## In Re:

SEC 2012-01 ANTRIM WIND ENERGY HEARING ON THE MERITS

## DAY 5-AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY <br> November 2, 2012

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 2, 2012 - 1:00 p.m. DAY 5 Concord, New Hampshire AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY

IN RE: SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:
DOCKET NO. 2012-01: Application
of Antrim Wind, LLC, for a
Certificate of Site and Facility for a 30 MW Wind Powered Renewable Energy Facility to be Located in Antrim, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.
(Hearing on the merits)

PRESENT :
SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:

Kate Bailey, Engineer
(Presiding Officer)
Amy L. Ignatius, Chrmn. Harry T. Stewart, Dir. Johanna Lyons, Designee

Craig Green, Designee Brad Simpkins, Dir.
Ed Robinson, Designee Richard Boisvert, Designee Brook Dupee, Designee

Public Utilities Comm.
Public Utilities Comm. DES - Water Division
Dept. of Resources \& Econ. Dev.
Dept. of Transportation DRED-Div. Forests \& Land
Fish \& Game Department Div. Historic Resources Dept. Health \& Human Svs.

COUNSEL FOR THE COMMITTEE: Michael Iacopino, Esq. COUNSEL FOR THE PUBLIC:

Peter C. L. Roth, Esq. Sr. Asst. Atty. General N.H. Atty.Gen. Office

APPEARANCES: Reptg. Antrim Wind, LLC: Susan S. Geiger, Esq. (Orr \& Reno) Douglas L. Patch, Esq. (Orr \& Reno) Rachel Goldwasser, Esq. (Orr \& Reno) Jack Kenworthy (Antrim Wind)

Reptg. Antrim Board of Selectmen: Galen Stearns, Town Administrator Michael Genest, Selectman Town of Antrim

Reptg. Harris Center for Cons. Edu.: Stephen Froling, Esq.

Reptg. Antrim Planning Board:
Martha Pinello, Member
Charles Levesque, Member
Reptg. Antrim Conservation Commission Peter Beblowski

Reptg. Audubon Society of N.H.: David M. Howe, Esq.
Amy Manzelli, Esq. (BCM Environment \& Land Law)

Reptg. Intervenors Allen/Edwards: Mary Allen

Reptg. Industrial Wind Action Group: Lisa Linowes

Reptg. North Branch Group of Intervenors:
Richard Block
Loranne Carey Block

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[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
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and address for the record.
A. John Guariglia. My business address is 109 South Warren Street, Suite 400, Syracuse, New York 13202.
Q. Mr. Guariglia, do you have your microphone on? Press it so that you can see the red button.
A. Now I do.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

And when you answer questions, could you please speak into the microphone.
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Guariglia, who are you employed by, and in what capacity are you employed?
A. I'm employed by Saratoga Associates. I'm a principal and landscape architect.
Q. Okay. And could you please give the Committee a very brief summary of your qualifications?
A. Sure. I have a degree in landscape architecture from SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse. I'm also a licensed landscape
architect and have been practicing for close
to 20 years now. The last 10 to 12 years have been focused on visual impact assessments, and the past five to six years more specifically on wind energy projects.
Q. And Mr. Guariglia, what is your role in the Antrim Wind Project?
A. I authored the report and oversaw the completion of the exhibits.
Q. And which report would that be?
A. The Visual Impact Assessment and the Shadow Flicker Analysis.
Q. Okay. Are you the same John Guariglia who submitted prefiled testimony on January 31st, 2012 in this docket?
A. Yes, I am.

MS. GEIGER: And for the
Committee's reference, Mr. Guariglia's testimony is under Tab 4, Volume 1, the volume that's been marked as AWE 1.

BY MS. GEIGER:
Q. Did you also submit supplemental prefiled testimony in this docket on October 11, 2012?
A. Yes, I did.

MS. GEIGER: And for the
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Committee's reference, Mr. Guariglia's supplemental prefiled testimony is contained in the binder marked AWE 9, Tab 4.

BY MS. GEIGER:
Q. Do you have any corrections or updates to either your prefiled or supplemental prefiled testimony?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Okay. Now, turning to the issue of oral rebuttal, I'd like you to turn to the last page of the supplemental testimony from Ms. Vissering that was filed October 11th this year in this docket. I believe it's been marked as Exhibit PC 4. Do you have that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Okay. Okay. Now, Ms. Vissering states in response to a question about the Applicant's agreement to use radar-activated lighting, that, quote, Even the temporary use of night lighting would result in unreasonable visual impacts. Did I read that correctly?
A. Yes, you did.
Q. Would you like to respond to that statement?
A. Yes. I think that statement's unreasonable. Antrim Wind cannot control the lights that are on top of the turbines. This is determined by the FAA. All wind projects have to have these sort of lights, including any of the projects here in New Hampshire. So it's a standard item that's required for safety.

Antrim Wind's commitment to use their radar-activation light $I$ think is a wonderful solution. Once approved, it'll essentially eliminate all night lighting, except for when an aircraft is in close vicinity. So Antrim Wind is mitigating as best as they can, and it's quite essentially the only way they can.
Q. Now, the last $Q$ and $A$, or question and answer of Ms. Vissering's supplemental prefiled testimony deals with your Expanded 10-mile Viewshed Analysis. Do you have that?
A. Yes.
Q. And there, Ms. Vissering says that she's not been able to review the sites that you've identified in that Expanded Viewshed Analysis, but that identification of the
additional resources affected by the project within this expanded area supports her conclusion that the project has an unreasonable adverse impact on aesthetics in and around Antrim; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you like to respond to these statements?
A. Yes. I think it's premature to come to a conclusion based on this passage. It just looks like it's merely saying, Hey, there's 33 receptors; there's visibility; there must be impact. Without going out and actually looking at each individual resource, understanding what the resource is about, what's going on at the resource, $I$ just think it's premature to make that statement. And quite honestly, I think that rendering such a statement without the facts is not supportive of her original conclusion.
Q. And why do you say that, "without the facts"? Did Ms. Vissering visit each of these additional receptor locations?
A. According to this testimony, no, she did not
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visit each of these locations.
Q. Okay. Now turning your attention to Mr. Block's supplemental prefiled testimony dated October 11, 2012, which I believe has been marked Exhibit NB 7. Do you have that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. On Page 1, Mr. Block states that he wants to demonstrate the high inaccuracy of the vegetated viewshed maps submitted by Saratoga Associates. And in support of this, Mr. Block has submitted a visual simulation of an area called Blueberry Fields, where he indicates that 8 to 10 turbines would be visible, but that the vegetated viewshed map indicates no turbines would be visible. Would you care to comment on this testimony?
A. Yes. First off, in terms of the location called Blueberry Fields, we took a quick look at that location. We have found out that it's privately owned, with no conservation easements, according to Granite. It is not a dedicated resource of statewide significance or of importance to the community. In fact, we also took a look at his GPS location. And
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on this map here, Blueberry Fields is right over here. And his photo location was actually right there, right next to visibility.
Q. And Mr. Guariglia, the court reporter can't -- can only take down the words that you speak. And when you say "right there," could you please state in words the area on the map that you are pointing to.
A. Yes.

MR. IACOPINO: Also, please identify the exhibit number for that map. It's in the upper right-hand corner.

THE WITNESS: Okay. The
exhibit number is 39B. The area that he took the photograph is east of Loveren Mill Road, and it looks like west of Liberty Farm Road, that wraps around near the town border. It's on the high point of this mountain ridge. And right on the high point there is some coated visibility right where he took the photograph.

BY MS. GEIGER:
Q. When you say "coated visibility," what do you \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}

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| 1 |  | mean by that? |
| 2 | A. | What it does is it shows -- quite frankly, he |
| 3 |  | found the one area along that ridge that we |
| 4 |  | did identify as having visibility to the |
| 5 |  | project. |
| 6 | Q | And when you say you did identify it, do you |
| 7 |  | mean that because there's a purple mark up |
| 8 |  | there that means that there's visibility from |
| 9 |  | that location? |
| 0 | A. | Yes, because this right here is telling me |
| 1 |  | that there is visibility from this location |
| 2 |  | of the project. |
| 3 | Q. | Okay. Do you have any other comments about |
| 4 |  | Mr. Block's testimony? |
| 15 | A. | Well, we had reviewed the simulation and the |
| 16 |  | cross-sections and the documents that he |
| 17 |  | provided, and just kind of wanted to go |
| 18 |  | through some of the items that we had |
| 19 |  | noticed. Obviously, we didn't have any of |
| 20 |  | the files to test the accuracy or anything |
| 21 |  | like that. But there were some basic |
| 22 |  | comments that we had identified, and I'm just |
| 23 |  | going to go through them real quick. |
| 24 |  | The cross-sections that he developed, |

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there was no record of how he determined the elevations to do those cross-sections.

That's a pretty basic thing when doing a line-of-sight profile, saying I got them from USGS or some other source, that way we can verify the accuracy of the data.

The cross-sections didn't include any vegetation. He didn't map any vegetated areas. So what that does is it maximizes visibility. And it's a little -- it's not a realistic scenario, because this area is quite vegetated. And because of that, he also, on a number of locations, showed that from the very base of the turbine to the tip would be visible. And because he didn't include that vegetation, we know that that's not going to be a hundred percent accurate. Let's see. The profile, again, in the simulations don't show any tree clearing. Based on the project, I know that has been raised before. The simulations, when we -the turbines, when we looked at the simulations, we did some quick review of it. And it appears as though many of the turbines
are approximately 50 to 70 feet tall, which would exaggerate the visibility. And the turbines do not appear to be based on 3D models. They appear to be all the same. And it seems more like -- kind of like a cut-and-paste sort of scenario versus what we do when we create an actual 3D model of each turbine and include things like light characteristics; that way we can get the proper shade and shadow on the turbines.

And then the last item is Mr. Block in the past has said or made reference that basing a simulation on a 50-millimeter photograph may not be appropriate; however, that's exactly what he did for his simulations. So, you know, he kind of contradicted himself in terms of what might be appropriate. And this all kind of goes back to his statement of saying he believes this is an accurate representation. There's just too many flaws or questions that could support that statement.
Q. Thank you.

MS. GEIGER: The witness is
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MR. REIMERS: I would estimate one and a half to two hours.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Mr. Block?
MR. BLOCK: I actually think I'll only go maybe 20 minutes to a half an hour.

MS. BAILEY: Mr. Roth?
MR. ROTH: It will depend to a large extent on what those who go before me do. I estimated, I think, half an hour to 40 minutes before. That may be probably on the high side. So 15, 20 minutes.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. So it
looks like three hours, plus Committee questions, which, I mean, it could be -- so that doesn't help. Yeah, maybe we'll be done around 5:00 or so.

MR. REIMERS: For what it's worth, I'll try not to go the full two hours.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Good. Thank you.

All right. Mr. Reimers, why don't we start with you, see how it goes.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Guariglia.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. My name is Jason Reimers. I represent the New Hampshire Audubon. I'm going to be focusing mainly on your visual assessment -the VIA, Visual Impact Analysis, your prefiled testimony and your supplemental prefiled testimony. And I'll be asking you questions mainly based on those documents.

To begin with, your VIA, as I'll refer to it, Visual Impact Analysis, which is Attachment 9A to the Application, it doesn't assess the visual impact after the turbines are removed, does it?
A. No.
Q. Assume that easements allow for three ridgeline houses after the turbines are removed. Your report doesn't address the visual impact of those homes on the ridgeline, does it?
A. No.
Q. Your VIA -- actually, in your supplemental
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prefiled testimony, you were asked about -on Page 14, you were asked -- sorry. Let me just get my bearings on this.

You were asked about Ms. Vissering's VIA being subjective. The question was: Why do you believe the Vissering VIA conclusion that certain vantage points are highly sensitive and subjective and does not consider all relevant factors?

Your response, you refer to Willard Pond and Bald Mountain. With regard to Willard Pond, you stated that project views from Willard Pond would be significant because of the existing condition, which is -- I'm sorry. Let me back up.

You are characterizing the Vissering VIA, and you state that the Vissering VIA concludes that project views from Willard Pond would be significant because of the existing condition, which is entirely natural, with no development currently visible from the pond, and because this is a wildlife sanctuary and Audubon preserve, there's an expectation that one will
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experience a natural setting.
Now, there being no visible development from Willard Pond, isn't that an objective statement?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Yes.
Q. And the property being a wildlife sanctuary and Audubon preserve, those are objective facts as well, aren't they?
A. Yes.
Q. And people expect a natural setting. Would that be an objective statement as well?
A. I believe that's probably more of a subjective statement.
Q. If the property is currently a natural setting, you're saying that it's a -nevertheless a subjective expectation that they will encounter a natural setting?
A. Well, you had said that they would be expecting. Not having been there before, that's making an assumption that it's a natural preserve, that they would expect that.
Q. Okay. Would it be an unreasonable
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expectation for people to expect a natural setting if they visited there?
A. I think they would expect that the preserve itself would be natural. Private properties beyond the natural preserve, that's questionable.
Q. Okay. If people had visited there before and encountered a natural setting and looked out beyond the preserve, would it be reasonable for them to, when they visited again, encounter a natural setting?
A. Based on past history, yes.
Q. You also mentioned Bald Mountain in your response to the question about whether Ms. Vissering's VIA is highly sensitive -subjective. With regard to Bald Mountain, you characterized Ms. Vissering's VIA as "views from Bald Mountain would be significant because of Bald Mountain's location within the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary, and therefore would have the expectation of a natural setting." If people now look toward the project, the proposed project area, and see a natural
setting without development, wouldn't you objectively expect those people to have an expectation of a natural setting?
A. Well, I'd expect the folks would think there would be a natural setting on Bald Mountain. Again, kind of repeating the same questions as before.
Q. It is.
A. So my statements would probably be the same.
Q. Okay. Do you know that one of the primary reasons people visit the Willard -- Willard Pond Sanctuary is to escape the developed world?
A. That could be part of it, yes.
Q. I mean, you wouldn't expect people to go to Willard Pond looking for development, would you?
A. Well, again, going to Willard Pond and the wildlife sanctuary, there wouldn't be any development there. So, again, controlling off-site private land, that's a different situation.
Q. Would a view of wind turbines from the pond be part of an uninterrupted natural view?
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A. I believe that there would be many locations within the wildlife sanctuary that would not be affected.
Q. But would a view of the wind turbines be part of an uninterrupted natural view?
A. Off site?
Q. The wind turbines off site.
A. Yeah.
Q. What if you're looking --
A. So, yeah. Again, if you're at Willard Pond, the Willard Pond and the sanctuary would not be impacted, directly impacted. Again, it's that view off site, and is there a realistic expectation that that would stay in its current form forever.
Q. Are you saying that Willard Pond is not impacted because the turbines are not actually placed on that property?
A. The property itself would not be impacted.
Q. But the view from the property --
A. Would be.
Q. -- would be impacted.
A. Would have visibility.
Q. Say that again.
A. Would have visibility.
Q. Of the wind turbine.
A. The wind turbines, yeah.
Q. But you're testifying that that is not an impact on the visibility?
A. We did not -- impact and visibility are two different things. Visibility does not necessarily mean impact. We did not analyze the level of impact from Willard Pond or the sanctuary.
Q. Okay. In your first supplemental prefiled testimony, you contrasted a privately -these are your terms -- "a privately owned wildlife sanctuary versus a publicly designated recreation area."
A. I'm sorry. Where is that?
Q. I'm sorry. Page 14 of your supplemental.
A. Sure .
Q. Down on the bottom, I'm looking around Line 21.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Yes. The VIA referencing Ms. Vissering's study.
Q. You're aware, aren't you, that Willard Pond \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
is open to the public?
A. Yes.
Q. And you stated, just on the next page, the -let's see. I'm sorry. Strike that.

