You can also submit written public
14 comment at any time right up until the date that a
15 decision is issued. The Committee is required by statute
16 to consider and weigh information and any reports
17 submitted from the public. And, I can assure you that
18 this Committee does, in fact, do that.

19 You can also participate as an
20 intervenor in what we call the "adjudicative proceeding".
21 In order to participate as an intervenor, you must
22 demonstrate by motion, in other words, put it in writing
23 and send it to the Committee, it can be in the form of a
24 letter, or, if you're a little more adept at the legal

1 stuff, you can make it a motion. But you send a request
2 to the Committee to intervene. But, in doing that, you
3 have to satisfy the Committee that your rights, duties,
4 privileges, immunities, or other substantial interests may
5 be affected by the proceeding, and that your participation
6 in the proceeding would be in the interest of justice and
7 that you would not interfere with the orderly and prompt
8 conduct of the proceedings.

9 In this case, the Committee has set a
10 deadline of January 15th for the filing of motions to
11 intervene. So, if you're considering filing a motion to
12 intervene, please do it by January 15. There will be a
13 deadline for objections approximately ten days after that.
14 And, I assume that the Chairman of the Committee will rule
15 on all of those motions that are filed shortly after
16 receiving objections.

17 When we get to the point that we have
18 the adjudicative proceeding, there are certain standards
19 that the Committee must follow. They must give due
20 consideration to relevant information regarding the
21 potential siting, or route of a transmission line, but
22 siting of a proposed facility. They must give due
23 consideration to the significant impacts and benefits.
24 And, they must consider whether the -- whether the

1 issuance of the certificate will serve the objectives of
2 the statute. In other words, does it advance those
3 purposes of the statute that are reviewed in our very
4 first slide?

5 And, then, there are certain findings
6 that the Committee must make if it's going to grant the
7 certificate. If it can't make these findings, then it
8 should deny the certificate. And, those findings are that
9 the applicant has adequate financial, technical, and
10 managerial capability to assure that the construction and
11 operation of the facility will be in continuing compliance
12 with any terms and conditions which are contained in the
13 certificate. The Site Evaluation Committee has the
14 authority to put conditions in these certificates.

15 The second finding that the Committee
16 must be able to make in order to grant an application, and
17 must deny an application if it cannot make it, is that the
18 proposed facility will not unduly interfere with the
19 orderly development of the region with due consideration
20 having been given to the views of the municipal and
21 regional planning commissions and governing municipal
22 bodies. Basically, that means that the Committee has to
23 give due consideration to what your towns say, what your
24 planning commissions say, your planning boards, your

1 ordinances, and things like that, in determining whether
2 or not the project will interfere with the orderly
3 development of the region.

4 In order to grant the certificate, the
5 Site Evaluation Committee must also make the following
6 findings: That the facility will not have an unreasonable
7 adverse effect on aesthetics, historic sites, air or water
8 quality, the natural environment, or public health and
9 safety.

10 And, finally, the last finding that the
11 Committee must make, and it's a new one, which has not
12 usually been -- we haven't had a certificate -- an
13 application that we've gotten to the end of yet with this
14 one, but the issuance of a certificate must serve the
15 public interest.

16 So, those are the findings that the Site
17 Evaluation Committee must make before it can grant the
18 certificate. And, like I said, if it can't make any one
19 of those findings, the requirement is that they deny the
20 certificate.

21 And, again, there's the Site Evaluation
22 Committee's website where you can find more information.
23 You're going to have an opportunity to ask questions of me
24 and Ms. Monroe in a few minutes. But what our next order

1 of business will be will be to allow the Applicant to make
2 a presentation to you specifically about the Project.

3 After that occurs, we'll take questions.
4 So, please, if you have questions, for either the
5 Applicant or me or Ms. Monroe, please write those
6 questions down, and either give them to Ms. Monroe or
7 Ms. Dore. We'll get those questions answered as best as
8 we can. And, then, we'll open the floor to public
9 statements and public comments, if anybody wishes to make
10 a public statement or a public comment.

11 Sorry if I've taken too long, but -- and
12 sorry I was late.

13 So, at this point, I don't know who's up
14 for the Applicant? Jack.

15 MR. KENWORTHY: Thank you, Mike. Good
16 evening, everybody. My name is Jack Kenworthy. I am the
17 CEO of Eolian Renewable Energy. I'm also an executive
18 officer of Antrim Wind Energy. I'm here tonight to
19 present information to you all about the Antrim Wind
20 Project and to answer questions.

21 To start, just a little bit of
22 background about who the Applicant is. Antrim Wind Energy
23 is a special purpose entity that was formed in 2009
24 specifically to develop, own, and operate the Antrim Wind

1 Project. It was formed by -- it is owned and managed by
2 Walden Green Energy and Eolian Renewable Energy. Walden
3 is a global renewable energy firm based in New York, whose
4 principals have over 50 years of experience in
5 energy-related businesses and transactions through careers
6 at large commercial banks. Walden is, in turn, majority
7 owned by RWE Supply & Trading, a subsidiary of RWE AG,
8 which is a German company that's one of Europe's top five
9 electric and gas utilities, and has operations around the
10 world, include over 2,900 megawatts of renewable energy
11 assets.

12 Eolian is based in Portsmouth, New
13 Hampshire. It's operated by its founding principals, who
14 have over 35 years of experience in energy and real estate
15 development.

16 I have another slide that's projected up
17 here that's just going to stay up throughout the
18 presentation for ease of reference. This is a map of the
19 site. It's the same map that is on the poster board on
20 the right-hand side of the room here. And, a number of
21 the features I'm going to describe in this preparation are
22 reflected on this site plan.

23 The Project, for the most part,
24 essentially consists of -- it's a 28.8-megawatt wind

1 energy facility in the northwest portion of Antrim. Our
2 proposal calls for the construction of nine 3.2 megawatt
3 wind turbines. There will be a collector and an
4 interconnection substation, an operations and maintenance
5 building, and one permanent meteorological tower.

6 This facility will be located entirely
7 on private property, and will be accessed by a new gravel
8 surface road that will be constructed off of New Hampshire
9 Route 9. The Project has leased property from six
10 different landowners in the Town of Antrim. We leased a
11 total of about 1,870 acres in the northwest portion of the
12 town.

13 Adjacent to this area, kind of the
14 adjacent development consists primarily of rural
15 residential dwelling, seasonal camps, and undeveloped
16 forestland in various stages of maturity. The closest
17 residence to any turbine in this Project is one-half a
18 mile. None are closer than a mile, and most are -- all
19 are greater than half a mile away.

20 And, this map, everybody is here, so, I
21 assume you know where you are, but these maps kind of put
22 into context, obviously, where Antrim in the State of New
23 Hampshire, and it's a little tough to see over there, but,
24 within Antrim, where the turbine arrays are located on the

1 ridgeline.

2 I mentioned it's a 28.8 megawatt
3 facility, consisting of the turbines, the met tower, the
4 collector/interconnection subs, and the O&M building.
5 We'll also need to be build a little over three and a half
6 miles of new gravel surface road to access the site.
7 There will be a 34 and a half kV collection system, which
8 ties all the turbines together, and brings that energy
9 that's being generated back down to the substation to get
10 that energy up onto the grid.

11 Importantly here, there's no new
12 transmission lines that need to be constructed for this
13 Project. The site is adjacent to an Eversource
14 transmission corridor that has both a 34 and a half and a
15 115 kV line in it. And, so, we will be interconnecting
16 to that 115 kV line through the construction of a new
17 substation. And, that eliminates the need for any new
18 transmission for this project, it gets that power up on
19 the grid right on-site.

20 The Project will be required to clear a
21 little over 55 acres of land in total for the construction
22 of the Project. And, the Project also includes 908 acres
23 of permanent conservation land, which I'll talk a little
24 bit more about later.

1 And, this, again, is the same map that's
2 being projected on the other screen. But it lets you see,
3 on the left-hand side of the map here is Route 9, and
4 coming off of Route 9 you have our collector substation
5 and O&M building, and then the road works its way up to
6 the hill to reach the turbines.

7 The turbines in this Project are
8 Siemens, are manufactured by Siemens Energy. The model is
9 an SWT-3.2-113. These are 3.2-megawatt wind turbines.
10 Each turbine has a rotor diameter of 113 meters in
11 diameter. There are two different hub heights associated
12 with the turbines in this Project. Turbines 1 through 8
13 will have hub heights of 92 and a half meters, and Turbine
14 9 will have a hub height of 79 and a half meters. And,
15 the corresponding tip heights for those different hub
16 heights are 446 feet and 480 feet, respectively.

17 These turbines are direct-drive units.
18 So, there's no gearbox in the machines, which adds to
19 turbine efficiency, it adds to reliability, it decreases
20 operations costs, and also decreases the number of
21 components in the wind turbines.

22 The design life of these turbines is 20
23 years. That's the certified design life of the turbines.
24 Although, their expected operational life is longer than

1 that. So, we expect that the Project will, in the first
2 instance, operate for 20 to 25 years. I'll talk a little
3 bit more about that in a moment.

4 You heard Attorney Iacopino mention
5 studies that occur prior to bringing an application before
6 the Committee. Antrim Wind has performed extensive
7 studies on the site, has assessed potential impacts
8 associated with the Project. Our protocols, as it related
9 to natural resources, were developed in conjunction with
10 New Hampshire Fish & Game Department, U.S. Fish & Wildlife
11 Service, the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau, the
12 New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, the U.S.
13 Army Corps, and the New Hampshire Department of
14 Environmental Services.

15 I won't read down through the whole list
16 here, but you can see that a great many studies were
17 conducted with respect to environmental resources, birds,
18 bats, wildlife, wetlands, vernal pools, things of that
19 nature, in addition to public safety, and other concerns
20 related to shadow flicker, aesthetics, sound, economic
21 impacts, and property values.

22 The wetlands on the site were delineated
23 by a New Hampshire Certified Wetland Biologist. The full
24 reports of the wetland and vernal pool studies are

1 submitted as part of our Application and are available on
2 the SEC website. The wetlands impacts for this Project
3 are very small. The total Project wetlands impacts will
4 be about two-tenths of an acre in total. And, the -- in
5 2012, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental
6 Services recommended both Wetlands and Alteration of
7 Terrain permits for approval, with conditions. And,
8 Antrim Wind has incorporated those recommended conditions
9 into its 2015 Application for the reconfigured Project.

10 Natural communities were also studied in
11 advance of the Project being submitted. I mentioned
12 before, in general, this area is undeveloped and forested.
13 And, it's been subjected to timber harvesting over the
14 past several decades. In the course of our studies, no
15 significant natural communities were identified as a
16 result of those surveys. We were on site twice with New
17 Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau performing site visits,
18 and they determined that it is unlikely that the Project
19 will impact rare plants -- rare plant species or exemplary
20 natural communities.

21 With respect to visual assessment,
22 Antrim Wind worked with LandWorks to perform a visual
23 assessment for the Project. The study area for his visual
24 assessment extends out to a 10-mile radius from each

1 turbine, which constitutes about 353 square miles, and
2 parts of all or part of 20 different towns. Viewshed maps
3 were created to determine the amount of visibility, and
4 which sensitive locations within that area might have
5 visibility. In total, only about two and a half percent
6 of that 353 square miles has visibility of the Project.
7 LandWorks used a comprehensive methodology in the VA that
8 identified scenic resources within the 10-mile study area,
9 it identified the sensitivity of those resources, it
10 addresses the visual change the Project may have to that
11 sensitive resource, the effect the visibility may have on
12 a reasonable person, and, finally, reaches an overall
13 conclusion on whether the Project has an unreasonable
14 adverse effect on aesthetics given the visual change.
15 And, LandWorks' conclusion is that there will be no
16 unreasonable adverse effect from the Project on
17 aesthetics.

18 We have engaged Epsilon, an engineering
19 firm, to perform a shadow flicker study. The study that
20 we submitted as part of our original Application in
21 October demonstrates that, without any operational
22 controls, the Project would easily be able to meet the
23 industry standard of 30 hours per year of shadow flicker
24 at any sensitive receptor. The maximum was 10 hours and

1 10 minutes. Antrim Wind will be filing updated
2 information, as Attorney Iacopino suggested, in response
3 to the SEC's adoption of new shadow flicker guidelines.

4 FAA lighting: Tall structures, over 200
5 feet, are required to be generally marked and lit by the
6 Federal Aviation Administration. Antrim Wind will comply
7 with all of the requirements for marking and lighting that
8 the FAA gives us. Based on the current FAA guidance,
9 we've received determinations of no hazard for the nine
10 turbines that we're proposing to site here. And, the FAA
11 has indicated they require lights on six of those
12 turbines. These are medium-intensity, synchronized red
13 flashing lights that will need to be on at night. No
14 daytime lighting is required. And, these are located on
15 the top of the turbine nacelles.

16 Antrim Wind is also committed to
17 utilizing a radar-activated lighting control system, as
18 part of a settlement agreement with the Appalachian
19 Mountain Club several years ago, and once that technology
20 is approved by the FAA.

21 And, I know that's been a subject of
22 some question as to when that will, in fact, happen. In
23 late 2015, the FAA did, in fact, issue a new advisory
24 circular that addresses the requirements for what they're

1 calling "aircraft-detecting lighting systems", or ADLSs.
2 So, that has been issued. Antrim Wind will continue to
3 work with the FAA to clarify the requirements for the
4 Antrim Project site specifically, and to advance the
5 approval of an ADLS for this site.

6 And, essentially, what this means is,
7 with this technology installed, unless there is a
8 low-flying aircraft in close proximity to the turbines at
9 night, those lights will be off.

10 Sound studies: We also worked with
11 Epsilon to perform a sound study for the Project. It
12 included measuring baseline sound levels to characterize
13 the existing sound in the area of the Project area. We
14 then used -- we modeled the turbine-only sound levels to
15 predict throughout the entire area, both on and off the
16 wind farm site, what future sound levels will be. The
17 modeling was again based on this specific turbine, the
18 Siemens SWT-3.2. And, the Project -- and the study
19 demonstrates that the Project will not exceed 40 dBA at
20 the outside facade of any residence, which meets the new
21 SEC standard of sound, which is among the strictest state
22 standards in the nation for sound levels.

23 We are going to be performing additional
24 background sound studies to, again, in accordance with the

1 new SEC requirement for sound that were adopted in
2 December.

3 Cultural resources: We've evaluated
4 both what we refer to as "above-ground" and "below-ground
5 cultural resources", basically, archeological resources
6 being below ground. Again, developed or involving
7 consultant consultation with the Division of Historical
8 Resources. We performed both Phase 1A and B studies that
9 were submitted back in 2011. And, the DHR has given us a
10 response that no further study is required for
11 archeological resources, because there will be no impact
12 to archeological resources.

13 For historic architecture, the review is
14 subject to Section 106, where the U.S. Army Corps is the
15 lead federal agency. Antrim Wind followed both New
16 Hampshire DHR guidelines for wind energy projects in
17 performing our studies, as well as the guidance from the
18 Army Corps. Army Corps has filed a letter with the Site
19 Evaluation Committee, in December, I believe, I don't
20 think it was in January, indicating that, from their view,
21 no further consultation was required. Antrim Wind will
22 continue to work with Army Corps and DHR until the 106
23 process is completed.

24 Orderly development of the region: Wind

1 projects require a set of very specific conditions to be
2 successful. There needs to be adequate wind speeds at a
3 site, you need to have proximity to transportation
4 infrastructure and transmission infrastructure. As I
5 mentioned here, our site is directly off of Route 9. So,
6 transporting a turbine -- turbine components will not
7 require the use of local roads, which is a benefit. And,
8 our amount of kind of the new road miles per megawatt
9 installed is very low, which means we get a lot of
10 benefits, in terms of clean energy, for relatively little
11 impact from road building. We also have the transmission
12 line right on-site. So, no new transmission is required
13 for the site. It also requires setbacks, you know,
14 adequate setbacks to ensure public safety, and appropriate
15 environmental siting. This site has all these
16 characteristics.

17 And, it's consistent with the orderly
18 development of the region, as it maximizes the use of
19 existing infrastructure, and coincides well with the local
20 and regional land use patterns and goals.

21 This Project is expected to generate
22 enough clean energy sufficient to power the equivalent of
23 about 12,300 average New Hampshire homes, while also
24 providing jobs, tax benefits, and conservation benefits to

1 the town and the region. The conservation easements that
2 are associated with the Project provides significant and
3 permanent open-space benefits. The open-space
4 preservation and renewable energy attributes of the
5 Project are very clearly and strongly supported by the
6 Antrim Master Plan. And, historic logging and hunting and
7 other recreational activities will not be substantially
8 encumbered by the Project. They will be able to continue.