Now, why didn't you analyze the visual impact to the Willard Pond area?
A. Well, you could say that we analyzed the visibility. Our report was geared towards providing the information, so that way the siting committee can make a determination of impact.
Q. In your VIA, on Pages 8 and 9, you discuss you have two maps. One is Figure 1, which is on Page 8, is a topographic viewshed map, and Page 9 has Figure 2, a vegetated viewshed map.

MR. IACOPINO: I'm sorry.
Which exhibit are you in, sir?
MR. REIMERS: Oh, it's
Attachment 9A to the Application, which is Mr. Guariglia's -- or Saratoga Associates' Visual Impact Analysis.

MR. IACOPINO: It's AWE 3.
MR. REIMERS: I'm sorry.
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Which is it?
MR. IACOPINO: Just for the
Committee that's trying to find the exhibit, it's AWE 3. In the electronic version of the exhibit, it's Document No. 9, Appendix 9A.

BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. You just mentioned that you analyzed the impact in order to provide that information to the Committee?
A. The visibility.
Q. The visibility. Are you talking -- the visibility of who?
A. The visibility of the project.
Q. Okay. Going back to your maps in your VIA, you state that -- your map shows that 9 to 10 turbines would be seen from Willard Pond?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you consider if the vegetation was removed between the sanctuary and the turbines?
A. I'm sorry. What's that?
Q. Did you consider what the visibility would be if there was no vegetation between -- that 9 to 10 from Willard Pond, that's with
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vegetation.
A. Yes. That's correct.
Q. Did you consider what it would be -- how many would be visible from the sanctuary if the vegetation was removed between the sanctuary and the turbines?
A. Well, that would be Figure 1.
Q. Okay.
A. The topo-only viewshed map.
Q. And that shows that in that event, 9 to 10 turbines would be visible from almost all of the sanctuary?
A. Sure.
Q. Do you know whether timber harvesting is prohibited or permitted on the land in between the sanctuary and the turbines?
A. I do not know for sure, no.
Q. Do you know that timber harvesting is permitted on sanctuary land?
A. No.
Q. And your study didn't address those items, did it?
A. No. But my understanding, in terms of timber harvesting, is usually it's done in swaths.
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So in order to really have some sort of change in visibility, you'd have to clear probably the tops of the mountains, which isn't always done. It's usually the sides of the mountains, at least from my experience.
Q. Your experience in New Hampshire?
A. My experience in many states, not in New Hampshire.
Q. Looking at your prefiled -- in your prefiled testimony, you stated that the level of visual impact will depend on each individual -- I'm sorry. It's on Page 17 of the prefiled testimony.

You stated the level of visual impact will depend on each individual view, but over time the wind turbines will be more accepted as they become an integral part of the landscape.

So in your view, people sitting on a rock on Willard Pond or hiking to the top of Bald Mountain, they would grow to accept the wind turbines over time?
A. We have seen that happen, yes.
Q. If something is already built, what option
does someone have other than to accept its existence?
A. Well, they can choose not to like it.
Q. Assuming a person is at Willard Pond at night, are there currently any lights visible?
A. No.
Q. And the radar-activated light, that will only be -- that would be the only visible light from Willard Pond; is that right?
A. The lights, yes.
Q. And these come on when a plane is nearby?
A. If they're radar-activated, yes.
Q. How nearby?
A. That, I do not know.
Q. Okay. Does your report -- did you look at the flight paths going into Manchester?
A. No, that's not part of our analysis.
Q. So you don't know how often the lights would be activated?
A. No, but it would be a short time in comparison to having them all night like all the other projects.
Q. Provided that planes aren't constantly flying \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
by .
A. Even then, you know, airports close at what time? Manchester Airport doesn't work 24/7. So...
Q. Perhaps midnight?

Are you aware of any -- currently, are you aware of any lights -- flashing red lights visible from Gregg Lake?
A. Gregg Lake, no.
Q. So if this project -- if these lights are used, these would be the only visible flashing red lights from Gregg Lake?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you aware of any other lights visible from Gregg Lake besides flashing red lights?
A. Any lights?
Q. Yeah.
A. Around Gregg Lake? All the houses, cars.
Q. In your supplemental testimony on Page 8, you were asked about potential visual impact to Willard Pond.
A. Page 8 of my supplemental?
Q. I'm sorry. Page -- yes. Is that wrong? The question was: If there is a potential visual
impact to a receptor such as Willard Pond, why have you concluded that the project would not have an unreasonable adverse impact? Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. Part of your statement was, "The project will have some impacts on a limited number of resources. However, given the relatively small affected viewshed... [sic], the collective impact on the study area will be low. Taking into account the entire study area, the project will not result in an unreasonable adverse impact to the aesthetics of the Antrim region." That was your answer?
A. Yes.
Q. Part of your answer.
A. $\mathrm{Hmm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. You were not saying -- you did not say that the effect on Willard Pond, in particular, was low, did you?
A. The visual impact?
Q. Correct.
A. Again, we didn't study the visual impact. The statement is saying that we understand
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that some folks would feel that there's visual impact. However, we looked at a much wider area than one or two resources. We looked at the entire study area. We recognized, based on the vegetated viewshed map, that 95 percent would have screening. We understand that Willard Pond and the surrounding area is not a statewide or designated resource. We understand that the views from Willard Pond and Bald Mountain is not preserved in any planning documents.
Q. Okay. Getting --
A. So there was a lot of different things that went into that statement.
Q. Okay. But you were asked about Willard Pond. In your answer, you weren't saying, as I read this, that there was a small impact to Willard Pond in particular.

MS. GEIGER: I'm going to object to that question. I think the question and the answer in the prefiled testimony speak for themselves.

MR. REIMERS: I would differ
on that. He was asked about Willard Pond
and -- or individual receptors. But his answer didn't really answer that and speaks about collective impacts. And I would like his opinion on the visual impact on, specifically, Willard Pond.

MR. ROTH: If I may? It seems to me Attorney Geiger is complaining about the very nature of cross-examination, and I don't think that's a legitimate objection.

MS. BAILEY: Could you,
Mr. Reimers, try to rephrase the question? I mean, the question and the testimony is if there is a potential visual impact to a receptor such as Willard Pond.

MR. REIMERS: Right. I'll try.

BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. In your answer that we're talking about, did you specifically say whether there was a small -- did you quantify the impact on Willard Pond?
A. No, we did no impact ratings.
Q. Instead you spoke about there not being a collective impact, didn't you?
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(Witness reviews document.)
A. I believe what this was making reference to is referring to Ms. Vissering's. I agree it's not clear. But I know Ms. Vissering came out talking about impacts on locations, on particular resources. And what this is saying is, yes, some people may feel that there are potential impacts. And Ms. Vissering pointed out a few locations and talking about it collectively. So I think it was more referring back to Ms. Vissering's report.
Q. So you didn't analyze the visual impact on specific -- specifically for Willard Pond? MS. GEIGER: I'm going to object to this question. I think it's been asked a couple of times, and I believe it's been answered.

MS. BAILEY: I think it has, too.

BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. Okay. Why didn't you study the visual impact?
A. That was already answered. I said in the
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beginning the basis of our report.
Q. I remember you saying that you studied the visibility. But why not study the visual impact? Or if you could point me to your prior answer.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. It's actually on Page 1 of the Visual Resource Assessment -- under Methodology for the Visual Impact Assessment. That states, in part, "This process provides a practical guide so decision-makers can understand the potential visual impact and render a supportable determination of visual significance." The aim of our report was to provide the information, so that way the siting committee can make that determination.
Q. And you gave no opinion on impact?
A. We did not rate the impact, no.
Q. Looking at Page 11 of your supplemental -- I believe I'm going to Page 11 -- you mentioned that it needs to be considered how the resource is used by an individual. And this is -- you are differing with Ms. Vissering's study.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
A. Yes.
Q. And I believe that you were faulting her study because she didn't consider how the resource is used by an individual. You state that people, quote, may be focused on their activity and, therefore, may not be affected by views of the turbines. And you cited snowmobiling, running, hiking, cross-country skiing.

Have you ever been to the top of a mountain?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And when you got there, did you look around?
A. Sure.
Q. And isn't that what most people do when they get to the top of a mountain, such as Bald Mountain?
A. Some people do that. Some people celebrate that they actually made it up, have picnics.
Q. Have a picnic, have a snack, look around; right?
A. Sure.
Q. Isn't the view an integral part of hiking?
A. I think it's part of it.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. An integral part. That was my question.
A. No, not necessarily.
Q. Okay.
A. Because, you know, there are some mountain tops that don't have views.
Q. That's true.

Is the view an important part of cross-country skiing?
A. Well, having cross-country skied before, wind turbines would not affect me personally, as, you know, sometimes people cross-country past other buildings or, you know, other transmission lines, a lot of different sort of industrial uses as well.
Q. But if you were in a wildlife sanctuary, wouldn't the view be an important part of that activity?
A. Not knowing where they actually cross-country ski at Willard Pond Sanctuary, if that's the question, $I$ can't answer that.
Q. If they're cross-countrying across Willard Pond in the winter as it's frozen over, would that be an important part of that experience?
A. Well, $I$ think like any sort of running or
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
biking, you do run into different things. I think it's part of it. I don't think seeing turbines would make somebody not cross-country on a frozen pond.
Q. Okay. That wasn't my question. But thank you.

Where in your report do you take these activities and the view during these activities into consideration?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Table 2 of Page 15 of the visual study, we do include factors affecting visibility, and that includes, like, landscape unit, viewer group, view duration, and then scattered throughout the report there are descriptions of these different factors.
Q. Okay. And in the View Duration column, you either have "moving" or "stationary." That's talking about what the person visiting there, whether they are moving or stationary?
A. Yes.
Q. So Willard Pond visitors are stationary?
A. Yes, that's how it is in here. But I'll also say that they are moving as well with the
hiking and the boating and stuff like that.
Q. And except for the boating, the hiking, that would be true for Bald Mountain as well?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. And what about for Bald Mountain? You list them as stationary; is that right?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Probably because of the summit that -- you know, getting up to the summit, you'd probably be stationary.
Q. You'd be stationary getting up to the summit?
A. No, at the summit. You know, obviously going up Bald Mountain, you're in trees. Views to the outside, unless there's discrete views or filtered views through the trees, hikers may not see. The orientation towards the turbine may be incorrect as well.
Q. Does your report provide any more of a detailed analysis other than stationary or moving?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. In terms of each location or --
Q. In terms of people's use of these locations.
A. No.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Have you -- well, I know you have. You've reviewed Ms. Vissering's --
A. Yes.
Q. -- VIA?
A. Yes.
Q. And does she give a more detailed description --
A. Yes.
Q. -- of places such as Willard Pond?
A. Well, let's see. She gives a description. However, the -- yes, she does.
Q. And I'm sure that will be talked about more in Ms. Vissering's examination.

But you would agree that she gives a much more detailed description of the use of Willard Pond than you do in your VIA?
A. Yes. However, there is a difference. She is trying to substantiate a rating. I did not. And my point, in terms of the prefiled, is if you're going to do a rating, there should be more to it than just a few factors, understanding, as I have outlined in the supplemental testimony, factors like that should be considered as well.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Okay. But in both of your reports, you're assessing the visual -- visible impact on these sites -- or of this project.
A. We're assessing visibility. Ms. Vissering is more assessing impact.
Q. I'm now on page -- back to your supplemental testimony on Page 11 to 12. Another thing -we just talked about your critique of Ms. Vissering's report about how is the resource used by an individual. You also stated that she should have considered when is the resource used; is that right?
A. Yup.
Q. And at Line 22 on Page 11 you state, for instance, if a resource, e.g., Willard Pond, is limited to daytime activities and access is not available during winter months, it would receive fewer visitors during the course of a year.

Is Willard Pond -- is the Willard Pond area limited to daytime activities?
A. Generally, from the research that I've seen, that is most -- most of that's highlighted.

I do understand just now there may be some
cross-country skiing on the pond that was not in any of the information $I$ had. But then $I$ would also say, how many people are actually cross-country skiing on the pond versus the summer use? So you have the number of visitors. You also have the issue of, are those folks actually going to be cross-country skiing at night?
Q. Do you know that Willard Pond and Gregg Lake are not -- do you know whether they are used in winter for recreational activities?
A. I'm sorry. Repeat that again.
Q. Do you know -- do you know that Willard Pond and Gregg Lake are not used in winter -- it's an awkwardly worded question. Strike that.

You do know, don't you, that Willard Pond and Gregg Lake are used in the winter for recreational activities, don't you?
A. Well, Willard Pond, I just based on what you had said. Again, all the literature that I had read didn't refer to any sort of wintertime activities.

Gregg Lake, I understand there may be some ice fishing.
Q. Okay. Well, in your supplemental testimony, you indicated that Willard Pond is -- access is not available to Willard Pond during winter months.
A. What line is that, please?
Q. It's bottom of Page 11, going on to Page 12, where you state, for instance, if a resource, such as Willard Pond is limited to daytime activities and access is not available during winter months -- what did you base its unavailability on?
A. I think you stumbled upon a typo. We took a look at Willard Pond and Bald Mountain. We've come to the conclusion that there was no -- and now significant winter sort of activities. So therefore, the amount of people visiting the park or the pond or the sanctuary would be lesser than it would be during the summertime, which would then affect the number of viewers that could see the project.
Q. So you were not -- you didn't mean to indicate that Willard Pond was closed in the winter?
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
A. Right.
Q. Do you know whether people hike up Bald Mountain in the winter?
A. I imagine that there may be some cadets that like to hike up there. But it's not the norm, from everything that I've seen or talked to folks about. There's a severe safety issue.
Q. Do you know if that -- whether people hike up Goodhue Hill in winters?
A. I would say the same thing.
Q. Do you know whether ice fishing occurs at Willard Pond?
A. No, I do not. Again, if it does, numbers would be limited. They have huts. They wouldn't be seeing the project, anyway.
Q. Going back to your prefiled testimony at Pages 11 and 12, you mentioned -- you seem to contrast Willard Pond with a campground. I'm looking at Line 6 on Page 12 where you state, "None of the resources identified by Ms. Vissering as having significant impacts are public campgrounds or other resource types that would have views of the project \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
during the course of an entire year or time of day."

Are you referring to Greenfield State Park as the campground?
A. No, not necessarily.
Q. Are there other public campgrounds that you looked at?
A. No. We didn't look at many campgrounds. It's just a general statement in comparison.
Q. Did you visit Greenfield State Park as part of this -- as part of your study?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And you -- Lines 6, 7 and 8 on that page indicate that -- you're saying the public campgrounds would have views and, I guess, therefore, be used by the public during the course of an entire year?
A. Again, we didn't make that reference to a particular park in New Hampshire. It was a comparison. I do know some public campgrounds, even in parks, do have camping available year-round. This line was not necessarily meant towards a particular park.

It was just --
Q. A generic?
A. -- a comparison.
Q. Sorry to interrupt.
A. Yeah.
Q. A generic comparison that in maybe some parts of the country it would be applicable. In New Hampshire, it wouldn't.
A. Not necessarily.
Q. Looking at -- still at Page 12 of your supplemental testimony, you state that the number of annual visitors to -- I'll just read it.

Line 16, "The number of annual visitors to the resources that Ms. Vissering believes will have a significant impact from the project appears to be low." Do you have a number?
A. No. I had researched that. Couldn't find a number. It's based on observations. And it's also -- continuing on, $I$ even said here, "While specific visitation numbers from Willard Pond and Bald Mountain are not available, the number of visitations to each
site is likely to be limited and may be far less than the number of visitations to sites such as state parks and other resources designated as having state or national significance.
Q. Okay. So you're not sure how many people use it in the winter?
A. No.
Q. Now, Greenfield State Park that I just mentioned, that's a recreational state park that you visited; is that right?
A. One of my guys did, yes.
Q. And Greenfield State Park has a campground?
A. To my understanding, yes.
Q. To your understanding, does it have swimming?
A. I'm assuming, since there's a pond there.
Q. Does it have paved roads?
A. That, I do not know.
Q. Do you have any idea?
A. No. Like I said, I was not there. I had one of my guys go.
Q. Is any of that information from your guy included in your report?
(Witness reviews document.)
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Actually, I'm sorry, you don't need to scour your report for references to Greenfield State Park, unless there's a specific part that you are going to.
A. Well, there is a section that describes Greenfield State Park based on the simulation that was completed. It doesn't give the level that you're talking about, in terms of paved roads or non-paved roads. In my experience, paved roads and non-paved roads are in numerous state parks. So --
Q. So, assuming that Greenfield State Park has paved roads, out-buildings, camping, an established campground, would you expect that some people would prefer to visit an undeveloped place such as Willard Pond or the Willard Pond Sanctuary?
A. I'm sorry. Repeat that.
Q. Assuming that Greenfield State Park --
A. Yeah.
Q. -- has paved roads, established campground, out-buildings, perhaps a beach area, would you expect that some people would choose to go to an undeveloped place such as Willard

Pond?
A. I can't make that opinion on many people. I know for myself it wouldn't matter.
Q. Some people might prefer to go to Willard Pond. Would you agree with that?
A. And some people may prefer to go to Greenfield State Park.
Q. Agreed. Are you aware that the Willard Pond Sanctuary is Audubon's largest preserve?
A. Yes.
Q. That Willard Pond and Bald Mountain are featured in many books and guides on hiking and boating in New Hampshire?
A. I have seen a few. I wouldn't characterize what I have seen as "many," though.
Q. But you've seen it referenced?
A. I've seen some, yes.
Q. How many books have you looked at?
A. Online books, just a handful, two or three.
Q. In two or three you've seen it?
A. I've seen them referenced, yeah.
Q. Have you read the testimony of Francie Von Mertens?
A. I don't think $I$ have.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
(Witness reviews document.)
A. No, I have not.
Q. So you have not read Francie Von Mertens?

MS. GEIGER: I'm going to object to that. He just answered the question.

MS. BAILEY: Did you not hear the answer?

MR. REIMERS: I did not.
MS. BAILEY: You can tell him what you said.
A. No, I have not.

BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. Thank you.

Would you agree that the Willard Pond Sanctuary offers a number of trails as well as both boating and hiking?
A. It offers a variety of hiking trails, non-motorized boating, yes.
Q. Would you agree that a pond that provides these recreational opportunities and is surrounded by entirely undeveloped land is a unique experience? Visiting this is a unique experience?
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
A. In some settings, yes. However, in the state of New Hampshire and the northeast, I've seen many .
Q. Many what?
A. Similar locations.
Q. Going back to your supplemental testimony -I'm sorry. Hold on.

Actually, staying on Page 14, where you were -- I spoke to you about this question earlier on, where you were asked whether Ms. Vissering's VIA conclusion, that certain vantage points are highly sensitive, is subjective and does not consider all relevant factors. You critiqued Ms. Vissering's VIA on Willard Pond -- her description on Willard Pond and Bald Mountain, and then you stated on Line 16, "In drawing these conclusions, the Vissering VIA makes a personal judgment based on perceived quality of the view."

If there is a natural setting -- if there is a natural setting, isn't concluding that $a$ visitor has an expectation of a natural setting -- is that a personal judgment?
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]

MS. GEIGER: I'm going to object to the question. He didn't read the whole sentence, and I think it's unfair to ask this witness to give a response to a question that doesn't contain a whole sentence of the phrase or the excerpt that he's referring to.

MS. BAILEY: All right.
MR. REIMERS: I will move on.
MS. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.
BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. Going to Page 15 of your supplemental testimony, on Line 3 you start a sentence, "Resources of statewide significance are of greater aesthetic significance by virtue of their preservation by a governmental agency for benefit of the State's citizens."

So, categorically, if a resource is preserved by a government agency, it has a greater aesthetic significance?
A. Yes.
Q. It is impossible for a resource owned by a conservation organization, non-governmental agency, to have a statewide significance
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
aesthetically?
A. "Statewide significance," there's a different definition for that. Statewide significant is protected by law or a legislative body for the importance of the state's residents. So, yes, it does -- in terms of a hierarchy, is more than a not-for-profit organization owning a parcel of land or sanctuary.
Q. Are you aware that Willard Pond is a Great Lake owned by the State?
A. For fishing, yes.
Q. That the pond is owned by the State?
A. Yes, for fishing. Yes.
Q. Are you aware that the State, meaning Fish and Game, maintains public water access at Willard Pond?
A. So that way they can get their trout and other fish in there, yes.
Q. Are you aware that the State invests federal money to conserve land in the Willard Pond area?
A. They also submit federal money to keep up the roadways, too.
Q. Are you aware that the Department of
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}

Environmental Services in New Hampshire ranked Willard Pond as one of the clearest lakes in New Hampshire in 2011?
A. It's not owned by that state agency, though.
Q. I didn't ask about ownership. I asked whether you knew that they had ranked it.
A. Ranking it, no, I did not.
Q. I just wanted to clarify. When I asked you whether you're aware that Fish and Game maintains public water access at Willard Pond, you do understand that it's public access, not just for Fish and Game?
A. Yeah.

My apologies if I cough into the microphone. Just let me know if I blow out your eardrums.
Q. Looking at your report, your VIA, which is Attachment 9A to the Application, on Page 19 you discuss compatibility with regional landscape patterns. And I just want to draw your attention to the bottom one on that page, which is Texture.
A. $\mathrm{Hmm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And you state, "Tubular-style monopole towers
have been specifically selected, instead of skeletal or lattice frame towers, to minimize textural contrast and provide a more simple, visually appealing form. So the tubular style selection was an aesthetic decision? (Witness reviews document.)
A. The tubular style had become the preferred because of its simplistic form instead of a lattice tower.
Q. Did the Applicant consider lattice towers, as far as you know?
A. Not that $I$ know.
Q. In your supplemental testimony, I believe it's Pages 5 and 6, you state that you had gone back and looked at the effects on Pitcher Mountain.
A. What page was that again? I'm sorry.
Q. I believe it's Page 5 and 6 --
A. Sure.
Q. -- of your supplemental.
(Witness reviews document.)
Q. Are you there?
A. Almost. Okay.
Q. Actually on Page 6, Line 2, you state, "In
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
addition, an existing wind farm is clearly visible to the north from the Pitcher Mountain summit." Do you know what wind farm that is?
A. I think it's Lempster.
Q. Okay. Do you know the distance from Pitcher Mountain to the wind farm in Lempster?
A. No, I do not. It is clearly visible, though, so it can't be all too far.
Q. Would you believe that it's about 10 miles?
A. Could be.
Q. But it's clearly visible.
A. Okay.
Q. Well, I'm asking you that. It is clearly visible?
A. Okay.
Q. Your VIA used only a 5-mile viewshed.
A. Yes.
Q. But a wind farm 10 miles away is still clearly visible from a mountaintop?
A. Could be.
Q. You also say on Page 6 of your supplemental, that since there are -- since they are not seen in the same view, meaning the Lempster
wind project and the Antrim Wind project, that there would be no cumulative impacts.
A. Yes, that's what's in there.
Q. Okay. Is this your definition of "cumulative impacts," if you can't see them both in the same view?
A. Typically, cumulative impacts, you wouldn't have to turn 180 degrees in order to see the other project. Usually they're much closer or within one angle or view. So if there was two projects to the north, that may end up being more of a cumulative issue than if you have to turn 180 around.
Q. Your panoramic vision is generally about 180 degrees. Would you agree with that?
A. More or less, 120 to 150-ish.
Q. More or less. So if you're standing on the top of Pitcher Mountain, and both wind farms -- you know, the Antrim Wind Farm exists -- it sounds to me like you can't turn in any direction and not have a wind farm in your panoramic vision. Is that correct?
A. Well, let's put it this way: If you're looking to the east and you've got a wind
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\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. And clearly visible?
A. Well, there's two factors. To get into it a little bit more here, clearly visible -- if you're looking at a white turbine against a white sky, it's not going to be as visible. It all depends on the contrast between the turbine and the background.

Up at Pitcher Hill there was a contrast where they were clearly visible. So it really depends on time of day, atmospheric conditions, et cetera.
Q. On Page 8, getting back to Willard Pond, the question was whether -- well, I'll read it in its entirety.
"If there is a potential visual impact to a receptor such as Willard Pond, why have you concluded that the project would not have an unreasonable adverse impact?"

I think your response was that, overall, there is a limited visibility within the entire study area. Is that your conclusion?
A. That was one of the items that I had mentioned.
Q. Okay. And so, because there was, in general,
a limited visibility within the study area, you concluded that there was not an unreasonable adverse impact; is that right?
A. To the project area.
Q. Right. Couldn't one make the same argument for most of New England, with New England being as wooded as it is?
A. I haven't analyzed such a thing, so $I$ can't make a comment on that.
Q. If you are assessing visual impacts, isn't the location where people gather to recreate places that become important to examine in more detail?
A. Yes. The visual study did focus on places where people would gather.
Q. And can you show me in your report where you looked in detail at Willard Pond and the specific attributes of the pond?
A. Again, that table that had been mentioned did do it. We did not analyze any specific impacts. That's the difference between looking at the project as a whole and also trying to determine impact to a resource.
Q. Okay. In your supplemental testimony on
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]

Page 11, you state that determining what constitutes an unreasonable adverse impact is more than a simple numbers game. Isn't your conclusion based mostly on the fact that the project would not be visible for 95 percent of the surrounding area?
A. No, that was only one of the criteria $I$ had mentioned.
Q. On Page 9 of your supplemental testimony, you stated that Ms. Vissering emphasized a limited number of places where the project would be visible and ignore -- I'm sorry. Strike that.

The question was put to you: Please explain the basis for your disagreement with Ms. Vissering's findings. I'm on Page 9 at Line 20 -- well, that was 18 . You said, "There are several reasons for my opinion. These include the Vissering VIA places emphasis on a limited number of places where the project would be visible and ignores the vast majority of the study area where the project will not be visible." The more forest in an area, wouldn't
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
that make open areas with a view to be more highly valued?
A. Not necessarily. If you're valuing the forested land, you have the opposite considerations.
Q. You wouldn't agree that the open areas -that open areas in a generally forested area aren't more visually sensitive?
A. Might not be.
Q. Would you agree that in a generally forested area, places that have open views are places that are visited by people to get away, to enjoy the view, to spend some time?
A. People do like to go and take a look, yes.
Q. And if it's a generally forested area, aren't those open spaces -- you don't believe that those are more highly valued?
A. No, not necessarily. For instance, I'd like to see a nice waterfall that's off in a vegetated area. So there are different aspects that people enjoy.
Q. On Page 10 of your supplemental testimony, you state that the Vissering VIA categorizes views as being minimal, moderate or
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
significant without an objective basis. What do you consider an objective basis?
A. Where's that?
Q. That is Page 10, Lines 1 and 2.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Page 10... based on the reading of Vissering's VIA, it sounded more like it's a subjective description.

An objective opinion would include many other things: How many people come, what are the uses. There's a whole laundry list in order, so that way that methodology could be repeated.

I couldn't repeat Ms. Vissering's methodology, in terms of trying to get a significant, moderate or minimal impact to test her theories.
Q. On the next page of your supplemental testimony, you state that determining an unreasonable adverse impact is more than a simple numbers game. So what objective basis do you use for determining the impacts to areas such as Willard Pond?
A. Now, where's that?
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
Q. That is on Page 11, on Lines 5 and 6. MS. GEIGER: I'm going to object to this question. I think we've covered this ground before. And even if we haven't, I think that the answer to the question is in the prefiled testimony at the bottom or middle of Page 11, onto the next page, several bulleted items there.

So, I mean, we could have the witness read that into the record, if that -but I just think that we are covering ground we've covered before, and this is unduly repetitious information that is excludable under 541-A.

MR. REIMERS: We're trying to find out -- I'm trying to find out what his objective basis is. He says that Ms. Vissering's use of "minimal," "moderate" or "significant" is without objective basis. And he also -- but he also says that making this determination is more than a simple numbers game. So I'm wondering what his objective basis is.

MS. GEIGER: And I think the
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
answer to that question starts at line 9 on Page 11 of the supplemental testimony, and it says, "Examples of additional questions that should be considered in further understanding the resource and defining or determining impact are the following..." and the answer continues to the bottom of that page and onto the entire next page.

So I think the answer has been provided in writing. I don't know what more we can gain by having this witness talk about it again here on the record. I think if there's a cross-examination question about what he said in the testimony, that's fair game. But at this rate, we could be here for a long time.

MR. REIMERS: I'll move on. I just have one related question.

BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. So the objective -- or the factors in your answer -- you know, how the resource is used by an individual, when the resource is used, how many and how much of the turbine is visible -- all of those that you gave in your
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
testimony, those are all objective bases?
A. It's all factual sort of information, yes.
Q. None of it's subjective?
A. How is the resource used? There's studies on that. When is the resource used? There's -that information could be gained. How many -- how much of the turbine is visible? That can be determined, too. (Court reporter interjects.)
A. How often is the resource visited, number of users? It's all factual information.
Q. Okay. It's an objective. I understand your answer.

On Page 10 you state, "The Vissering VIA draws its conclusions on project visibility from receptors that have not been fully evaluated." In what other ways should Ms. Vissering have evaluated the sites?
A. Well, if we're going to talk about ponds that are 5 miles away and say that's part of a whatever it was -- moderate impact, I would suspect that the pond would have been visited, photographs would have been taken, maybe a simulation.

I did provide an example in here, where one pond, even though it showed four turbines visible, only one nacelle would be visible and three sets of blades would be visible. So that's a lot different than seeing an entire tower, nacelle and turbine blade. So there's more of an analysis that could have been done at each of the locations.
Q. In your report, do you describe from each location how much and what parts of the turbine is visible?
A. No. However, $I$ did not render a visibility impact. And if you are, you should know these sort of answers.
Q. You stated also on Page 10, "In drawing conclusions, the Vissering VIA ignores the results of the Saratoga VIA and relies on potential views from 11 assorted vantage points."

Would you agree that the vantage points identified by Ms. Vissering should be considered sensitive view points?
A. Well, there are view points that I've already identified.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Would you consider them sensitive view points?
A. They were resources of interest, yes.
Q. Would you consider them important to the way people experience the surrounding area?
A. Yes, they are community-type resources as compared to statewide resources.
Q. I want to ask you about another document authored by Saratoga Associates. It is the -- and the Shadow Flicker Technical Memorandum. I'm sorry. I don't know what exhibit number that is.