9 UNH and Seacoast Economics produced a
10 report for us, looking at the economic impact associated
11 with the development and operation of this Project. That
12 report found that the Project would generate \$53.4 million
13 in local economic benefit, which is -- which includes
14 about \$11.6 million during construction, and thereafter
15 about \$2.2 million every year, for the first 20 years of
16 the Project. So, that 53.4 million is the first 20 years.
17 It would create or support 84 full-time equivalent jobs
18 during construction, and 12 full-time equivalent jobs
19 during operations. And, when we talk about the "local
20 area" in this study, we're talking about Hillsborough
21 County and the surrounding four counties in New Hampshire.

22 Public safety is, obviously, paramount
23 in the development and design and operation of any
24 facility. And, certainly, it's true of a wind facility.

1 So, this facility being located on private lands, with
2 substantial setbacks to neighboring property owners and
3 residences of over half a mile to the nearest turbine,
4 will protect the public from any potential safety hazards
5 associated with the Project, both during normal operations
6 and in event of any type of emergency.

7 In addition to that, we've addressed
8 public safety concerns, both in our Application, but also
9 in an agreement with the Town of Antrim that was signed in
10 2012, that includes additional public safety measures,
11 like restricting access to the site, gating and locking
12 access roads, but making sure emergency access has --
13 emergency response has access to those gates; ensuring
14 that the wind towers are not climbable, and the doors are
15 locked; ensuring that all high-voltage equipment is
16 enclosed and that the substation will be fenced in;
17 maintaining a setback of at least 1.1 times the turbine
18 height to any neighboring property line; also having
19 signage on all Project roads, in addition to informal
20 trails, that warn of potential hazards, and, on roads,
21 those will be no less than 750 feet, and, on trails, 500
22 feet from any turbine.

23 It will include marking all electrical
24 equipment, and making sure that the markings are highly

1 visible; ensuring all equipment has the necessary design
2 safety certifications; and ensuring that all blasting
3 adheres to the Department of Environmental Services and
4 Department of Safety standards, and notifying the Town in
5 advance of any blasting activities.

6 Finally, in addition to the robust
7 onboard fire prevention and response technologies that are
8 built into the Siemens turbines, Antrim Wind has agreed to
9 employ a system called "Firetrace", which is an active
10 fire suppression system inside the nacelle. So that, in
11 the very unlikely event that a fire were to erupt in a
12 nacelle, there's an active fire suppression system there
13 to extinguish it.

14 The Project will adhere to all
15 applicable fire and safety codes, and will have a complete
16 emergency response plan that's developed in consultation
17 with the Antrim Fire Department and the State Fire
18 Marshal's Office before construction has commenced.

19 The construction process: We are
20 currently expecting that the commercial operations could
21 commence as early as December '17. In order to get there,
22 we would begin tree-clearing. Our tree-clearing is going
23 to be restricted between October 1 and March 31, in order
24 to avoid impacts to nesting birds. Road construction

1 follows the tree-clearing, as soon as the clearing and
2 grubbing has been performed. And, then, turbine pad and
3 foundation construction, electrical line construction,
4 followed by turbine erection, and, finally, commissioning.

5 The Project roadways, which are 16 feet
6 for the access roads and 34 feet for the crane paths, will
7 all be reduced to 16 feet after construction is completed,
8 by revegetating the shoulders. And, prior to commencement
9 of construction, AWE -- Antrim Wind will provide the town
10 with a briefing.

11 Antrim Wind has selected Reed & Reed as
12 its general contractor for the construction of this
13 Project. Reed & Reed is the leading wind energy
14 contractor in New England. They have installed over 411
15 turbines, nearly a thousand megawatts of wind projects in
16 New England since 2007, and bring a great deal of
17 expertise to the Project. And, additionally, many New
18 Hampshire subcontractors and suppliers will be used to
19 support the construction of the Project.

20 Attorney Iacopino mentioned
21 decommissioning. Antrim Wind has developed a
22 decommissioning plan. Again, the initial operating life
23 of the facility is expected to be between 20 and 25 years.
24 The Project may be repowered after that initial operating

1 period. So, once the initial turbines that are installed
2 reach the end of their design life, we may remove those
3 turbines and install new turbines, and reutilize the
4 existing site infrastructure and operate them for another
5 period of time.

6 But, once the turbines are ultimately no
7 longer operational, they will be decommissioned. The
8 decommissioning calls for the removal of all of the
9 facilities on the site, including underground facilities,
10 to a depth of a minimum of 24 inches below grade. We've
11 also specified in this decommissioning plan that, beyond
12 the property boundary, between -- beyond the Ott property
13 boundary, which is just as the access road reaches the
14 ridgeline, that road will be broken up and reseeded after
15 decommissioning has been completed.

16 Antrim Wind has agreed to provide the
17 decommissioning funding assurance prior to commencement of
18 construction for the full value of the decommissioning
19 cost estimate. So, we have had a contractor perform a
20 decommissioning cost estimate for us. And, that amount
21 will be -- will be provided prior to commencement of
22 construction. It will be provided -- the funding
23 assurance will be provided in a form that is either a
24 decommissioning bond or a letter of credit or another

1 financial mechanism that guarantees AWE's ability to
2 comply with its decommissioning obligations.

3 Some of the benefits of the Project, to
4 start with emission benefits: Many studies in New England
5 and in New Hampshire have consistently demonstrated that
6 installing additional wind generation into New England
7 results in significant emissions benefits, including
8 carbon dioxide. It also results in substantial savings of
9 fresh water, because wind turbines do not need to create
10 steam to spin a turbine to create power.

11 A 2013 report by Environment New
12 Hampshire finds that existing wind energy installed in the
13 state so far is resulting in over 157,000 tons of CO2 not
14 being emitted every year, which is the equivalent of about
15 32,000 cars being taken off the road. While it's also
16 saving over 70 million gallons of fresh water each year.
17 So, the Antrim Wind Project, if I have my numbers right,
18 the existing installations in New Hampshire, about 170
19 megawatts, Antrim coming in at just under 30, will make a
20 significant contribution to increase these benefits that
21 New Hampshire is already realizing.

22 Antrim Wind has always made it a
23 priority to include conservation as a key benefit of this
24 Project. And, over the past several years, we've met many

1 times with conservation groups, both local and statewide,
2 on a numerous range of topics, both to share information
3 and to listen to their thoughts and suggestions. Again,
4 I'm not going to read off all the names here, but we
5 have -- we have made a significant effort to engage with
6 and listen to and respond to the conversations that we've
7 had with the conservation community.

8 Specifically, we have worked with local
9 landowners and the Harris Center for Conservation
10 Education and the Town of Antrim to reach agreements that
11 will permanently conserve 908 acres of land in and around
12 the project area once this Project is built. That
13 includes 100 percent of the Project ridgeline. And, the
14 conservation plan will significantly enlarge the amount of
15 conserved land contiguous with the DePierrefeu-Willard
16 Pond Sanctuary. It will add 908 acres, contiguous acres,
17 to the existing 1,671-acre sanctuary.

18 Antrim Wind has also entered into a land
19 conservation funding agreement with the New England
20 Forestry Foundation, whereby Antrim Wind will fund
21 \$100,000 to the New England Forestry Foundation, which
22 they will use to acquire additional conservation lands
23 that are to be used to enhance and protect the region's
24 aesthetic character, wildlife habitat, and public

1 recreational opportunities. And, again, full details of
2 those agreements have been provided with our Application.

3 This is a map that depicts, in green,
4 the contiguous conservation lands that will be put in
5 place as a result of the Antrim Wind Project. You can see
6 there's 100 percent of the ridgeline picked up there. The
7 total amount of acreage inside that green area is
8 approximately 908 acres. And, you can see how it abuts to
9 the additional conservation lands to the south.

10 Antrim Wind has also developed a
11 comprehensive bird and bat conservation strategy that was
12 developed in consultation with -- sorry, in consultation
13 with U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the New Hampshire
14 Fish & Game Department. This plan takes innovative and
15 proactive steps to mitigate potential impact to bird and
16 bats, through performing comprehensive pre-construction
17 surveys, performing post-construction monitoring for
18 multiple years, and developing incident response protocols
19 and a structured consultation process with U.S. Fish &
20 Wildlife Service and New Hampshire Fish & Game, to address
21 future impacts through adaptive management. It's a living
22 document that allows us to respond in consultation with
23 these agencies to things that may happen in the future
24 that we can't anticipate now.

1 We've also agreed to test curtailment of
2 turbines under certain conditions that have been shown to
3 reduce risk to bird and bat species, and the development
4 of this program has met with all of the recommended
5 guidelines by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for land-based
6 wind.

7 There are a number of community benefits
8 that the Project will bring to Antrim and to the
9 surrounding community. In Antrim, the Project will become
10 the largest taxpayer in town, bringing steady revenue to
11 the town over the Project's life, without adding
12 significant costs to the Town as other forms of
13 development might.

14 The PILOT agreement with the Town,
15 between Antrim Wind and the Town of Antrim, which is a
16 20-year PILOT agreement, is the highest per megawatt
17 payment of any wind PILOT in the State of New Hampshire.
18 In addition, there are substantial direct and indirect
19 economic benefits to the town and region brought by the
20 investment, including the employment benefits of the local
21 contractors in construction and other trades, as well as
22 the food, fuel, housing materials, and other indirect
23 benefits that accrue during construction and during the
24 operation of the Project.

1 I mentioned the permanent conservation
2 benefits of the 908 acres, plus the off-site planned
3 conservation fund. Antrim Wind has also entered into an
4 agreement with the Town of Antrim to fund \$40,000 to
5 enhance the recreational facilities around the Gregg Lake
6 Beach area, and to fund \$5,000 a year to the Antrim
7 Scholarship Fund every year for the life of the Project.
8 And, that is an unrestricted gift that the Antrim
9 Scholarship Committee can use as they see fit, and, as I
10 mentioned, will go on every year for the life of the
11 Project. That's about 25 percent or so of that
12 Committee's operating budget currently.

13 Antrim Wind has got a long history of
14 working closely with the Town over the past six years, in
15 a variety of ways, and that has led to a series of
16 agreements that have been put in place. I mentioned, in
17 March 2012, Antrim Wind and the Town of Antrim entered
18 into an agreement that addresses issues around
19 construction and operating period requirements, it
20 addresses issues such as noise, public safety,
21 construction timing, decommissioning, how to detail with
22 addressing complaints, emergency response, and other key
23 issues.

24 We've also entered into a PILOT

1 agreement that I mentioned a moment ago, which, again, is
2 the highest per megawatt payment. What that is is \$11,250
3 per megawatt, which, for this Project, is \$324,000 in year
4 one, and that will escalate by 2 percent every year for
5 the 20 years that the Project -- that the PILOT is in
6 effect.

7 The PILOT agreement also has
8 pre-construction payments that will start to be made to
9 the Town once construction has commenced. That was
10 recently updated in November of 2014 to extend the
11 commercial operation date deadline to the end of 2018.

12 Again, I mentioned the Gregg Lake letter
13 agreement and the Scholarship Fund commitment letter that
14 was executed with the Trustees of Trust Funds.

15 I want to take just a minute and talk
16 about some of the changes between the 2012 proposal that
17 was made by Antrim Wind and the 2015 proposal. We have
18 made significant changes to the Project to address
19 concerns that were raised during the 2012 docket. Turbine
20 10 has been eliminated entirely. Turbine 9 has been
21 significantly shortened. All of the turbines have been
22 changed from Acciona turbines to Siemens turbines, which
23 are smaller, quieter turbines. We have added 100 acres of
24 conservation land to the ridgeline to bring that number up

1 to 908 acres, and to include 100 percent of the ridgeline.
2 We've added \$100,000 in off-site conservation funding to
3 NEFF. We've added a five year -- or, the \$5,000 per year
4 commitment to the Antrim Scholarship Fund. We have
5 included a landscaping plan around the clearing for the
6 substation and operations building.

7 We've incorporated all the comments from
8 the Department of Environmental Services and New Hampshire
9 Fish & Game from that docket into the primary application
10 that we've submitted to the Committee. We have developed
11 a more robust decommissioning plan and decommissioning
12 funding plan. And, as I mentioned before, we've made the
13 commitment to install active fire suppression in the
14 nacelles of all the turbines.

15 We have been very proud to have support
16 for this Project for quite a long time. The consistent
17 focus that we've maintained on stakeholder engagement from
18 the very beginning, I think, together with careful siting,
19 design, and the establishment of significant community
20 benefits that have taken into account what we've heard
21 from folks in and around the community have garnered broad
22 support from within the Town of Antrim and across New
23 Hampshire.

24 We're very proud to have the support of

1 the Antrim Board of Selectmen, organized labor groups,
2 local contractors, and many in the environmental
3 community.

4 Just yesterday, in a letter to the SEC,
5 the Sierra Club, in a letter to the Committee, wrote that
6 "As Chapter Director of the New Hampshire Sierra Club, I
7 write to the Site Evaluation Committee in support of the
8 Antrim Wind Project." "The scale of this project is
9 exactly what environmentalists endorse for small, local
10 and manageable power sources that create less climate and
11 visual impact, lowers costs, creates local jobs and
12 improves public health."

13 So, I think this is a result of a lot of
14 work to make sure that we are listening to concerns, that
15 we're addressing them, and we're having a lot of dialogue
16 to make sure that we're bringing the best project forward.
17 So, we're very proud to have that support.

18 In summary, this Project is the result
19 of a very careful site selection process, focused on high
20 performance and low impacts. The studies that we've
21 performed indicate that the Project can be built without
22 undue adverse effect on the community or environment,
23 while bringing significant economic and energy benefits to
24 the area and the State of New Hampshire.

1 The initial direct impacts caused by
2 this Project will be 55.3 acres of clearing, which will
3 ultimately be reduced down to 11 and a quarter acres of
4 facilities. That will produce enough energy for 12,300
5 average homes, bring in substantial new revenue, resulting
6 in significant ongoing emissions benefits.

7 This Project has been significantly
8 revised since the 2012 docket to address concerns, in
9 particular, about aesthetic impacts. And, the Project is
10 consistent with the goals of the State of New Hampshire to
11 increase clean energy, and meet the criteria under RSA
12 162-H to receive a Certificate of Site and Facility.

13 Thank you very much. That is the end of
14 my presentation.

15 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. The
16 next item on the agenda is questions from the public. Not
17 "from the Subcommittee", that's an error on the agenda,
18 but questions from the public.

19 Does anybody else have written
20 questions? I have two sets of them. If you could bring
21 them up here, or to Iryna, in the back corner.

22 And, we'll take a short break to let
23 Mr. Patnaude move his machinery around.

24 (Short pause.)

1 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Any other
2 questions before we begin? Anybody have them? None?
3 Okay.

4 Okay, I'm going to start. This first
5 question involves power purchase agreements. It's
6 directed to the Applicant. It's really three questions,
7 but I'm sure you can answer them all.

8 Do you have a power purchase agreement
9 in place? If so, with whom? And, what are the details?

10 MR. KENWORTHY: No, we do not.

11 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. The
12 questions here all -- well, actually, --

13 DR. WARD: Only with ones with the
14 asterisks.

15 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: I
16 understand that. I wanted to sort of compare it, if
17 there's any with the other ones.

18 Okay. What went into your site
19 selection, both on Tuttle Hill, where to put the met site
20 on Tuttle Hill?

21 MR. KENWORTHY: Is the question
22 concerning --

23 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: What went
24 into your site selection for the met tower on Tuttle Hill?

1 I take it is the question.

2 MR. KENWORTHY: Sure. The location of
3 the meteorological tower was developed with input from our
4 meteorological consultants. It's a combination of factors
5 that go into where it is ultimately located. There was
6 only one met tower that was sited for this Project. We
7 put it in a location that has good exposure. In other
8 words, it's not obstructed by any significant portion of
9 the landform. It has good access to wind in 360 degree
10 directions. And, it was a site that we could access
11 without creating significant new impacts. There was an
12 existing trail to get up to that site and a very limited
13 amount of new clearing.

14 So, the initial siting and the
15 instrumentation of that tower were developed with input
16 from the meteorological consultants, and some of those
17 factors were at play. We subsequently utilized a LiDAR,
18 which is a remote sensing unit, which uses light to
19 measure wind speeds at numerous locations across the site,
20 so that we have representative samples of the winds from
21 more than just one met tower location. And, so, that unit
22 was moved between the met tower site and the location of
23 Turbine 6, and the former location of Turbine 10. And,
24 so, we have measurements from all those locations.

1 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
2 Another question about your meteorology and your met
3 tower. You state that there is adequate wind speed, but
4 do not make the met tower data available to the SEC, which
5 could help determine likely output of turbines. In the
6 interest of open hearings and full information, would you
7 make the met tower data available to the Site Evaluation
8 Committee?

9 MR. KENWORTHY: We have made the
10 expected energy yields available in our Application. We
11 have indicated what we expect our net capacity factor to
12 be with these turbines. The specific data that is
13 meteorological data is proprietary data. It is a pretty
14 closely-guarded information in our industry. So, we're
15 happy to clarify questions as they arise, as to the
16 legitimacy of the assertions that we've made about the
17 energy that we will generate, but I think that will fall
18 short of providing all of the meteorological data that
19 we've collected on the site.