MR. IACOPINO: Give me one minute. I'll get it for everybody.

MR. REIMERS: Thank you.
MR. IACOPINO: That would be
AWE 3, Appendix 13B. If you're in the electronic version of the exhibit, it's Document 26.

BY MR. REIMERS:
Q. Mr. Guariglia, you didn't evaluate the impact of shadow flicker on wildlife, did you?
A. No.
Q. Did you evaluate the impact of shadow flicker \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
in the forest?
A. Typically, shadow -- shadow flicker does not occur through dense vegetation.
Q. Okay. So that would be a no?
A. I did not analyze it, but there is an assumption in my report that states this.
Q. Isn't it possible that shadow flicker would occur from light passing through the forest, the same as light through a window?
A. Typically not. Again, the trees -- I'm assuming you're saying if you're standing in a forest.
Q. Correct, or wildlife. But, yes, if you're standing in the forest.
A. First off, I've never heard of any shadow-flicker issues according to wildlife, so that's not an issue.

If you're standing in the middle of the forest and you have a full canopy above you, the shadows and the flickers should not reach the ground. If it does, it should be diffused enough where you're not really going to get a flicker effect. A flicker effect is determined -- is defined in the report as --
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | I don't think I need to read it. But wood |
| 2 |  | shadow flicker is already defined in the |
| 3 |  | report. |
| 4 |  | It also states that there is... let's |
| 5 |  | see. It also states someplace -- and I'm |
| 6 |  | sorry, $I$ don't know the page number. But it |
| 7 |  | also mentions that ambient light on the |
| 8 |  | outside -- or on the outdoors also tends to |
| 9 |  | help mitigate because of the ambient light is |
| 10 |  | different outside than it is inside the |
| 11 |  | house. |
| 12 | Q. | Okay. You stated that that was assuming with |
| 13 |  | a full canopy. Did I hear you use the words |
| 14 |  | "full canopy"? |
| 15 | A. | Full canopy. Also -- yes. |
| 16 | Q. | Okay. Is the entire sanctuary under a full |
| 17 |  | canopy? |
| 18 | A. | The sanctuary is outside the study area of |
| 19 |  | the shadow flicker, I believe. |
| 20 | 2. | You note on page -- in your report, receptor |
| 21 |  | windows, that it was conservatively assumed |
| 22 |  | that every receptor had windows, one meter by |
| 23 |  | one meter, and that these |
| 24 |  | one-meter-by-one-meter windows were one meter |

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above the ground?
A. All the way around the house.
Q. Is it possible that shadow flicker -- isn't it possible that shadow flicker could come through the forest in a similar opening, similar in that, you know, rays of light penetrate the forest and the woods all the time? Is that true?
A. I have not heard of that being an issue. Again, as I had mentioned, I'm making an assumption here, is that if you're talking about Willard Pond area, that is outside the study area, so it should not be affected.
Q. Willard Pond was outside the shadow-flicker area?
A. And it's also to the south. So shadow flicker does not tend to occur south of the turbine.
Q. So are you saying that... would shadow flicker -- could shadow flicker affect people or animals using -- or that are outside of the sanctuary in -- that are outside?
A. Again, the sanctuary is not within the study area.
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Q. I'm asking about people or animals who are outside, outdoors and outside of the sanctuary area.
A. I guess the question is where.
Q. Within the study area.
A. Well, I think that's already been addressed in the report. And I've already mentioned --
Q. You mentioned that shadow flicker is especially likely early in the morning and late afternoon?
A. Yes.
Q. Isn't it possible that there could be some of effects of shadow flicker on wildlife, even though it's not required currently to look at -- into it?
A. I have never heard of an issue. I've researched a lot of reports. Wildlife has never been raised as an issue.
Q. I have no further questions. Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Guariglia.
A. Thank you.

MS. BAILEY: Thank you. It's
been about an hour and a half. Does the reporter need a break?
(Discussion off the record.)
MS. BAILEY: Why don't we do
Mr. Block because he said he had about 20 minutes. Why don't we let Mr. Block do his cross-examination.

MS . LONGGOOD: Excuse me. I was late. I'm sorry. But I would like to have an opportunity at some point to ask questions out of order, if that would be permitted. I apologize.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. And can
you give me an estimate about time?
MS. LONGGOOD: I would say
maybe 10 minutes.
MS. BAILEY: Okay. Why don't you go ahead, Ms. Longgood.

MS. LONGGOOD: Okay. Thank you very much.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. LONGGOOD:
Q. Again, for folks who were here yesterday, I went up to the map and showed people where my house is located. I'm on 156 Salmon Brook Road, very close to the project site. Four
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turbines are within one mile of my home.
I do see the visual simulation of the turbine on Salmon Brook Road where the power lines intersect the road. Could you please tell me what number turbine that is?
(Witness reviews document.) MS. GEIGER: Ms. Longgood, could you please direct the witness to an exhibit or map?

MS. LONGGOOD: It was in the
supplemental photo simulations testimony, A4B. I had it out just a short while ago.
A. You're talking about -- this is the Salmon Brook Road simulation, Viewpoint $26 ?$

BY MS. LONGGOOD:
Q. Yes, that's correct. Thank you.

MR. IACOPINO: Mr. Guariglia,
is that in your VIA or --
THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.
MR. IACOPINO: Okay. So that
would be Appendix 9A. And that's in AWE 3, and it's electronic Document 9 in that exhibit.
A. You looking for the turbine numbers?
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BY MS. LONGGOOD :
Q. I'm curious, what number turbine that is out of the 10?
A. It looks like, just a quick look, Turbines 3, 4 and 5.
Q. Okay.

MR. IACOPINO: Which page -BY MS. LONGGGOOD:
Q. I only saw one turbine in the picture that $I$ looked at, but --

MR. IACOPINO: Which figure are we talking about?

THE WITNESS: The simulation is Figure A4B.

MR. IACOPINO: Thank you.
A. And then, based on Figure A1, which shows the cone of visions, it looks like 3, 4 and 5. There are actually three turbines viewed from that road -- from that location.

BY MS. LONGGOOD:
Q. Okay. Are you able to, although you didn't use my location, but give me an idea of how visible the turbines will be from my residence. My home is 800 feet into the
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forest, situated looking out onto the ridge, are where all the -- the windows are rotated that way.
A. Honestly, I don't know where you live or the conditions of the house, so it would be kind of hard for me to tell at this point.
Q. Quite likely, I could see most all of the turbines, being in such close proximity?
A. Well, if you can see the ridgeline --
Q. I can.
A. -- then chances are you're going to see a number of them.
Q. Can you please explain to me on the map about shadow flicker? Pardon my ignorance. This is all new to me. But again, I fear the major impact that this entire project will have on my residence, my life. And I suspect if I can see the turbines that -- and I am in that close proximity, that shadow flicker will affect me and my residence. In layperson's terms, please.
A. You're west of the road; right? You're on the west side of the road?

MS. GEIGER: Ms. Longgood, it
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might be helpful if you came up to the map -MS. LONGGOOD: You want me to come up to the map?

MS. GEIGER: Yeah, because Mr.
Guariglia was not here yesterday, so I'm not sure he understands.

MS. LONGGOOD: I apologize.
I'm not very well versed in --
MS. GEIGER: That's okay.
Take your time.
MS. LONGGOOD: Here's Salmon
Brook Road. I'm trying to locate my -- this map is not --

MR. IACOPINO: Yes, but
Ms. Longgood, when you speak, the reporter has to take your words.

MS. BAILEY: This can be off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)
MS. BAILEY: We're back on the record.
A. All right. That way $I$ can get to microphone and pull this down.

So on Exhibit 39, Ms. Longgood lives
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south of Route 9 along Salmon Brook Road, on the east side of Salmon Brook Road, somewhere in the proximity. I think you, Ms. Longgood, said about three-quarters of a mile to a mile?

BY MS. LONGGOOD:
Q. I'm two miles up the road.
A. I mean -- I'm sorry -- from the turbines.
Q. Three eight hundred feet from the nearest turbine, Turbine No. 4.
A. Okay. So it would be Turbine No. 4 -- west of Turbine No. 4.

So, actually, I hate to ask this, but do we mind if she comes up and looked at one more map for me?

MS. BAILEY: That would be fine, if that's okay with you, Ms. Longgood.

MS. LONGGOOD: I'll try. But my map-reading skills obviously are not up to par either, so...

MS. BAILEY: You're doing just
fine.
(Discussion off the record.)
MS. BAILEY: Okay. We're back
on the record.
A. My apologies. I just wanted to get a little more information based on a different map. Talking through with Ms. Longgood, it looks like she is outside the study area of the shadow flicker map, which is Figure 2 in the Shadow-Flicker Analysis.

Typically, shadow flicker occurs within 10 times of the rotor diameter. That's when there is potential for shadow flicker inside the house. Anything beyond 10 rotor diameters, you still may get shadow. However, it's diffused shadow, so it wouldn't seem like it's chopping or entering your house at such an intensity that would cause shadow flicker.

So based on this map, you are outside and you shouldn't experience what is called "shadow flicker."

BY MS. LONGGOOD:
Q. But I'll get some chopping or some shadowing or something such as that?
A. You just may get a little sweep because you're at the tail end. You're just past the
study area, so you may get some shadows that kind of sweep across your land. But it's not going to be anything of intensity, as long as we have the right location on the map.
Q. It all gives me pause for concern. But, again, the lighting, having the turbines visible from my home, where I live, there is absolutely no nighttime light. I know other parts you can see the ambient light from the Crotched Mountain Ski and Ride area.

But if I understand it correctly, the radar-activated lights have not been approved yet, or they're in the process or --
A. My understanding, it's being reviewed.
Q. It's being reviewed. And those will light and flash when an airplane goes over; is that correct?
A. My understanding of it -- and there may be more than one different technology out there -- is that, as an airplane gets close, I don't know how close it is, the light will ramp up in terms of brightness, and that way it's not a sudden flash on. So, you know, it would just be lighter until it gets to a
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certain intensity. It will stay on until the airplane leaves the air space from the turbines, and I think it's just supposed to turn off after that point.
Q. Thank you. That's certainly -- all I'm learning is certainly going to alter my experience at my home. Thank you.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Block.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. Thank you. I'd like to start with just a couple general, kind of general questions. Regarding your Visual Impact Assessment, Appendix 9A, you mentioned earlier the basis of your report. Can you help me -- can you just define or explain what you mean by the term "basis"? Is that the methodology or the purpose of your report?
A. No, it's the purpose of the report.
Q. Can you point me to any specific statements in the report that describe that? I couldn't find something that described what the
purpose of the report was. Maybe I missed it. And I just wonder if you can point me to a paragraph or so.
A. Sure. Page 1 of the visual study, under Methodology, 1.1, first paragraph, last sentence. "This process provides a practical guide so decision-makers can understand the potential visual impact."

So it is -- the basis of the report is to provide that information for folks to make that determination.
Q. Okay. Would you consider this equivalent in that way to like a scientific study or paper, or similar at least?
A. I've never thought of that.
Q. I'm just wondering. I hadn't either.
A. Scientific papers got -- are much harder to read.
Q. I agree with that. It just seems like there's a similarity, in that there's information gathered and then conclusions developed. And the purpose of a scientific paper is to get that out.
A. I mean, it is an analysis. I mean, we
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|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | collect the data. We provide the |
| 2 | information. We provide the exhibits and |
| 3 | then a summary. |
| 4 | Q. All right. I understand that. |
| 5 | Most papers that I've read usually have |
| 6 | a hypothesis they reach toward the end. Many |
| 7 | papers, I think, that hypothesis exists, and |
| 8 | then the purpose of the paper is to support |
| 9 | that and show how that hypothesis was |
| 10 | reached. |
| 11 | Did you have any hypothesis in mind |
| 12 | before you wrote this document? |
| 13 | A. Before I wrote this? |
| 14 | Q. Before you wrote it. |
| 15 | A. No. |
| 16 | Q. So the hypothesis was a conclusion of your -- |
| 17 | of what you wrote in here? |
| 18 | A. The summary. |
| 19 | Q. The summary? |
| 20 | A. The Summary section is based on the |
| 21 | information-gathering. |
| 22 | Q. Okay. Again, speaking very generally, can |
| 23 | you tell me -- maybe it's specifically. I'm |
| 24 | just inquiring about you personally -- can |
|  | \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\} |

you name one place that you might visit in order to enjoy the view?
A. Anywhere?
Q. Anyplace, yeah.
A. I'm a big fan of the Caribbean. So I love going down to Barbados.
Q. A specific place there, just describe in 10 words or less what the view is there.
A. Blue waters, palm trees.
Q. Okay.
A. Frozen cocktails.
Q. Sounds good.
[Laughter]
Q. Would you consider your opinion of that objective or subjective?
A. I'm sorry. What's that?
Q. Would you consider that opinion objective or subjective?
A. Well, that's my opinion, so it's more of a subjective --
Q. Okay.
A. My opinion.
Q. So the follow-up question is this:

Therefore, do subjective, aesthetic opinions
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have value in your opinion?
A. I think you need to recognize it for what -for what it is, and you need to have more objective information.
Q. So you don't think your subjective opinion has value in any situation there?
A. My professional opinion may.
Q. I'm just asking your subjective opinion of that view. Is there a value in there?
A. Everybody has a subjective opinion. And if you listen to folks, there's usually something of good interest.
Q. Okay. So does it have value, that subjective opinion? Maybe to that person, does it have --
A. To that person, sure.
Q. Could it have value in -- for that person to communicate to somebody else?

It's just a simple question. Yes or no? And there's no hook in this. I'm not trying to get to any gotcha or anything. I just
want to know, is your subjective opinion -do you think that should have value when you discuss it to other people?
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MR. ROTH: I would like to point out for the record that the witness is looking at his -- at the attorney for the Applicant, waiting to see if she's going to object, and he's not answering the question.

MR. IACOPINO: He also has a big smile on his face, Mr. Roth, so why don't we just --

Please answer the question, sir.
A. Could you rephrase the question? BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. Do you believe that your subjective opinion should have value?

MS. GEIGER: About what topic? Could I ask that? What are you asking about? His subjective opinion about what?

MR. BLOCK: For instance, the example I just asked, a place he likes to go because of what he enjoys for the view.
A. On certain things, yes. However, let me just say that the report is written to be as objective as possible.

BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. All right. I wasn't asking about the report. I was asking about your subjective opinion of the palm trees and the blue water.
A. Sure.
Q. So you're saying, yes, it has value.

MS. BAILEY: Mr. Block, his subjective opinion on the palm trees and the blue water in the Caribbean has value in this proceeding?

MR. BLOCK: I just want to know, does he consider subjective opinions of aesthetic views as having value?

MS. BAILEY: You got to relate it to the proceeding.

MR. BLOCK: I didn't want to get into this, but I feel like what I'm hearing him saying is that only objective opinions -- only objective studies have value in determining aesthetics. And I'm a teacher of visual arts and aesthetics, and I just want to know, can subjective opinions of aesthetics have value? It's a philosophical question maybe.
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MS. GEIGER: And I'm going to object on the basis of relevance. I thought the purpose here was to analyze facts and draw conclusions of law from them. So I'm not sure what a discussion of philosophy is going to do to further the time that this Committee is spending.

MR. ROTH: Madam Chair, I'd like to be heard on this point. I think the witness has himself, in his testimony and his cross-examination, introduced this challenge to whether subjective opinion is worth considering in making a visual impacts assessment. So his views on that issue are directly germane, whether or not he relates them directly to this particular project. I think it's the basis for his conclusions, such that it is -- I'm not even sure how far he goes with it -- but his conclusion that there's no impact on visual and aesthetic values in the region. And so I think that's directly relevant, and he should answer it.

I thought the way Mr. Block
just asked him a minute ago said it
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perfectly. And I hope he remembers how to say that again, because I understood the question very well.

MS. BAILEY: If you can answer the question, answer it. If you can't, say you can't answer it.
A. Subjective opinions are fine; however, they really need to be backed up with objective facts. My subjective opinion may not be what you agree to. However, if you have facts, then maybe you can start understanding more; you can have something to really grab a hold of that's not somebody's feelings.
Q. All right. Well, that's not a yes or no answer, but for the sake of efficiency, I will move on.

Looking at your prefiled testimony, which I think is AWE 102, which is part of the combined testimony -- so I'm looking at Page 6, which electronically is 62 of 269 -on the very bottom of that page you talk about, I guess, your viewshed map here and how you arrived at your -- essentially this point, the vegetative version of the viewshed
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map.
A. Sure.
Q. And you use the screening effect of vegetation was incorporated by adding 40 feet to the height of those DEM grid cells that are forested according to NLCD dataset. I'm finally understanding that DEM is Digital Elevation Model.
A. Correct.
Q. NLCD is National Land-Covered Dataset.

Can you tell me a little bit more about this National Land-Covered Dataset. I assume it's something you got online from the federal government; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Is it dated? Is there -- how recent is that, $I$ guess?
A. I know it's in the report.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. On Page 5 of the visual study, the NLCD dataset is 2001.
Q. And do you know how often that is updated?
A. Not very often.
Q. Okay. Do you know if the federal government, \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
or whoever puts that together, do you know, do they field-check that?
A. No, it's all by satellite imagery.
Q. Okay. By imagery.

In the last couple of days, $I$ know we've repeatedly heard a lot about frequent timber harvest in the area, both on Tuttle Hill and -- it's an economic factor in Antrim and various other towns. Do you know if that is taken into account in talking about this mature vegetation?
A. Sure. Actually, on the next page, Page 6, Verification of Viewshed Accuracy, second paragraph, "To help determine" -- I guess I'll just read the short paragraph.

MS. BAILEY: Excuse me. Are
you on Page 6 in your testimony or in the report? THE WITNESS: In the report, visual study.
A. It states, To help determine the accuracy of vegetation data used for viewshed development, the NLCD dataset was overlaid on one-foot colored digital orthophoto
quadrangles infrared aerial imagery, dated 2010, of the study area and reviewed for Consistency against the NLCD data. So we did take that data. We got the most recent aerials and did a check.

And continuing on with that paragraph, it did note minor discrepancies.

BY MR. BLOCK :
Q. Okay. But you also conclude that it was highly consistent, though, with the NLCD overlay; is that correct?
A. With minor inconsistencies, yes.
Q. Okay. Did you personally do any field checking?
A. On public roadways, yes.
Q. On public roadways or --
A. Yeah.
Q. Can you give me an idea of how extensive your field checking was?
A. I drove numerous roads, stopped at numerous locations. The viewshed map did seem to be pretty accurate.
Q. I noticed in your supplemental you extended your viewshed study to a 10 -mile radius?
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A. Yes.
Q. Did you do the same thing covering that 10-mile area?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Okay.
A. However, the same review process did occur.
Q. Page 12, I guess I'm going back now to your -- on the original prefiled direct testimony, Page 12 -- no. Actually, I want to go to Page 10 on that. I'm sorry.

Line 9 and 10 says, "The vast majority of the study area -- i.e. 94.7 percent -will be screened from the project by intervening landform and/or vegetation."

So in terms of that, can you tell me -I'm assuming, then, your field check included that. Did you drive to a number of locations, essentially get out of the car and look and see -- could you see Tuttle or Willard Hills from there?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. How confident are you that driving around and looking at that, from close to 95 percent of the town, you could not see
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perhaps the existing met tower, which is a very -- at least a distinct feature right now, which is clearly -- then you know you're looking at Tuttle Hill when you see that? How confident are you that 95 percent of the town cannot see that?
A. Well, based on the assumptions and what $I$ had seen, fairly confident.
Q. Okay. I mean --
A. Just to add one more thing, though, to help balance the whole thing as well, also remember that the NLCD data did not also include screening effects by vegetation -- or by tree -- I'm sorry -- structures. So, like in the village of Antrim, where there may be visibility, those houses down there would actually screen visibility.

So the NLCD data doesn't include that, so it is a little over-conservative for that issue. It also doesn't include hedgerows that may also affect visibility.
Q. So there are other possible screens is what you're saying?
A. Exactly.
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Q. So -- now maybe I'm wrong, but when I interpret what you're saying about this NLCD data, is it essentially is putting a 40-foot layer over almost everywhere --
A. No.
Q. -- of dense tree canopy?
A. Actually, there's different criteria in the NLCD data. We look for the mature grid cells. So we try to stay away from all the scrub/shrub sort of vegetation and look for those cells that are noted as being more mature vegetation. So it's not just taking the NLCD data and just blanketing the whole area. There are different criteria within that information.
Q. Okay. So, forest age -- when you talk about "mature," I assume you're talking about forest age at that point would be a factor; is that correct?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. The age of a forest in a specific area might be a factor? Because you talk about mature vegetation, and that is an age assessment?
A. Essentially, yes.
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Q. So, for instance, on the --
A. Height, height.
Q. Height.
A. Yeah. Because scrub/shrub could be mature, too, but it's only going to be 10 feet.

Stuff like that we wouldn't include in our analysis.
Q. I'm not a forester, so I don't know the answer. But do you have any idea how mature a forest then needs to be to be 40 feet tall in general?
A. It all depends on the species. But I, too, am not a forester.
Q. Okay. I have heard in the last few days that the Tuttle/Willard area has been logged fairly consistently on and off for a number of decades now.
A. Sure. Uh-huh.
Q. Do you have any sense of how mature the forests are up there, then, as a result?
A. Well, based on what I have seen, I mean, they look to be a good size. So I would say that they're, in the whole scheme of things, fairly mature. I mean, as you know, trees
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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | could reach hundreds of years old. So to say |
| 2 |  | they're that old, no. But they do have a |
| 3 |  | nice size to them that will screen visibility |
| 4 |  | towards the ridge. |
| 5 | Q. | Even if the area has been logged within the |
| 6 |  | last 10, 20, 30, or 40 years; is that true? |
| 7 | A. | Again, I'm not a forester to know how fast |
| 8 |  | things grow. I do know that different |
| 9 |  | species grow at different rates. I would |
| 0 |  | imagine something planted 20, 30, 40 years |
| 1 |  | ago would be a decent size. |
| 2 | Q. | Do you know of any plantings that occurred up |
| 3 |  | on Tuttle Road ridge? |
| 4 | A. | I'm sorry? |
| 5 | Q. | Do you know of any plantings that have |
| 6 |  | occurred up there in terms of the forestry |
| 7 |  | operations? |
| 8 | A. | No. |
| 9 | Q. | Have you observed any up there? |
| 0 | A. | I've heard that there were some logging, but |
| 1 |  | that's the south side. |
| 2 | Q. | Okay. I'm curious, because your vegetative |
| 3 |  | viewshed map essentially shows that there are |
| 24 |  | almost -- if 1 look at that there, it's |

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essentially all white, except for maybe along where the road is proposed. So it looks like there's no turbines visible from anywheres up along that ridge, essentially.
A. Well, not necessarily. Pointing to the map of 39 , there is visibility along the ridgeline down in the vicinity east of 8 , east of 6, a little spot east of 4 , west of 6, west of 3 , west of 1 . So it probably has been picking up some of that recently logged.
Q. Okay. So the -- and what colors are -- you know, it's kind of distant to me. But can you describe what the colors are in those areas for your color coding there?
A. Colors are 1 to 10, different spots.
Q. One to 10. Can you show me some areas on the ridge where you show that 10 turbines would be visible?
A. Ten .
Q. On the ridge itself I'm talking about.
A. Well, as far as the road itself, all through here, all through there, a little up here.
Q. Okay. While we're on this subject, since it's far away, earlier we talked about -- or
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you talked about -- earlier you talked about the view that $I$ did from the so-called blueberry field. Can you point to that again on the map up on the high point? There looks to be a patch of color up there. Can you describe that?
A. Yeah, somewhere between one and four.
Q. One and four turbines. Okay.

The photographs I took up there, not counting -- not even in regard to anything I've imposed on there, in terms of potential view, show Tuttle Hill all the way down to Willard Mountain.

Is that consistent with what you're saying there, that $I$ would only see very few turbines there if I can see all the way to Willard Mountain from there?
A. Well, again, we didn't do a complete analysis of your simulation. So I can't really give you an opinion on the total number that would be visible based on your location.
Q. Okay. I'm not -- actually, I'm not really talking about my simulation. I'm talking about the view from that hill. So your
viewshed says that, from the top of that hill or the top of Windsor Mountain, I could only see one or two turbines, maybe three, maybe four.
A. Yes, according to the viewshed map.
Q. I assume there was no field checking to verify that. I assume there is no --
A. Again, that was private property.
Q. Okay. I guess -- so a question I have about your -- and I had it written down here someplace.

On this viewshed map, other than the identified recreation land, which I assume were the large green patches, do you -- does that map differentiate at all between public and private land?
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that? I was looking at your simulation.
Q. I'm sorry. Okay. Other than the large green areas, which $I$ understand are recreation areas, does anything else in your map differentiate between public and private land?
A. Just the color coding on the maps.
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Q. Can you be more specific? What do you mean by "color coding"?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Yes, in our viewshed maps, we do show a variety of green conservation, public lands, that sort of thing.
Q. You call that recreation, which I assume some might be private, some might be public. But I'm saying, other than that, is there any differentiation on the viewsheds between public and private ownership of land?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Does the ownership of the piece of land, say public versus private, change the viewshed characteristics of turbines on that piece?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. Would the ownership -- or does the ownership of a piece of land, let's say whether it's public versus private, does that change -have any effect or change on the viewshed characteristics on that piece of land physically?
A. No.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Okay. We've heard talk about shadow flicker. I don't want to go into that too much, but I'd just like a little clarification.

I understand what you said about the 10 diameters. If the sun was behind a turbine, and you were greater than 10 diameters, what would the effect -- what might the effect be? How do you describe --
A. Depends on where you're located. If you're located to the north, you shouldn't see anything.
Q. Well, if the sun is behind a turbine, but you're greater than 10 diameters, can you describe the effect?
A. Again, if you're to the north, sun is coming from the south, which is going to be higher? So, as shown on some of those typical patterns, the potential shadow flicker is very close to the turbine. It would not extend a great distance. It wouldn't even make it to the 10 th time rotor diameter. If you're to the east or west, that's when you have the potential for shadow flicker. The intensity is within 10 times rotor diameter \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
is where there are potential issues. Beyond that, you'll probably see more of a sweeping for relatively short distances. It's not something that will occur for miles; so, probably just a little bit further than the 10 times rotor diameter, in which case then the intensity of the light should be very low. So all you'd see in the landscape is just kind of like a shadow, like you would of a passing cloud in the sky.
Q. Okay. But passing clouds usually move very slowly; correct?
A. Sure.
Q. I'm trying to be more specific here, that if you're in a situation where the sun is directly behind the turbine, okay, I'm not -it doesn't matter whether you're to the south or north. But there's the sun. Here's a turbine, and here's the viewer. But the viewer is greater than 10 diameters. I'm just wondering what -- what the effect will be in that case. Let's say through a window. Might it become sort of a pulsating?
A. We can't discount north and south in your
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
statement. So I'm assuming east and west. And if you're, let's say, 15 times the rotor diameter, you should not see a flickering effect inside your house.
Q. Okay. So you would not have -- there wouldn't be any pulsating or any -- the shadow would be steady, you think, at that point?
A. There's been no proof of pulsating beyond, you know, that distance.
Q. So, 10 diameters is 3,806 feet.
A. That --
Q. That's correct, approximately?
A. Yes.
Q. So if I was 3,900 feet, I would not see any flickering, any pulsating or anything; is that true?
A. What's the numbers again?
Q. You've got a study area of 1,160 meters, which is approximately 3,806 feet.
A. Yeah.
Q. So I'm saying -- and you're saying beyond that point there's no shadow flicker. So if I'm saying 3,900 feet, the shadow is steady.

Is there a cut-off? I mean, is there a sharp cut-off --
A. It's not a sharp --
Q. -- the way your map shows?
A. It's not a sharp cut-off, no.
Q. Well, your map shows a sharp cut-off. That's why I'm curious about that.
A. Again, according to rules and other documentations from a variety of places, within 10 times the rotor diameter is when there is the potential to have a nuisance. Outside the 10 times rotor diameter, there is not a nuisance, understanding that there may be somebody that's sensitive to it, that may be an extra 40 or 50 feet away from that 10 times rotor diameter.
Q. Okay. Do you know if there's any documentation that guarantees that receptors beyond 3,806 feet will not have problems?
A. All $I$ can tell you is, there's documentations that studies were done that support the 10 times rotor diameter.
Q. And do you have any specific references of documents that you're talking about there?
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
A. Well, I provided one in my prefiled testimony. There are others as well. I don't remember them, off the top of my head.
Q. All right. I'll leave that for now.

On Page 12 of your prefiled direct testimony, at the bottom you say, "Wind turbines will be set back from residential structures by more than one-half mile" -this is part of the mitigation measures, the first one listed -- "by more than a half-mile to assure the maximum screening benefit provided by existing woodland vegetation."

So, would -- by setting back a half-mile, would that assure a complete screening of a view of a turbine?
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
Q. By setting a turbine back more than a half a mile to assure the maximum screening benefit provided by existing woodland vegetation, as it says here, would that assure complete screening of the view of a wind turbine?
A. And that's in my -- can you please provide a location?
Q. I'm reading here, just the bottom of Page 12
on here where you have the first --
A. Page 12 of?
Q. Of your prefiled direct testimony, Page 12 of 17, where the question is: Have mitigation measures been implemented? And you say, yes. And the first one listed is that setting back a half mile to assure maximum screening benefit provided by existing woodland vegetation.

And I just want to know, would that maximum existing vegetation screening completely -- in general, completely block the view of a turbine?
A. Doesn't state that.
Q. It doesn't. I'm asking if you could state whether or not it would.
A. It's all site-dependent.
Q. Okay. If it was partial -- screened in partially, do you consider partial screening to be a sufficient mitigation of the visual effect of turbines?
A. Again, depends on site specifics.

MS. BAILEY: Mr. Block?
MR. BLOCK: Yes, I'm winding
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
up here.
MS. BAILEY: I'm sure that the reporter's getting really tired at this point. So go a little bit slower, but swifter.

MR. BLOCK: Swifter but slower.

MS. BAILEY: Speak slowly.
MR. BLOCK: Slower. Okay.
MS. BAILEY: And if you're only like another five minutes, then we --

MR. BLOCK: Yes. Yes, I am.
BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. Okay. Actually, the very end of your testimony, Page 17 of this prefiled testimony, your conclusion, the last part is, "Over time" -- and I know this was mentioned earlier -- "Over time, wind turbines will be more accepted as they become an integral part of the landscape, similar to other infrastructure projects -- e.g. transmission lines -- seen within landscape."