20 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. What
21 meteorological issues did you consider? What answers did
22 you get? And, did you address these to the Site
23 Evaluation Committee? If so, where in the record can one
24 find those answers?

1 MR. KENWORTHY: I'm not entirely sure if
2 I understand the question, but I'll attempt an answer.
3 Generally, in a meteorological campaign, we are looking,
4 obviously, at wind speeds. We need to understand what the
5 velocity is, right? Wind speed is what drives the power
6 that ultimately extracts energy from the turbines. We
7 also look at issues such as turbulence, we look at inflow
8 angle, we look at temperature and humidity and pressure,
9 not only to understand what effect those elements will
10 have on a mechanical loads analysis for the turbines,
11 ultimately, Siemens, as the turbine manufacturer here, who
12 has to approve the siting of their turbines in this
13 location, takes all of our meteorological data and they
14 certify that it is suitable to install these turbines at
15 this location. So, they're concerned about loads on the
16 turbines that may be increased due to things such as
17 turbulence.

18 Icing is another factor that we look at.
19 We want to know about, you know, how much of an effect
20 icing may have on our annual energy estimates.

21 And, so, we really look at as much data
22 as we can, with respect to wind speed, shear, turbulence,
23 inflow angle, direction is very important. We develop a
24 windrow, so that we understand from which direction these

1 winds will most often blow. And, all of that is evaluated
2 by our meteorologist to come up with an energy estimate,
3 is also evaluated by Siemens, to certify that their
4 turbines are suitable for this installation.

5 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Is there a
6 place in the Application where one can find that
7 information?

8 MR. KENWORTHY: In terms of -- I'm not
9 sure that specific answer is in the Application. I think
10 we do describe the types of elements that are required for
11 successfully siting a wind project, including
12 meteorological considerations. But, again, the data that
13 are -- whether it's turbulence or barometric data or wind
14 speed or direction data, I don't believe have been
15 provided.

16 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Site
17 Evaluation Committee requires the use of ISO 9613-2 for
18 calculating the broadcast of noise from your turbines. Do
19 you agree -- do you agree that this model is appropriate
20 for the job?

21 MR. KENWORTHY: I don't know the answer
22 to that. I'm not familiar with the standard. I could
23 certainly check it. And, we could ask our acoustic
24 consultant, who has performed the studies for us. But I

1 don't know the answer to that question.

2 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Does your
3 shadow flicker model account for the added solar intensity
4 and much reduced background clouds due to the elevation of
5 your facility with respect to the surrounding residents?
6 If so, how?

7 MR. KENWORTHY: The shadow flicker
8 modeling is a computer model, which takes into account,
9 obviously, the location and size of the turbines. It
10 takes into account the location and distance of all
11 receptors. It assumes that each of those receptors have a
12 360 degree band of windows around the structure. It, you
13 know, we do look at multiple calculations, and
14 particularly now, in accordance with the new SEC rules,
15 both to calculate the astronomical maximum, for, in other
16 words, if the sun shown 100 percent of the time, if the
17 wind blew 100 percent of the time, if it always blew from
18 a direction such that the turbines were perpendicular to
19 every receptor, we calculate that astronomical maximum.
20 And, then, using historical weather data for this area, in
21 terms of the number of cloud days there are, we make
22 adjustments to get down to an expected number of hours of
23 shadow flicker. So, it certainly does account for --
24 pardon me -- information that is specific for this area.

1 I don't know if it's true that there's
2 more sun on the ridge than there is down below. I
3 couldn't -- I couldn't necessarily say one way or the
4 other. I think it may be the opposite. But, I think, to
5 the extent that there is data available for us to rely
6 upon in making the adjustment, that's the data that we
7 have used.

8 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Dr. Ward,
9 did you want me to go onto the next one in this paragraph
10 or --

11 DR. WARD: No, not unless it's marked.

12 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. Are
13 there any other questions?

14 DR. WARD: I have a back side of the
15 thing.

16 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Oh. I'm
17 sorry.

18 DR. WARD: Okay. Sorry.

19 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. What
20 is it about Tuttle Hill that led you to choosing that
21 location?

22 MR. KENWORTHY: Sorry, the met location
23 or that location?

24 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Tuttle

1 Hill. What was it about Tuttle Hill that led to your
2 choosing it?

3 MR. KENWORTHY: The initial selection of
4 the site was the result of a modeling using GIS that can
5 screen for, I don't remember exactly how many, but
6 certainly well over a dozen different factors. It was
7 looking for projected wind speeds. Wind speeds are pretty
8 strongly correlated with elevation in this part of the
9 world. So, you tend to find higher winds up on
10 ridgelines. It was looking for sufficient distances and
11 setbacks from nearby residences. It was looking for
12 proximity to roads, proximity to transmission resources.
13 It was looking for a lack of known and mapped significant
14 environmental resources. And, so, we pulled a lot of data
15 down from the New Hampshire GRANIT to use in our
16 constraint modeling. And, essentially, those factors lead
17 you to a site where you believe you have sufficiently
18 strong winds, you believe you have a place that you can
19 interconnect the project to the grid, you believe you have
20 roads that you can use to access the site, and that you
21 will be sufficiently set back from neighbors to ensure
22 public safety, and you don't have significant
23 environmental issues that will be caused by constructing
24 the project. All of that is modeled in a GIS system, and

1 that eventually led us to the site.

2 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Was there
3 anything special about its meteorology that went into that
4 choice?

5 MR. KENWORTHY: You can't tell much
6 about meteorology until you start to measure it. What we
7 have, before we go to a site and install a tower and start
8 to measure it, is a model. And, so, we can purchase data
9 from various sources that estimate, with some degree of
10 resolution, what we expect wind speeds to be at 70, 80,
11 90 meters in hub height. Those aren't always true. There
12 are sometimes sites that you think are going to be windy
13 that end up not being windy, or it's windy, but it's too
14 turbulent. There are sites that you think won't be windy,
15 and they end up being windier than you think.

16 So, you can't tell much about the
17 meteorology from the modeling. But, once we went there,
18 and we installed the meteorological towers, and then
19 followed up with LiDAR, we found that the site was highly
20 suitable for a wind project.

21 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: How much
22 does the reason for your proposal depend upon its
23 contributions to reducing global warming?

24 MR. KENWORTHY: I'm not sure I

1 understand the question.

2 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: I think he
3 means is the -- your project is being proposed has
4 something that's going to reduce global warming, how much
5 of that is your reason for going forward? I assume is the
6 question.

7 MR. KENWORTHY: Well, I'll answer it
8 this way. This Project, we believe, is consistent with
9 many local and state policy objectives. As I mentioned
10 earlier, the Master Plan in Antrim speaks very favorably
11 and supportively of renewable energy. It also speaks very
12 favorably and supportively of open space conservation.
13 And, this Project accomplishes both of those goals. This
14 Project also advances New Hampshire's goals for additional
15 clean energy development and installation. This Project
16 will bring economic development, it will bring jobs, it
17 will bring clean energy, it will bring stably priced
18 energy over the long term for ratepayers in the region.

19 And, so, in addition to that, clearly
20 there are benefits, in terms of avoided emissions, both
21 carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides,
22 particulates, that will be realized because of this
23 Project, and those are benefits.

24 I don't know how to weigh all of them

1 together. But, I guess, from our perspective, in the
2 business of developing energy facilities, it's great when
3 you have a project like this one that has all of them
4 together.

5 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: What
6 percentage of the legislative mandate for renewable energy
7 will your facility contribute?

8 MR. KENWORTHY: I don't know the answer
9 to that offhand.

10 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Under what
11 meteorological conditions did you measure noise in the
12 surrounding areas? Were these measurements mainly at
13 night? Or under conditions of meteorological ducting?

14 MR. KENWORTHY: The study that we -- the
15 study report that we filed with our Application describes
16 in detail the methodology that was used to measure
17 background sound levels. These were long-term --
18 primarily long-term unattended measurements. So, it was a
19 measurement period of approximately two weeks, with five
20 different measurement stations. So, many different types
21 of meteorological conditions were encountered during that
22 two-week period. And, those were correlated with the
23 meteorological information that was collected at our met
24 tower, which was installed at the same time.

1 So, I could say that. I could say that
2 there were many different types of meteorological
3 conditions that were -- that would have occurred during
4 the two-week period in which these measurements occurred,
5 which was 24 hours a day. So, nighttime/daytime.

6 I also mentioned earlier that additional
7 background sound levels are being collected. If I'm not
8 mistaken, they're going to be commenced in the next couple
9 of days. And, that information will be provided to the
10 Committee as well, to meet the new requirements in the
11 rules.