Are you implying here that 492-foot spinning wind turbines are similar visually
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
or eventually might be similar visually to 20- or 30-foot telephone poles?
A. No. What I am saying, though, is there will always be people against the project. However, people were also against transmission lines, and you hear less and less uproar about transmission lines. I hear the same thing about wind projects going in, that they become part of the landscape. The acceptance continues to grow from there.
Q. Can landscape -- I just was curious. And when you talk about landscape here, I looked up in the dictionary, and it defines it as "all of the visible features of an area of countryside or land, often considered in terms of their aesthetics appeal." And we're talking about the whole thing, visual impact, as aesthetics.

It also defined it as "rural scenery," which I thought was interesting. In fine arts, it says it's the category of aesthetic subject matter in which natural scenery is represented.

So do you consider that these industrial
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
wind turbines will ever appeal -- appear natural in the landscape?
A. I've never said that.
Q. Do you -- I'm asking for a yes or no answer now. I know you haven't said it before.
A. I have mentioned in the -- my report that these are man-made structures that will be within the landscape.
Q. So they will -- does that mean they will never look natural, in your opinion?
A. They're turbines. They're not natural.
Q. And they move.
A. Sure.
Q. And they spin.

MR. BLOCK: No more questions.
Thank you.
MS. BAILEY: Thank you.
Okay. We're going to take a 10-minute break and be back at -- maybe I'll give you 12 minutes -- 3:25. It's now 3:13 p.m.
(Whereupon a recess was taken at 3:13 P.m., and the hearing resumed at 3:35 p.m.)
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]

MS. BAILEY: Ms. Longgood.
MS. LONGGOOD: Yes. I'd like to go on the record. I made a mistake. My home is within the shadow-flicker range as I looked at that map. So I would like that to be reflected in the record, please.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. LONGGOOD :
Q. And if you could possibly explain how that might change my experience, I would appreciate it. Thank you.
A. Is that that one house that --
Q. Would you like me to come up and show you?
A. That would be good.
Q. Okay.

MS. BAILEY: Off the record,
show him where it is on the map.
(Off the record discussion with
Ms. Longgood and the witness.)
MS. BAILEY: All right. Back
on the record.
MS. LONGGOOD: Thank you.
MS. BAILEY: Do you have a
question for him?
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}

MS . LONGGOOD: Yes.
BY MS. LONGGOOD:
Q. I'd like to know how being in that shadow-flicker area will affect me, differing from your explanation of being outside of that area.
A. The structure that Ms. Longgood identified was No. 80 on our viewshed map -- or I'm sorry -- on our shadow-flicker map, which is Figure 2.

Best guess is that's the residence, her house we modeled as having upwards to 21 hours and 28 minutes of shadow flicker over the course of a year. There is a good potential for vegetation to help screen that shadow flicker. Let me just -- now, let me just -- I'll back up a little bit, but let's just talk about general time frames of potential shadow flicker at your house.

As part of the report -- I don't know if you have access to the report, but there's a graph on Page 8 that's actually of your house. And generally, shadow flicker will occur several months of the year, not every
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
year, for relatively short periods of time, upwards to an hour. However, it may be less. Sometimes I do round up, just to give even time frames.

And it would be coming from multiple turbines, so it wouldn't be necessarily one turbine every day. It may be Turbine 3. It may be -- actually, I could tell you. Turbine 5, for instance, you may experience shadow flicker between 8:00 and 9:00 from the middle of November to the middle of January. And then, you know, each turbine is slightly different, in terms of each month. Again, this wouldn't be an everyday occurrence. There's many factors that will influence whether you may have shadow flicker: Is the turbine running? Is it raining out? Because if it's raining out, you're not going to get shadow flicker. If it's cloudy out, you're not going to get shadow flicker.

So it's not an everyday occurrence. And what we have found is, a lot of these are over-conservative for a variety of factors.
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This was based also on the turbines running 24/7, which may not always be the case. So there would be some relief as well, just based on operation of the turbines.

So it would occur early in the morning, short periods of time, not every day and not every month. And I would really refer you just to this page here, Page 80 , if you have access to the shadow-flicker report. It gives you a little better idea of the potential time frames.

Now, the other thing is orientation of your window towards the project site. As mentioned earlier, when we ran it, we tried to be overly conservative and essentially said your house was a glass house.
Q. All my windows look out on the ridge towards where the turbines will be.
A. Okay.
Q. It was purposeful, as that is the view, unobstructed view.
A. But that also could help, not knowing what's on the north side of the house, the south side of the house, and the orientation to the

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | turbines. For instance, if the turbine north |
| 2 | Of your house is casting a shadow flicker, it |
| 3 | may not enter your front windows. It may try |
| 4 | to enter the north side of the house. So |
| 5 | that would also limit the potential shadow |
| 6 | flicker. So there's a lot of different |
| 7 | varieties that -- different things that could |
| 8 | actually limit your shadow-flicker potential. |
| 9 | Q. Thank you. I'm nervous about all this |
| 10 | information I'm learning about, but thank you |
| 11 | for explaining it. |
| 12 | MS. BAILEY: Okay. Mr. Roth. |
| 13 | MR. ROTH: Thank you. |
| 14 | CROSS-EXAMINATION |
| 15 | BY MR. ROTH: |
| 16 | Q. Mr. Guariglia, you testified earlier that |
| 17 | people grow accustomed to wind farms. Isn't |
| 18 | it also true that, in some instances, |
| 19 | communities that accepted wind farms grew to |
| 20 | dislike them and become annoyed by them? |
| 21 | A. Do you have a specific? |
| 22 | Q. I'm just asking you from your general |
| 23 | knowledge. |
| 24 | A. From what I have seen, those people who have |

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not liked the project from the beginning are very vocal after the project as well. I can tell you those that I have talked to have said either, $I$ wasn't sure about it, now I don't mind them, or, you know, $I$ find them very graceful, or, you know, they've become accustomed to them. So really --
Q. You're restating your previous opinion, but what $I$ asked you is, are there instances -and maybe your answer is no, where people have grown to dislike them after they were initially accepted by the community?
A. Well, based on information, it's hard to say because there's a lot of naysayers, and those are the ones that make the most noise. So it's really hard to render an opinion on that.
Q. Okay. Now, there was some testimony earlier on the noise element in this proceeding that sound and visual together create a double whammy. Do you agree with that?
A. I heard that, too. I've never studied that. I've never heard it, so $I$ can't really render an opinion on that.
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
Q. Okay. Now, I'd like to turn your attention to your exhibit -- or the attachment to your supplemental testimony, JWG 2. It's the 10-mile Vegetated Viewshed Map. Do you have a blow-up of that by any chance?
A. There you go.
Q. Thank you.

Now, it's my understanding -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- that anyplace you see a little sort of salmon-colored spot there, that those are locations where 9 to 10 of the turbines from the project will be visible.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, isn't it true that on this map there may be dozens of these places?
A. Sure.
Q. Okay. Now, in your prefiled, and perhaps it was this morning or earlier this afternoon when you did your rebuttal, you criticized Ms. Vissering's testimony saying that she didn't go out and assess the additional 33 sites, and therefore, it's premature to suggest that there's any impact from that.

Wasn't that your testimony?
A. Yes, I believe it was premature.
Q. Okay. Now, in your prefiled testimony on page -- your supplemental prefiled testimony on Page 8, didn't you yourself render an opinion that, even in light of the 10-mile viewshed map, that the project wouldn't have an unreasonable adverse effect?
A. Can you refer me to a page?
Q. I just did.
A. Yeah. I'm sorry, I missed it.
Q. Page 8.

MR. IACOPINO: Of which
testimony, Mr. Roth?
MR. ROTH: It's the
supplemental prefiled testimony of Mr. Guariglia, Page 8.

BY MR. ROTH:
Q. And maybe I'm misinterpreting the study area, but on Line 7, 8, 9, taking into account the entire study area, the project will not result in an unreasonable adverse impact to the aesthetics of the Antrim region.
A. Yes, that was based on the 5-mile.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Okay. So isn't it -- so would you agree that you could conceivably do the 10 -mile view and determine that those -- what you agreed were dozens of additional places where 9 to 10 turbines would be visible, could create an unreasonable and adverse effect on the aesthetics?
A. I did not -- similar to Ms. Vissering, I did not go out and look at it. I created the viewshed map. I created the summary analysis based on the resources that we found. So I couldn't render an opinion on the type of view and how there may be some sort of impact.
Q. Okay. And do you agree that the way you would determine the impact is by the proximity of the location, the number of turbines visible, and the area of the resource that has views of the turbine?
A. Well, I haven't rendered an analysis on impact, in terms of like Ms. Vissering did, for each resource, but there would be a lot of criteria that you would look at.
Q. So I guess from -- just so I'm clear, your
testimony is that you -- notwithstanding what I read on Page 8 of your supplemental prefile, you're not rendering an opinion that when you include the 10 -mile viewshed, that there is still not an unreasonable adverse effect?
A. I didn't -- I didn't review the 5- to 10-mile.
Q. Okay. With respect to the survey that you did -- and I heard you say, if I quoted you correctly, if $I$ wrote it down correctly, you said, "I am assessing visibility. Jean Vissering is assessing impact." Is that a correct at least paraphrasing of what you said before?
A. Yeah. We identified visibility, yes.
Q. Okay. And I guess I went through the earlier cross-examination and your prior testimony, kind of scratching my head to try to understand whether what you did in your assessment here, that's Appendix 13B -- no, wrong one -- your Appendix 9A to the Application, the Antrim Wind Energy Project Visual Impact Analysis of January 9, 2012, is
what you did -- did you perform a visibility assessment -- a Visual Impact Assessment?
(Witness reviews document.)
Q. This shouldn't be a hard question. I mean, you did this almost a year ago.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. In this report, we identified visibility and how it may be perceived, which could be categorized as an "impact." However, this is a different sort of analysis than Ms. Vissering had completed. We looked at an area as a whole versus specific locations, and I think that was the difference $I$ was trying to make.
Q. So is this kind of a hybrid of a visibility assessment and a visual impacts assessment? I mean...
A. The report, yes, I guess you could -- because we do identify, saying how many turbines are visible, project visibility and stuff like that. So I guess it could be considered a hybrid.
Q. Okay. Now, in your business as a landscape architect -- was that the proper description
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
of your --
A. Sure. I'm a landscape architect, yeah.
Q. Is a visibility assessment different than a visual impacts analysis?
A. Depends on what level you bring it to. There can be differences. For instance:

Ms. Vissering did a visual impact assessment, which is looking at more specific locations. We did a general visual impact assessment looking at the entire study area rather than honing in on specific and thoroughly analyzing on those locations.
Q. Now, is the way you did it a common practice in your --
A. Yes.
Q. -- in your industry?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know any other projects where it was done this way, that this was accepted by a regulatory body such as this one?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell us what those were?
A. In terms of what we have done?
Q. Well, anybody that's done a hybrid of a
visibility assessment and a visual impacts assessment such as you described here.
A. I've got many projects that have been constructed in numerous states where this methodology has been followed, yes.
Q. Can you name a couple of them?
A. Tuscola Bay out in Michigan. That was going to be completed. There's numerous ones throughout New York. Probably too many to mention. Beech Ridge Wind Farm down in West Virginia.
Q. Okay. Are there any where a regulatory body such as this one has rejected this analysis?
A. No. As a matter of fact, it's usually welcomed.
Q. Now, there was some discussion about objective and subjective. And I don't really want to get into the philosophical nature of it, other than, would you agree that the standard that is being applied in this case, which is, does the project have an unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics, is that an objective standard or a subjective standard?
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
A. Well, you know, that's a good question. Visibility impacts assessment, visibility projects are very subjective. So everybody's going to render their own opinion.

When I rendered my opinion, I tried to use facts or objective statements, you know, such as we looked at the community. It's very rural and highly vegetated. So there would be fewer potential viewing the project --
Q. I didn't ask how you did it. I asked whether that standard is a subjective one or a subjective one. And you answered the question, and I appreciate that. Thank you.

Now, in your testimony you criticized Ms. Vissering for failing to do sort of a sufficient objective analysis of the various locations. And I would ask you to look at Pages 5 through 14 of her report. And that's PC Exhibit 1.
A. What page was that again?
Q. Page 5 through 14.
A. Thank you.
Q. PC 1.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
A. Yeah.
Q. I just -- you don't have to read it all carefully, but just look through there. You see on Page 5 there's a description of Willard Pond and its uses.
A. Sure.
Q. On Page 6 there's a description of Bald Mountain and its characteristics. On Page 8 there's a description of Goodhue Hill and its uses and characteristics. On Page 9, Gregg Lake, it's characteristics and uses. Page 10, Pitcher Mountain and so on each of these containing some sort of description of the resources and its uses. And I ask now for you to turn to your report dated January 9, 2012, and show me in here where you contain a similar analysis of the resources that you decided in this assessment were impacted or not.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Just so that way I answer your question, because $I$ have a couple of thoughts here, can you restate your question?
Q. The question was: Can you look at your
report and show me, show the Committee, where in your report you conducted a resource-by-resource discussion of the uses and characteristics of the resources that you're evaluating?
A. No. Ms. Vissering looked at the resources in more detail, as I would suspect she would, given her approach on the report.
Q. Okay. So I guess you would agree with me that there's nothing like that in your report?
A. No, I would agree.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, you could either look at Ms. Von Mertens' testimony or I'll just read you some bits from it. And her testimony, I honestly don't know what exhibit it is.

MR. ROTH: If the counsel to the Committee could help us out?

MR. IACOPINO: What are you
looking for?
MR. ROTH: The testimony of
Frances Von Mertens dated July 31st, 2012.
MR. IACOPINO: That would be
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]

ASNH. Actually, you know, they did not mark Ms. Von Mertens' testimony as an exhibit.

MR. ROTH: Okay. I guess I would like to have it admitted as an exhibit.

MS. MANZELLI: If it's easier for organizational purposes, the plan is for the Audubon testimony -- prefiled testimony to be marked as exhibits prior to the Audubon panel, which will be occurring in the later part of this hearing.

I have no objection to this testimony being marked now. But if it's easier to keep it all together from an organizational perspective, that's our plan.

MR. IACOPINO: The immediate problem for the Committee is if you're going to be reading something, we don't have it up here right now, and we probably don't want to make 30 copies right now either. So --

MR. ROTH: No. I'll just
proceed, and we'll see how we can do with this.

BY MR. ROTH:
Q. I'm reading from her testimony, which was
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
filed on July 31st. And I know that you said you haven't seen it already.
A. May I ask who the person is?
Q. Frances Von Mertens resides at 234 Elm Hill Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire. She's a former trustee and honorary trustee of the Audubon Society and current member of the ASNH Sanctuaries and Land Management Committee.

And based upon what she says on the first page of her testimony, she's been very deeply involved in Audubon Society and Harris Center activities, fundraising, volunteers, et cetera. Does that answer your question?
A. Yes. Thank you.
Q. Now, in her testimony she says -- the question was posed: Please describe visitor usage of Willard Pond. And she says, boats tend to be canoes, kayaks, and the boat launch is busy on hot summer weekends. She says weekday usage picks up when nature campers from the Harris Center, the Wells School and the New Hampshire Audubon, among others, visit the sanctuary. She talks about
meeting a canoeist. She talks about
encountering several kayakers that were
fishing in Willard Pond. She talks about a
chapter of Trout Unlimited indicating --
MS. GEIGER: I'm going to
object to this. Mr. Roth is just reading
Ms. Von Mertens' testimony into the record.
And if he has a question, I won't object to
that, but I just don't think it's necessary
for him to keep reading her testimony.
question. And if we had the testimony in
front of him, I could ask him to read it and
that would probably be acceptable. But if
you'll allow me, I have just a little bit
more of this reading of -- I'm not reading
the whole thing. I'm just picking out a few
things to point out. And there will be a
question momentarily.
BY MR. ROTH:
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. She also describes a network of trails that circle Willard Pond, and marked trails draw hikers year-round.

Now, given what $I$ just read and described from Ms. Von Mertens' testimony, which includes fishing, hiking, school groups, day users, all year-round users, do you think that the Willard Pond and the wildlife sanctuary sound to you that they share some of the characteristics of a state park?
A. But it's not a state park.
Q. Okay. I understand it's not a state park. I'm just asking you whether you agree that the way I described it, it sounds like it shares some of the characteristics of a state park.
A. My local lake has got the same sort of programs, and it's just a lake.
Q. You're arguing with me. But I just want you to answer the question.

Does it sound like it shares the characteristics of a state park?
A. I can't answer that.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Okay.
A. I have not had a chance to review her testimony, verify the accuracy of her statements or anything. So I can't render an opinion.
Q. Okay. If that's the way you want to answer it, that's your choice.

If the wildlife sanctuary and Willard Pond were a state park, would it change your opinion about whether it should be given more weight in your analysis?
A. State resources funded by state parks do take -- shall I say, climb up the ladder higher than not-for-profits. But additional analysis would need to be reviewed on it.
Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, you had -- I believe it was in your supplemental testimony. You talked about, again, the lattice towers and the advertisements, that is some form of mitigation.

And the question is this: Are you aware of any commercial wind park on this side of the country, or anywhere that you've seen in your career outside of California, that uses
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
lattice towers for wind turbines?
A. Smaller turbines, yes.
Q. In an industrial commercial wind park?
A. I'm trying to think. In terms of an industrial wind park, turbines this size, probably not.
Q. Okay. You may not know the answer to this, but I'll give you a try. Do you think that a lattice tower could support a 3-megawatt wind turbine?
A. Believe it or not, I have seen turbines that are extremely tall supporting large -- I've seen lattice wind turbines that are extremely tall, however not in the United States, and I don't know the size of them.
Q. Okay. Have you ever seen in the United States advertising on a wind turbine, on the tower or up on the nacelle, other than perhaps, you know, the identification of the company's logo?
A. That's exactly what we're asking not to have happen. And yes, I have seen that.
Q. Okay. So you've probably seen pictures of -from Paris in the 1940s when they put the big
lights that said "Citroën" up and down the Eiffel Tower; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever seen anything like that on a wind turbine?
A. No.
Q. No? Okay.

Now, you said that, in response to a question I believe by Attorney Reimers -- he asked you, So is this 95-percent analysis all of your analysis upon which you based your finding on? And I think the answer that you gave him was no.

What else did you base your findings on, if not on the 95 percent?
A. In terms of what finding?
Q. Your conclusion that the project would not have an unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics.
A. It is -- I had mentioned to him there were various different factors that were taken into consideration. The rural nature of the area, town of Antrim, according to the 2010 census, only had 2,367 individuals, according
to the 2010 census. The area is highly vegetated. I did mention visibility, based on the vegetated viewshed map, shows 95 percent of the area will have screening. So that's just a repeat.

There are no specific views to be preserved, identified in the Town master plan or conservation plan. So there is no preservation of any sorts of views. There are a few designated resources statewide or of national significance within the study area. And that's the original study area. And we considered the entire study after, trying to give some sort of balance, understanding that there could be impacts perceived by folks.

So we looked at the entire area, not just a few locations.
Q. Okay. So you looked at it, I guess for want of a better term, en gross, but you didn't look at any of the specific resources within the study area. Is that fair to say?
A. I'm sorry. What?
Q. You looked at the -- you looked at it en
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
gross, but you did not look at any of the specific resources within your study area; is that fair to say?
A. Well, the locations that we did simulations from, obviously we were there. We did do, you know, some surface review. We did note some of the recreational opportunities. We didn't look at every single 71 receptors, no.
Q. Okay.
A. However, those that we did do simulations, obviously we have knowledge of it.
Q. Okay. But in your report, you already acknowledged that you didn't provide any analysis or description of any of those specific resources that you did. But now you're saying that it is in there somewhere?
A. No. We did not write a description of each location like Ms. Vissering did.
Q. Okay.
A. That's just part of our desktop analysis that we come across this information and understanding of the resource.
Q. So you're relying on your Table 2; is that correct?
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A. Relying on Table 2 for what?
Q. For your assessment of the resources, the specific resources.
A. And firsthand knowledge of those resources, of the ones that we had visited, yes.
Q. But your firsthand knowledge, whatever that is, isn't expressed anywhere in your report or in your testimony, is it?
A. No.
Q. Okay.
A. I mean, if I could add one thing to that, though? On that table, obviously we had to understand the types of people using it, the landscape character and stuff like that. So, you know, there is some recognition of it. We just didn't fully describe.
Q. Okay. So, yeah, that's an excellent point.

Isn't it fair to say that on your Table 2, you didn't describe or discuss hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, boating, fishing, bird watching, napping, tree hugging, none of that stuff; right?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. As part of table 2, in great detail, no.
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However, what I would point out is, for instance, we did list viewer groups for each location -- for instance, recreation. And on Page 12, there is a description of a user called "Recreational User and Tourists." It doesn't describe tree hugging and roasting chestnuts and stuff like that. But it does, you know, state some of -- it acknowledges that a lot of these locations would have recreational users and gives a description of them.

So there is information like that that has been associated with these locations.
Q. But no real analysis of what their expectations of the particular resource might be; correct?
A. Specifically, no. However, reading through all the information, you learn more information in terms of what some of the expectations may be. For instance: Under Recreational Users and Tourists on Page 12 of the Visual, it says, "The sensitivity of recreational users to visual quality is variable. But to many, visual quality is an
important and integral part," et cetera, et cetera. So we do provide some of that information.
Q. But because there are no state parks there, you don't provide any weight to it; isn't that fair to say?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. Because there are -- you're not analyzing any state parks there, you don't seem to provide any particular weight to that, do you?
A. I guess, can you rephrase the question?
Q. Well, tell me what about it you don't understand. If you -- the question was: If these users, these recreational users, aren't at a state park, you don't seem to give any particular weight to their expectation of the experience, do you?
A. No, there's no weight given on this. No.
Q. Okay. I'm looking at Page 10 of your report, and you have Inventory Criteria and Designated Resources. Now, looking at these, I see you describe recreation areas including playgrounds, fishing access and the like, significant publicly accessible areas devoted
to conservation and preservation, bicycling, hiking, ski touring, snowmobiling and the like.

I mean, given these criteria, why do you have -- why do you place so much importance on, you know, things like where governmental resources or state parks are at stake? Don't these criteria give you a much broader way to inventory resources?
A. Well, right. That's the purpose of this is to inventory as many resources as possible, given the rural nature.

However, there is a hierarchy when looking at things. You can't say Local Road 252 is going to be the same impact as, just because we've been talking about it, Willard Pond. So as you go through the process, there will be resources that rise to the top, depending on what they are.

Typically, as even Ms. Vissering has stated before, the importance of, shall I say, statewide significance, and I'm paraphrasing a little bit here, tends to be a little bit more important because of the
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money that's spent. It's law. It's preserved by a legislative body.

So, yes, that would take more precedence over, unfortunately, a not-for-profit organization. It's your and mine money, taxpayer dollars, that's paying for that. Is it possible for a resource owned by a conservation organization or even a private property to have statewide significance?
A. Not that I've ever come across.
Q. If somebody came along and said, I want to paint an advertisement for Absolut vodka on the side of the Empire State Building, do you think that that would be something that would have a resource of statewide significance?

MS. GEIGER: I'm going to
object to the question. I don't know how that's relevant to our discussion about what's going on in Antrim, New Hampshire.

MS. BAILEY: I think it's a fair question. Maybe you could come up with a more local example.

BY MR. ROTH:
Q. Well, I would like to use -- let's talk about
the Old Man of the Mountain. Are you familiar with the Old Man of the Mountain?
A. Let's try something else. I'm not that old.
Q. So you're not familiar with the Old Man of the Mountain that used to be up in Franconia Notch, New Hampshire?
A. No. Sorry.
Q. Okay. Well, it was a fairly significant statewide resource for a time there. I guess I don't see the reason to find something more local.

You know, let's go with a hypothetical. Somebody wants to paint an Absolut vodka advertisement on the side of the Empire State Building. Don't you think that that is -that the Empire State Building and whether it would have that kind of a visual impact on it would be a statewide significance, at least in New York, if not maybe in the entire world?

MS. GEIGER: I think the question's unfair. I'm going to object to it. It seems to me that there are other laws and other considerations that the witness
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would need to consider, like outdoor advertising.

MS. BAILEY: Maybe you can answer it subjectively.
A. Well, $I$ think if somebody painted an Absolut vodka on any building, there would be laws broken.

BY MR. ROTH:
Q. That doesn't answer the question. Whether it breaks the law or not isn't the question. The question is: Would the Empire State Building be considered a statewide resource even though it's private property?
A. Not necessarily.
Q. Really? Okay.
A. Statue of Liberty would be a statewide resource.
Q. All right. That's public property. So you really draw the distinction that if it's private property, no matter how visually important it is, that that cannot have statewide significance? That's what you're saying?
A. Well, the definition of "statewide
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significance" is it's owned by the State.
It's the law. It's preserved by the
legislative body.
Q. Have you ever been to Barbados?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Okay.
A. Just recently.
Q. Just recently. It's a beautiful place. I've been there a couple of times myself, and I really love it.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Could we
move on?
BY MR. ROTH:
Q. Whether this is subjective or objective, the question that $I$ have for you is: Would your view of blue water and palm trees be --
[Laughter]
(Court Reporter interjects.)
BY MR. ROTH:
Q. Would your view of the blue water and the palm trees on Barbados be impaired by a row of ten 500-foot tall wind turbines in the foreground or mid-range?
A. Well, honestly, $I$ haven't studied it. And
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I'd have to study it and I'd love to study it, so if you find me somebody to work with. I can tell you that offshore projects, you know, that's a whole other nature.
Q. I didn't say that they would be offshore. I said that they would be in the foreground or the mid-range.
A. Well, foreground to me could still be in the water. So --
Q. True. Are you a golfer?

MS. BAILEY: All right. Come on. Let's move on.

MR. ROTH: No, this is
actually a real question, and it's my last one.
A. I try to be.

BY MR. ROTH:
Q. Okay. Let's take you back to Barbados. You're on the Sandy Lane golf course, and the sun -- you probably have observed this phenomenon. The sun passes behind a cloud. And you can see the shadow of the cloud coming across the ground from some distance; correct?
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A. $\mathrm{Hmm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. And this is really just educational for me. Could you see shadow flicker from a distance as well? So I'm hypothesizing that you're standing outside that line of demarcation that you posited, and you're looking towards the shadow-flicker zone, if you will. Would you be able -- while you're standing there, would you be able to see that shadow flicker occurring in the distance?
A. Would I be able to see the shadow?
Q. The shadow flicker occurring?
A. The shadow flicker only occurs inside
structures. So if I'm standing outside
looking towards that study area, would I be able to see the shadow sweep across the land? I couldn't see why I wouldn't.
Q. Okay.
A. Unless there's something blocking my view.
Q. Just one moment.
(Pause in proceedings)
Q. My last question. Is there anywhere in New Hampshire law or policy that you're aware of that defines "statewide significance"?
A. Not in New Hampshire. Many other states, though.

MR. ROTH: Okay. Thank you. That's all the questions $I$ have.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Committee questions? Mr. Dupee.

MR. DUPEE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Still thank you, Madam Chair.

INTERROGATORIES BY MR. DUPEE:
Q. And good afternoon, Mr. Guariglia. Pleased to meet you.
A. Same here.
Q. My word processor kept trying to change your name for --
(Court Reporter interjects.)
BY MR. DUPEE:
Q. So you've been asked a lot of hypotheticals this afternoon, which are obviously difficult to answer. So I'm going to shift gears a bit and start coming more from the process, if that's okay.

So, just to review a couple things, we heard earlier on from Attorney Geiger. She focused on facts and conclusions of law,
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
which is really what this Committee is meant to do. And eventually we'll take all the testimony and hopefully come up with something along those lines.
A. Sure.
Q. And you've heard that part of the reasons -part of the ways we make the determination is figuring out whether or not there is unreasonable adverse impact on aesthetics.
A. Sure.
Q. I think you know that because your conclusion on Page 17 of your initial testimony speaks to that point.

Okay. So I'm assuming that you're here not just to tell us that you've drawn a conclusion of no, which is the first part of your final statement, but you got here by a process that this Committee could understand and learn from and be able to apply in this circumstance, and perhaps it could apply in other circumstances. So when the Committee does its work, it's doing it in a way that's sort of consistent and can be followed and can be somewhat similar from case to case.

Yes?
A. Okay.
Q. So could you tell me a bit about the process that you followed to get to the conclusion you got to.
A. Okay. Should I start with the process of completing the visual analysis, too?
Q. Yeah, if you wouldn't mind going to Page 4, I think it is.

MS. BAILEY: Page 4 of his testimony?

BY MR. DUPEE:
Q. Actually, the bottom of Page 3 of your prefiled January 31st testimony, because I think there you talk about having created a practical guide, which kind of caught my attention.
A. Yes. So when we complete these visual impact analyses, resource assessments, whatever you want to call it, we follow a specific methodology that seems to work, and numerous locations obviously customized for each individual project. But there is the basis. The methodology itself, like on Page 1, \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
describes -- of the visual resource assessment describes the steps in which case the VIA is developed. We review the existing land -- I'm just going to paraphrase a little bit here. And if you'd like to, I can get into a little more detail.
Q. Just a second. Page 4 of your testimony where it talks about how you use the following steps, is that where you are?
A. I'm actually referring now to the visual study on Page 1. It might be a little more informative.
Q. I guess since I sort of prepared my thoughts around --
A. Sure. Sure.
Q. -- if you wouldn't mind. Help me follow along a little better, that's all.
A. Yeah, okay.

So we follow particular steps that has been developed over many, many years and adjusted based on conversations with folks such as yourself. So we follow these general steps. I mean, obviously, there's more detail in each step. But we provide an
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overview of the existing landscape. We review all sorts of material that we can find, aerial photographs. We drive the area to get a feeling of what the landscape is. And we try to come up with descriptions of the study area, and we include that in the visual report. So that ends up being like your baseline sort of scenario.

We also then conduct a visibility analysis, which is simply a viewshed mapping. We create a topo only, then we complete the topo with vegetation. And we look at it and say, all right, well, how much visibility is in the project area? We kind of set that aside, because the important thing on that is, when we start looking at resources -- and they can be statewide-significant -- and because of this rural area, we didn't strictly keep with just what we refer to as "statewide-significant resources." We tried to get into the community, what's important to the community. I think we even listed the schools, so that way the community itself could understand how might the school be
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
impacted as well or have visibility.
So we make this big laundry list of that, and then we map it on the viewshed map. And from there we're able to determine, all right, do the structures have potential visibility or these resources have potential visibility?

Once you make that determination, it's all GIS-based. We can run all sorts of analysis on it just to figure out potential visibility. That's when we go out in the field again and actually drive around to those locations that we have determined have visibility. As long as they're accessible and we see that there's visibility, we'll take pictures towards the project site.