12 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. What
13 is the estimated life of the Project? What happens after
14 the 20 to 26 years? Your original Application mentioned
15 "50 years". Do the leases with the property owner have to
16 terminate in 50 years?

17 MR. KENWORTHY: Yes. So, I mentioned
18 earlier, our leases are 50-year leases. And, by the time
19 we may reach commercial operations, roughly eight of those
20 years will have elapsed. The first term of the lease
21 is -- it varies a little lease to lease, but, essentially,
22 we have the option to extend those leases out to 50 years
23 from the date they were first executed. What's, in
24 ordinary circumstances, presumably -- those are the only

1 rights that we have today. In ordinary circumstances,
2 presumably, a project owner and a landowner could agree to
3 extend those agreements further. However, in this case,
4 because of the conservation agreements that we have
5 entered into, with landowners and the Harris Center and
6 the Town of Antrim, we will not be able to extend the
7 operations of the facility beyond the current term of the
8 lease.

9 So, one of two things will happen.
10 Either we will operate for 20 to 25 years initially, and
11 then we will decommission. And, we will decommission as I
12 described. Or, we will operate for 20 to 25 years, and we
13 will repower until the end of the current lease period,
14 and then we will decommission. But it will not go out
15 beyond that, because of the restrictions in the
16 conservation easements.

17 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. This
18 next question is to whomever can answer it. This person
19 has their e-mail on the sign-in sheet, and wishes to get a
20 copy of the power -- of the PowerPoint projects.

21 I can tell you that I will send a copy
22 of the one from the Site Evaluation Committee. I'm sure
23 Mr. Kenworthy will send a copy of his PowerPoint to this
24 person.

1 But, also, you should notice that we
2 have a court reporter here, and he is taking down
3 everything that has been said. When that -- that will be
4 transformed into a written transcript, which will be
5 available on the Site Evaluation Committee's website, once
6 it is printed and published. So, you should look for that
7 as well.

8 But, if anybody else wishes a copy -- an
9 electronic copy of my PowerPoint or Mr. Kenworthy's,
10 please let us know before you leave and we'll send them
11 out. Or, you can send an e-mail to Pam Monroe. I will
12 also provide the PowerPoint, if I haven't already, to
13 Ms. Monroe. And, I don't know if they will put it up on
14 the website, and I don't know if our website is competent
15 to handle PowerPoints.

16 For the Applicant, will the met data be
17 available to Antrim citizens? It's probably a repeat
18 question, but why don't you go ahead and answer it.

19 MR. KENWORTHY: Yes. I think, as I
20 mentioned before, this data is proprietary, confidential
21 business information that we're not disclosing.

22 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. Are
23 there any other questions for either the Applicant or
24 myself or Ms. Monroe? Thank you.

1 Okay. Are you still going to be
2 required to purchase an eagle kill permit? I understand
3 that each wind turbine will kill roughly 70 birds a year
4 each, that's 630 birds a year.

5 MR. KENWORTHY: The Project does not
6 require a take permit, for any species, including eagles.
7 That answers that part of the question. I don't
8 specifically know offhand what the estimated mortality is
9 for birds from each turbine to comment on the second part
10 of the question.

11 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Any further
12 questions?

13 *[No verbal response]*

14 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. Did
15 we have anybody sign up who wants to make a public
16 statement or comment?

17 *(Documents handed to Presiding Officer*
18 *Iacopino.)*

19 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. I'm
20 going to go through the sheets just in the order they have
21 been handed to me. If anybody -- are there still sheets
22 back there? If anybody else desires to speak when we're
23 done with these, please just let us know, either by
24 signing a sheet or raising your hand.

1 Okay. So, Karen, I'm not going to get
2 this name, Weisswange?

3 MS. WEISSWANGE: Pretty good.

4 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Why don't
5 you come right up to this microphone here. And, please
6 tell us your name, and where you're from. And, for
7 everybody, we ask that you be concise. And, we have
8 several people. So, let's try to keep your comments to
9 five minutes or less. Go.

10 MS. WEISSWANGE: Oh, mine will be a lot
11 shorter. I'm Karen Weisswange, 91 Old Hancock Road,
12 Antrim. I just wanted -- the questions I had really were
13 answered by Mr. Kenworthy. So, and even the questions I
14 had here. The only thing I have to ask is, I submitted
15 the thing to do a -- to be an intervenor, and I put down
16 "2016", instead of '15, because I thought it was the next
17 year. Is that going to affect anything?

18 MS. MONROE: For the docket number, you
19 mean?

20 MS. WEISSWANGE: Yes.

21 MS. MONROE: Okay. I don't think that's
22 a problem.

23 MS. WEISSWANGE: Okay. That's all.

24 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. Next

1 on our list is a "maybe", Mr. Block?

2 MR. BLOCK: No. No comments.

3 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.

4 Benjamin Pratt.

5 MR. PRATT: Mr. Chairman, I wish to
6 speak in favor of the Antrim Wind Project. The Town of
7 Antrim, the State of New Hampshire, and the world as a
8 whole is facing a tremendous challenge from climate
9 change. It is absolutely essential that we dramatically
10 reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, and wind energy is
11 one way of doing that. Unfortunately, we are very late in
12 taking appropriate action. And, our young people, and
13 when I speak of "young people", I'm not talking about some
14 future generation, I'm talking about our own young people
15 who are alive today, they will pay a heavy price in the
16 years to come from the climate changes that are now
17 coming.

18 I understand and respect the concerns
19 that some people have about the introduction of wind
20 turbines. However, I feel that these concerns pale in
21 comparison to the great damage that we are doing with our
22 overconsumption of coal and oil.

23 For the sake of our grandchildren, we
24 have no choice but to change to clean, renewable energy.

1 Every day that we delay will mean that the cost to deal
2 with the many terrible problems resulting from climate
3 change will be greater, and the permanent irreparable
4 damages will be more severe. Thank you.

5 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
6 And, Mr. Pratt, you're from Antrim, right?

7 MR. PRATT: I'm a long-term resident of
8 Antrim.

9 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
10 Thank you. Next speaker, Tim Perry. And, again, when you
11 come to the podium, please tell us your name first and
12 where you're from.

13 MR. PERRY: Tim Perry, Antrim, New
14 Hampshire. Five minutes public speaking, not good.

15 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: You can use
16 less, if you'd like.

17 MR. PERRY: Oh, I think I will. Thank
18 you. As a hybrid-driving, tree-hugging, lifelong
19 environmentalist, who is also married to a UNH climate
20 researcher, I am obviously here to enthusiastically
21 recommend that the Committee accept this Project, with
22 whatever conditions are necessary, and get this on line.
23 I have to agree, obviously, with Mr. Pratt, he's dead-on
24 right.

1 I want to look at this from two quick
2 perspectives. There's the micro perspective, which is the
3 Town of Antrim. One of the concerns that is regularly
4 raised is the effect this will have on property value.
5 Sometime ago that was actually a concern. Recent research
6 that I've seen, and I've seen this more than in one place,
7 initially, there may be a minor property value
8 devaluation, if anybody is living really close to these
9 turbines is planning on moving in the next five years,
10 they might take a five percent hit.

11 Beyond that, it turns out that
12 properties that are in these kind of proximities actually
13 have a small increase in property value in the longer
14 term. Probably because people like me, who are out there
15 going "Yay, clean energy."

16 Antrim's tourism has been, as small a
17 industry as we have, has been brought up as possibly
18 negatively impacted. I would point to, as I will several
19 times, to Lempster. Lempster has actually experienced a
20 small tourism boon. Their one little local convenience
21 store has a interesting side business of stickers and
22 t-shirts and sweatshirts promoting their wind towers.

23 I'm an avid kayaker. I've again heard
24 about the aesthetics that are going to be negatively

1 affected by this facility. Gregg Lake, I live a mile from
2 Gregg Lake. I will come home after work, throw the kayak
3 on the roof of the car, run down to the lake on a regular
4 basin -- lake on a regular basis.

5 Pillsbury State Park, paddled the length
6 of the lake, turned around, and there's Lempster. Forgot
7 it was even there until I turned around and saw it.
8 Affected me in no negative way. Actually, it was kind of
9 positive, because, again, green energy.

10 Willard Pond, if you haven't been there,
11 one of the most beautiful pieces of property in New
12 Hampshire. You can be in 25 feet of water and count the
13 pebbles underneath you. A project like this will help
14 keep that pristine.

15 Thirty, forty years ago the Northeast
16 screamed about the pollution coming from coal plants in
17 the rest of the country. Nationally, we passed
18 legislation that solves that problem, or at least reduced
19 it. This will continue that path of creating green energy
20 that will keep that lake or pond as beautiful as it is.

21 I've had the opportunity to
22 professionally visit with a gentleman who lives closest to
23 the Lempster facility, but is not part of the lease
24 agreement up there. And, I asked him, "how is it

1 affecting your quality of life at your house?" He says,
2 "You know what, on a warm summer day, if it's windy and I
3 open the windows, I hear them." It has had no other
4 effect on this gentleman. He has no problem with this
5 facility. No sound pressure, no magnetic, no mysterious
6 vibrations coming up through the ground that had caused
7 him to be sick or dizzy, or some of the other outrageous
8 claims you're going to hear.

9 If we look at this from a macro level,
10 it's the same thing as Mr. Pratt was saying. Look at the
11 temperatures in December. Warmest December on record
12 since meteorological records have started. Eleven degrees
13 above average temperature. This is planet-wide, and it is
14 increasing every single year.

15 If I can be a little geeky, we are in
16 what's called a "positive feedback loop". Every year that
17 we have less ice and less snow in the northern and
18 southern latitudes, we have less heat reflected back into
19 space, which is going to cause the planet to warm, which
20 is going to cause less, which is going to cause the planet
21 to warm. This is not an inconvenience where our climate
22 is going to be a little bit warmer, the maple trees may
23 move farther north. This is a feedback loop that could
24 theoretically end up with an uninhabitable planet.

1 I think this Project, in the six years
2 it's been going on, has been the most carefully vetted and
3 planned project that I have ever seen anywhere. I think
4 it's an outstanding location. And, I think the company
5 that's proposing it and will be building it has crossed
6 every "t" and dotted every "i" possible. This is the
7 single best example of "Think Globally, Act Locally" I've
8 ever seen. Thank you.

9 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
10 And, Mr. Stephen Schacht indicated he might like to speak,
11 a "maybe"?

12 MR. SCHACHT: I'm all set, sir. Thank
13 you very much.

14 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
15 Michael -- Mr. Genest, did you want to speak? Okay. This
16 is this one. Okay. Seth Watts, I'm sorry.

17 MR. WATTS: Hi. My name is Seth Watts.
18 I'm from Epsom, New Hampshire. I'm in favor of the Antrim
19 Wind Power Project. I feel it will provide a clean and
20 reliable renewable energy source for the state, helping
21 our state's utility infrastructure.

22 I'm in the construction industry. This
23 type of work is real important for us. I've been
24 fortunate enough to be on a few of the wind projects in

1 New England. The projects have been tremendous for me, my
2 co-workers, and our families. It's the type of work that
3 is a little bit longer in duration seasonally, so it helps
4 us avoid some layoffs, you can generally work through the
5 winter. It's the type of work that helps us build our
6 infrastructures in our companies, both investing in people
7 and equipment.

8 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sir, I'm
9 going to ask you to just slow down a little bit.

10 MR. WATTS: All right.

11 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Because
12 what you're saying is being recorded, okay?

13 MR. WATTS: Sorry. Okay. He's doing
14 well.

15 I guess, in short, I think it would be
16 great for our industry. It would be great in the short
17 term, and it would great for the state and local area in
18 the long term. Thank you.

19 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
20 Ms. Voelcker.

21 MS. VOELCKER: My name is Elsa Voelcker.
22 I'm a 32-year resident of Antrim. I live right on Old
23 Pound Road, about a mile and a half from these proposed
24 wind turbines. And, I don't feel this Project has changed

1 dramatically from the Project proposed in 2012. And, the
2 outcome of the SEC then was that Tuttle Hill was too small
3 a hill and the turbines were too large.

4 Fifty percent of this town is going to
5 be hearing this, these turbines, all winter long, when
6 there are no trees to interrupt your view or your sound.
7 And, this is -- wind power is renewable, but it's not
8 clean. There are people dying to get the elements needed
9 for the -- the elements in the turbines in China. We
10 don't care that there's a whole area of China that is
11 affected by the mining of radioactive elements, rare earth
12 elements.

13 I think solar is the way to go. Our
14 town is going solar, I understand. Not in a way that's
15 going to help the town financially very much. But it's a
16 beginning. I think there are lots of other ways that are
17 less effective than this wind project. Which proposes to
18 put a fence up right in the middle of a conservation
19 district that has been created over the last 30, 40 years,
20 by five different towns, for wildlife conservation.

21 I think it's a travesty.

22 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
23 Barbara Berwick indicated "maybe"? I guess "maybe" is a
24 "yes".

1 MS. BERWICK: And, actually, I'm Barbara
2 Berwick. I've from Reed Carr Road, in Antrim. And, I
3 wasn't going to be, but there's been so many positives, I
4 thought I should.

5 We abut this property. When the met
6 tower was up, I saw the met tower every morning when I
7 looked out the bedroom window, and we could see it from
8 every place in our yard. So, probably, maybe this is
9 wrong for me to assume, but I think our property will be
10 the most impacted by the sound, by the flicker, than
11 anybody else. We have a hill, and then we have the hill
12 that you can see.

13 And, one thing I wanted to point out is
14 that wind power is, no matter how much it produces, my
15 son's a metallurgical engineer and he explained this to
16 me, that they still have to have the traditional power
17 plants. Because when the wind power isn't producing, the
18 power plants have to be able to pick up the slack. And,
19 they can't just suddenly produce. They have to be there.
20 And, it's a problem in some places that actually do have a
21 lot of windmills. So, it's not exactly as pristine and
22 wonderful as we all were thinking.

23 But, for me, it's like I can't imagine
24 living with lights flickering. We used to have one of

1 those little ceiling things that I couldn't stand it that
2 make the light flicker. I can't imagine being out in my
3 backyard and having the light flicker or change in the
4 noise.

5 We live on Reed Carr, if you've ever
6 been on Reed Carr, it's a very poorly maintained road.
7 It's a little dirt road. It doesn't have two lanes in a
8 lot of places. But it's a quiet, little road, and it's a
9 quite place to live. And, now, this is going to be right
10 in our backyard. And, I just selfishly don't want it. I
11 realize the town will get a lot of money. But it will
12 definitely impact our -- our life. And, I'm not sure that
13 we'll save the environment that much.

14 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
15 Bruce Berwick also indicated a "maybe"?

16 MR. BERWICK: That's a "yes".

17 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
18 Another "yes".

19 MR. BERWICK: That's my wife. I also
20 live at 72 Reed Carr Road, which is a half a mile from the
21 met tower that used to be up there, right up our hill.
22 Our land goes up about a half a mile. So, our land abuts
23 almost on the met tower that used to be there. We saw it
24 installed, and we saw it every morning, like my wife says.

1 And, I'm wondering, is the met tower
2 going to go back up on that site? Or is there going to be
3 a turbine up on that site?

4 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: You can
5 answer, Jack, if you know.

6 MR. KENWORTHY: Neither, exactly.
7 Nothing will be exactly where that tower was. But, in
8 that area where the met tower was, there will be -- there
9 are turbines and a permanent met tower in that general
10 vicinity.

11 MR. BERWICK: In that facility [sic]?

12 MR. KENWORTHY: Yes.

13 MR. BERWICK: Which I will have to look
14 at, right?

15 MR. KENWORTHY: I don't know.

16 MR. BERWICK: You don't know. Okay.

17 So, I was just concerned, because, like my wife said, we
18 came here 22 years ago, when it was a nice place to live,
19 nice quiet. I'm just wondering what's going to happen,
20 and what the future holds for us. That's why I'm
21 concerned.

22 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you,
23 Mr. Berwick. Okay. The next person we have signed up to
24 speak with a "yes" is Dr. Ward.

1 DR. WARD: In my career, I've done a lot
2 of crazy things, of which working with advertising people
3 was probably the craziest.

4 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Before you
5 get too crazy, tell us your name and where you live.

6 DR. WARD: Oh. Fred Ward. And, I live
7 in, right over the county line, in Stoddard.

8 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.

9 DR. WARD: Looking right at Tuttle Hill.
10 As I said, one of the things that was interesting working
11 with the advertising people, and I've got involved in
12 this, was that I was going to say to myself, I'm now --
13 I've got the freedom to put a great big advertising sign
14 up that's going to get everybody to look at. So, what are
15 the characteristics of that sign? One, I want it up on a
16 nice big hill. I want that hill isolated, so everybody
17 can see it. I want it as big as I can get it; and this is
18 about a mile long. I want it as high as I can get it; and
19 this is about a tenth of a mile high. And, what else
20 would I like to do? Well, how about putting some lights
21 on it. And, how about having it maybe play music or
22 otherwise makes noise.

23 What this is going to do is not just
24 look at it, it's going to say "Look at me." It's going to

1 constantly demand people looking at it. It would be a
2 classic.

3 And, maybe Jack could make much more
4 money if he would just say he wants to put a great big
5 advertising sign, a mile long, a tenth of a mile high,
6 sitting up there, where you'll see it, and you'll have to
7 look at, because you're going to hear it and see it no
8 matter what you do.

9 *[Audience interjection.]*

10 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you,
11 Dr. Ward.

12 DR. WARD: You're welcome.

13 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next is
14 John, I think it's "Robertson", 262 Concord Street,
15 Antrim?

16 MR. ROBERTSON: I'm going to pass, I
17 guess.

18 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: It's a
19 pass? Okay. Ed Canedy?

20 MR. CONROY: Conroy.

21 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Conroy, I'm
22 sorry.

23 MR. CONROY: Thank you, Chairman. My
24 name is Ed Conroy. Long-time resident of New Hampshire,

1 Barrington, and now Portsmouth.

2 Personally, I'm a proponent of renewable
3 energy sources, whether it's wind, solar, geothermal.
4 Professionally, I'm a registered engineer in the State of
5 New Hampshire. I've been working with 3-phase line
6 construction. We build power lines, collector lines, and
7 some substations. So, this job, and listening to the
8 presentations and the comments, there's a lot of weighing,
9 you know, with the townspeople, on which way to go with
10 this or to express their opinions. But it does generate
11 work. Keeps employees with the construction companies
12 busy through difficult months of the year. And, provides,
13 you know, tremendous economic, you know, income to
14 families and to the town.

15 So, I just want to put my support behind
16 this Project. Thank you.

17 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
18 John Martin indicated that he "may wish to speak", does
19 he?

20 MR. MARTIN: I would like to. Thank
21 you. I'm John Martin. I live in Antrim, on Stacey Hill
22 Road, right across the river from Tuttle Hill. So, I
23 think I'll probably have a view of at least the road going
24 up there. I am in favor of the Project. I've moved to

1 Antrim recently, a couple years ago. And, prior to that,
2 I lived in Rhode Island, and there are several windmills
3 in surrounding towns, and I've visited them. And, the
4 noise levels aren't that bad. And, when I drive by them
5 and see them in operation, I find it a pleasant thing to
6 see.

7 Property values for the houses in the
8 area of those windmills, I've done some research on that,
9 property values have actually increased. So, the people
10 who live there have, you know, an increased quality of
11 life, at least in some measure, or the property values
12 would have gone down.

13 So, that's all I have. Thank you.

14 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
15 Wes Enman.

16 MR. ENMAN: Wes Enman, 16 Pierce Lake
17 Road, long-term resident of Antrim. First thing I want to
18 do is express my support for the Project. Also want to
19 appreciate -- express the appreciation for the SEC taking
20 jurisdiction. I know it was probably a big deal for you
21 guys to make that determination.

22 First thing I'd like to say is there's
23 no such thing as free energy. There are costs associated
24 with every kind of energy, whether it's coal plants,

1 nuclear, solar, or wind. I wish that there were a way
2 that, because I agree, I think solar is great, but it
3 literally works less than 50 percent of the time. And, as
4 good as it is, it can't provide enough energy, sustainable
5 energy, to run businesses, etcetera. On personal
6 residences, I think it's awesome. But, for large scale,
7 it really, around here at least, it can't do that.

8 As far as visual impact, I was in
9 Concord yesterday, driving down the hill from Hopkinton.
10 Every time I see the steam stack from the Bow plant, it
11 bothers me. And, there's nothing I can do about that.
12 And, that, actually, the smoke stack is below the
13 treeline, but it's there, and we know that it's delivering
14 toxic chemicals into the atmosphere.

15 Let's see. As far as solar and wind,
16 this is a piece of the energy puzzle for long-term
17 generation. Fifty years from now, let's hope that there's
18 something way more efficient, whether it's hydrogen or
19 otherwise, that's -- but this is right today, this is a
20 piece to the energy puzzle.

21 What we have to realize with this is
22 this is not a Seabrook, it's not Vermont Yankee, it's not
23 Pilgrim Power. And, two of those are actually coming off
24 line. So, we do need to generate more power. This is not

1 the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline, which you guys are
2 also going to have to deal with shortly. There's no
3 eminent domain. This is private property, with willing
4 landowners that are willing to do this.

5 Beauty is in the high eye of the
6 beholder. Some people do not want to look at these. I
7 personally think they're stunning. And, I would love to
8 do -- I wish I had a view of them.

9 And, as far as the noise impact, when I
10 think about this, and you hear about the negative impact
11 of it, this is not a car alarm or, you know, your alarm
12 clock going off in the morning. This is wind blowing, it
13 happens all the time. And, when the wind blows through
14 the trees, that's what you're going to hear.

15 So, I think this is a good project. I
16 think it's well-sited. I think Antrim Wind has really
17 done a lot of backwork, and tried to get everybody on
18 board with it. I know that there are some people that are
19 going to disagree with it. But I think it's a really good
20 project for the time. Thank you.

21 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you,
22 Mr. Enman.

23 Is there anybody else who wishes to make
24 a public statement that didn't sign a sheet? That did we

1 get everybody who signed the sheet?

2 Okay. Sir, why don't you come up,
3 please tell us your name. And, I would ask you that, when
4 you're done, if you would sign one of the sheets.

5 MR. DIORIO: No, I signed a sheet. I
6 just didn't check my name.

7 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.

8 MR. DIORIO: My name is Adam Diorio.
9 I'm a resident here in New Hampshire. And, this Project
10 actually intrigued me. This is the first time I
11 actually --

12 *[Court reporter interruption.]*

13 MR. DIORIO: Oh. Okay. I didn't know
14 too much about this Project.

15 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: He needs to
16 hear you.

17 MR. DIORIO: Understood. I didn't know
18 too much about this Project. I got a wind of it that it
19 was being discussed tonight, I thought I would check it
20 out. I, too, am -- I'm in favor of this Project. And, I
21 also am an avid outdoor mountaineer, love the outdoors. I
22 see the windmills up around the Plymouth area quite often.
23 And, it doesn't bother me. I'd rather actually see
24 windmills, versus big smokestacks, when I'm outside.

1 There's something about it. It's just, I don't want to
2 see smoke or smog. I'd rather see turbines. That's just
3 my personal opinion.

4 Also, I'm not sure about everyone here,
5 but I have an electric bill. And, it comes every month.
6 And, this last month was the highest it's ever been, for
7 some reason. So, when I think of how clean energy can
8 help, in some aspect, shave costs off future electric
9 rates for myself and my family, I'm certainly in favor of
10 it.

11 I'm not worried about who -- what
12 developer or who's going to make big profits off this
13 Project. I'm not concerned about that. Because, down the
14 road, any business wants to make profit. I'm going on
15 record saying that. People are in business to make money.
16 And, that's America.

17 *[Audience interjection.]*

18 MR. DIORIO: Not necessarily.

19 *[Audience interjection.]*

20 MR. DIORIO: Okay. People have
21 opportunities in life to make choices. And, I would like
22 to reduce costs, myself.

23 So, in favor of this Project, I'd also
24 like everyone to kind of look at how can we help the

1 developer reduce the costs of this Project to help reduce
2 the rates for homeowners and customers. Thank you.

3 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.
4 Is there anybody else who wishes to make a public
5 statement?

6 *[No verbal response]*

7 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
8 Again, if you want to get information about this Project,
9 or any other Site Evaluation Committee project, and right
10 now we've got quite a few of them going, you can go to our
11 website, *www.nhsec.nh.gov*. Did I get that right?

12 MS. MONROE: Uh-huh. Yes.

13 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: If you want
14 to participate, the deadline -- if you want to participate
15 as an intervenor, the deadline for filing motions to
16 intervene is January 15th. I went over the various ways
17 you can participate. We are going to have another public
18 hearing with the Committee members. Is it in this
19 building?

20 MS. MONROE: Yes.

21 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: In this
22 building, February 22nd?

23 MS. MONROE: February 22nd, at 6:00 p.m.

24 PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: At 6:00

1 p.m. The other ways that you can participate is you can
2 contact Counsel for the Public. You can provide written
3 comment at any time during the proceedings. And, you can
4 also attend the other hearings that we will have.

5 Not seeing anybody else who wishes to
6 make a public statement or comment, having heard all the
7 questions, we will now be adjourned.

8 ***(Whereupon the Public Information***
9 ***Session was adjourned at 8:07 p.m.)***

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