Now, in order for us not to get confused, we actually bring GPS locations out there with all the turbines mapped in our GPS, and we can orientate ourselves to specific turbines. So we always know we're looking towards the project.

That kind of leads into the next step of once we do that field work, we take a look at
the pictures. We create a list. In this case, the list was helped developed by a couple of local organizations, and they had the input in terms of where we went, as well as what simulations that they would like to see. So then we create the simulations. And that's a GIS. It's AutoCAD and a Photoshop sort of exercise, all based on models.
Q. All done to scale, I presume?
A. All done to scale. We get the regional terrain. We build each individual little turbine. We place them in the appropriate spots. We'll import features as we need to. For instance: If we're looking down the road and we know there's five houses down along the road, we'll grab GPS, or we'll use highresolution aerial photographs, so that way we can include those in our model to help us with the photo simulations. This way it helps our accuracy. We'll include roadways as we need to as well, just so that way we have a high level of accuracy.

So during that whole process, we'll
create simulations. We'll review them.
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We'll tweak them, run them through a QA/QC process to make sure that they're all reasonable and they're as accurate as humanly possible.

Then, once that information is gathered, part of our report deals with how might these turbines look in the landscape. For instance: There was some reference about the character of the landscape. In our descriptions we might say the line of the landscape, which would be the curvilinear form, if you will, of the terrains, the turbines would be sticking above the terrain. So there would be vertical elements that would be visible from select locations. And there's a lot of other analysis, like we have mentioned numerous times. Table 2 in our report, that's got different factors that affect visibility. And that's all described in our report as well. So that way people can understand, what is contrast? You know, if you have the sun to your back and it's a white sky, you know, the turbines may blend in more to the white sky because
there's lack of contrast between the turbines and the sky.

The reverse would be the same, too; that if the sun is behind the turbines and it's a bright day, the front of the turbine is going to be very dark because it's in the shadow, and they're going to stick out more.

So the entire report goes through that just to describe the potential scenarios and how things could be affected. And then we wrap up with our summary. So it's a lot of information. It's a step-by-step process that we go through.
Q. Thank you for that. So a couple thoughts on that. So would this sort of process you described to me --
(Court Reporter interjects.)
BY MR. DUPEE:
Q. So the process you just described to me in detail, is this something that you can apply essentially to any facility that you're asked to evaluate, not just to a wind turbine farm?
A. Yes. As I mentioned before, each project is different. The same methodology may be used.
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It's proven to work. There may be little tweaks based on different locations, different project types.
Q. So that being the case, if I continue down your testimony, it comes to the next -- I won't call it bullet. It has a little dash in front of it, and it says, "evaluated aesthetic effects of the visual change." So I'm assuming that's where the specificity comes in that separates this from any other generic facility evaluation you might do; is that right?
A. Right. Exactly. Like I had mentioned, there's some of those descriptions in there. And we talk about, you know, the -- just paraphrasing what might be in the report -but, you know, the tapered turbines, ten of them sticking above the landscape. So that would obviously be different than, let's say, a power plant that is lower profile with a 200- or 300-foot stack.
Q. Makes sense. And I think your last little point or bullet on that page, or that part of the page, talks about identified
opportunities for effective mitigation. So it sounds like that's when you sort of pull everything together that you've done to date, figure out if there's a need for mitigation, what options might be available to those who have to do the mitigation; is that correct?
A. That's what we try, yes. You know, these are large structures.
Q. So the key question for you then is: Would you think that mitigation at some point might involve not siting a facility at a certain place? The reason $I$ ask this question is very important, because if we say you could always site, that kind of begs the question: Why are you worried about aesthetics?

So there has to be an option there of being able to say in some cases, yes, we site it because it meets the criteria; some cases, no matter what level of mitigation we try to do, it simply wouldn't meet an aesthetic standard. Does that make sense to you?
A. I think so. But I think that goes to your regulations.
Q. Correct. Which is why I'm sort of looking
for sort of the arguments that we can use along these lines. Okay. So, thank you.

So, moving along, I think on Page 10 of your prefiled you talk about visibility. And I think -- go down to Page 10 again, to Line 14, 15. In there you talk about visibility, about how common it is. And it essentially mentions common --
(Court Reporter interjects.)
Q. -- cleared agricultural lands and water bodies. And obviously, one of the water bodies we talked about this afternoon is Willard Pond.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. And that was one of the water bodies that you went through this possess you described to me. You modeled it and prepared a copy of it, which I think $I$ want to look at next, which is, 1 think, Exhibit 8, A8B, which for the record is a -- called photo simulation of what Willard Pond would look like should this facility be sited as it's been proposed; correct?
A. Correct.
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Q. And because this was done with very welldeveloped, sophisticated techniques, GIS, et cetera, that this is a very accurate representation of what actually would be seen?
A. Yes.
Q. So you would -- I believe I counted nine turbines on this picture. Is that correct?
A. It appears to be correct.
Q. Okay. And they might vary from being hardly visible, maybe the second one over from the right, to -- I know this is a scaled map -to maybe how visible, something along those lines.

MS. BAILEY: Mr. Dupee, could you maybe move your microphone closer to the edge of the desk?

MR. DUPEE: Certainly.
MS. BAILEY: Thank you.
BY MR. DUPEE:
Q. And it sounds like -- also, we've heard this afternoon a lot about Willard Pond. And I have to admit, $I$ didn't know a lot about Willard Pond myself before this whole process
began. But we learned that it is a sanctuary and involves a number of acres of land, I think thousands of acres of land. I went and visited their web site to learn that fact.

We also heard, I believe -- I'm not sure we raised the point -- but under state law in New Hampshire, it's called a "Great Pond," a water body 10 or greater acres, not owned by any individual. It's owned by the State for state purposes. And I think you mentioned fishing being one example how that might be used. But any legitimate use, of course, by the public is allowed.

So I think we also heard a question -and I was going to ask you this, but you may have been already been asked it and answered which is: Would it be reasonable to believe that individuals who choose to visit a remote wildlife sanctuary, such as Willard Pond, where there are no other anthropogenic structures or houses or whatever, would be more prone to wishing to experience a completely natural outdoors experience?
A. Is it a question on --
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Yes.
A. -- whether they want to experience or --
Q. Right. This would be an individual who would be prone to come to a wildlife sanctuary.
A. Sure. Yeah. See, now, that's a question I think we kind of talked about earlier. But talking about it further, an individual going to the sanctuary, you know, is still going to have a natural sanctuary. There are going to be views of the project. There's no denying that. However, there's much more to the sanctuary than these locations. I know, for instance, I hiked some of the trails on the southern end of the project. Walking around the pond, you may not see the turbines the entire way around. So it really depends on sites specific in Willard Pond. Yes, there is visibility, but there's also areas that don't have visibility.

So to me, going there for the resource itself, I would think that I would still see a natural setting. I would see turbines on privately held land outside of the sanctuary, yes, but $I$ would still be able to enjoy a
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
very nice sanctuary.
Q. And I think this picture was taken -- and I mean, did you take it?
A. This one here?
Q. Yes.
A. I believe I did, yes.
Q. Is that taken from the landing area?
A. That -- there were two of us out there. I believe this one was mine. It was actually taken a little further east of the dam.
Q. Okay. So, looking down the pond; is that correct?
A. Yeah. I had to look down and across in order to get a more open view. Now, mind you, the goal of this was to find that nice open view.
Q. Hmm-hmm. I appreciate that. I appreciate the point you made. I think it was 95 percent of the area that might be impacted would not maybe have this degree of visual experience.
A. Exactly.
Q. So I understand your point on that.

So what I'd like to do -- all these questions are sort of precursors to my main
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
question, which is now jumping back to what we talked about earlier, which is evaluating aesthetic effects. So we talked about fact. We talked about how the facility would look if it were built. And we talked about the conclusion that you reached on Page 17, which was there would be no impact -- unreasonable adverse impact. And you mentioned that certain parts of your process are pretty generic; they're facility-general. But there's a certain point where you went through and evaluated the aesthetic affects. So I want to just sort of explore that. We talked a lot earlier this afternoon about, you know, specific suggestions, ideas. But I really want to know about the process.

What could I take from your testimony that would give me a way to say $I$ can apply a reasonable set of principles and guidelines that would allow me to distinguish between an unreasonable adverse effect between a reasonable one for this particular site, recognizing you can't speak to the Committee's broader authority?
A. Well, I think that there is no true definition for where you go from no adverse effect to, you know, an impact. What we tried to do is, after we looked at everything, we tried to look at it and say, all right, we may have some areas that have impact, but we also have a lot of resources that are used by the community that may be just as nice resources possibly, you know, in other people's minds, that have no impact. So there has to be a balance there.

Knowing that there was only a few locations that had the potential to have like some sort of impact, we looked at it as more of a global picture. We didn't get down to, all right, we're looking at three locations. These three locations have significant impact; so therefore, the entire area, you know, has an impact. We didn't do that sort of thing. We tried to look at it holistically. And that's -- some of the methodologies that -- or the categories that I had mentioned earlier, the number of people that are in the area, the fewer people,
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
there's less for an impact or people to see the project; the fact that we're looking at a hundred square miles of area versus just a few locations.

There's all those lists that we had done. It is almost a case-by-case basis because each project is different. These, as we were reading the report and going through the process, jumped out at us immediately in terms of these things. And, again, I know there's discussions about statewide significant resources. But that's a very real thing.

Every project that we've worked on, there's always that sort of criteria. And there's a hierarchy in regards to that. So, knowing that there isn't a whole lot of statewide-significant resources, that also kind of led us down the path of, there is no adverse impact.

So it was that entire list that I had provided, trying to be more objective than subjective, looking at some of the facts rather than just feelings.
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
Q. Can you reference me back to that list?
A. Yes. I'm hoping that made sense.
Q. It did.
A. So as I had mentioned earlier, we came up with some of these locations or criteria that we considered as part of, you know, coming up with that final conclusion. We feel that the area is rural, as $I$ had mentioned, less than 2,400 people within the town of Antrim; highly vegetated. I mean, that's clearly evident just driving through the study area and the town and neighboring towns itself.

We did look at the vegetated viewshed map. Ninety-five percent of the vegetated viewshed map shows screening towards the project.

Importantly, there are no specific views to be preserved, identified in either the Town master plan or their open-space conservation plan. So that was really important, too. There's no documentation of specific views to be preserved.

There are also, as I had mentioned, few designated resources of what we consider
\{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
statewide or national significance.
And then the other thing, as I had mentioned, is we considered the whole area, a hundred square miles versus just a few locations, recognizing the fact that some people may say that some of these areas are an impact, but how -- sometimes you have to draw the line of how can a few locations dictate a hundred square miles where there may be just as important resources to people.
Q. Thank you.

Could you envision here -- an example before us of wind turbines. Could you think of another type of structure or facility that might be on that ridgeline that you would think that sort of crosses the aesthetics line, that no matter what kind of mitigation one were to apply to it, it really doesn't belong there?
A. Well, I'd be hypothesizing, but the worst case would be mountaintop removal or mining.
Q. So, that would be taking away a structure?
A. Yeah, taking away the mountain.
Q. That would be --
A. That would be worst case.
Q. Thank you very much. No further questions.
A. Thank you.

MS. BAILEY: Dr. Boisvert.
INTERROGATORIES BY DR. BOISVERT:
Q. You made a strong argument that state-owned properties become state-level significant and therefore more are worthy of consideration as opposed to privately owned properties. That position is untenable.

My reason for saying that, and $I$ can document it easily, is that there are 22 national historic landmarks in New Hampshire. These are national level, not state. I just ran through a list of them. I can find three that are publicly owned: U.S.S. Albacore, which is a submarine; the Robert Frost Home owned by the State; and Saint-Gaudens -- it's a national park in Cornish. He's the fellow who made the statute of Lincoln at Lincoln Memorial.

Going through the list, I can quickly identify eight of the national historic landmarks that are owned by private
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non-profits. These would include places like the MacDowell Colony.

What else do we have here? A number of historic houses, including the house of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the John Paul Jones House. These are owned by private non-profits. There's privately owned properties on here, such as the Mount Washington Hotel, which is a national historic landmark listed in part because it was the site of the 1944 Bretton Woods Monetary National Conference, something that economists all recognize. And that property, among others, is -- has importance for aesthetics, such as --
A. I'm sorry. What was the last part?
Q. It has importance that derive from its setting and aesthetics --
A. Sure.
Q. -- such that, recently when they wished to put in some cell towers -- co-location in the jargon -- on the property, they were required to do it in such a way as not to interfere with the aesthetics of that property.
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A. Sure.
Q. And in fact, there have been some older cell towers there. And they're actually sort of improving the looks, as it were.

So the idea that publicly owned property is more significant than privately owned or private non profit owned does not apply in the historic preservation world. And in that world, aesthetics are considered to be a very important part. I don't know if you were present earlier in the day when we were speaking with the historic preservation and cultural resources management professionals, and they were placing a great deal of importance on the setting of the property, as to whether or not that would be an adverse affect.

So my perspective here is that the issue of "significance" is independent of ownership, and ownership does not necessarily confer additional importance.

You may not be as aware as some of us in the room of, shall we say, the high fiscal conservatism of our state legislature and
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their interest in spending money to acquire various kinds of properties, no matter what they might be.

MS. BAILEY: Dr. Boisvert.
DR. BOISVERT: Yes.
MS. BAILEY: Excuse me. Can
you get to the question?
BY DR. BOISVERT:
Q. Does this information change your opinion about whether or not properties must be state-owned in order to be considered statewide-significant?
A. Well, you brought up national or
state-registered historic places. I run into that on many projects. Yes, many of them are privately owned. But they have a designation, a historic designation, and that's what puts them into a statewide-significant. They're spoken for. They went through a process. I know in New York, in order to -- and I believe there's a similar process here in New Hampshire. But in order for a house to become "historic," you have to go through applications, and the
state organization pretty much has to approve it.

So, while they may be privately owned, they have a state or a national designation, so that's why those can be considered statewide-significant.

But you also hit on a very important part. When we look at historic houses or structures or districts, one of the things that we look at when we're evaluating impact or helping the cultural resource people, is why is it historic? And as you mentioned, sometimes it's because of the type of facade it is or the owner or the landscape.

And as you mentioned with that one location about the cell tower, we've had that issue in another project as well, another cell tower.

So the fact that historic homes are -or structures may be privately owned and not always the case, they still fall into the statewide-significant because of the designation that it has. There's no other way to get that designation except for
getting it approved by the state.
Q. You're in error in detail, but not substantially. The designation is made by the keeper of the National Register in Washington. It's not made by the State. We make recommendations. But we'll give you that.

But my observation that I feel that you've made an error in judgment is the error of causality. The designation by the keeper of the register or agreement by the state historic preservation officer -- and I'm the deputy historic preservation officer -- it's a matter of recognition. It doesn't cause it to be historic. It was historic before it was so defined. It's a matter of recognizing it. And ownership is not considered to be in any way, shape or form causing it to be historic, to be significant.
A. Right.
Q. And that is where I would ask that you change your opinion. And clearly you're not of that opinion, but --

MS. BAILEY: Do you have
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another question, Dr. Boisvert?
DR. BOISVERT: No, that pretty well covers it.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Simpkins.

INTERROGATORIES BY DIR. SIMPKINS:
Q. Just a quick question on determining state significance.

You talked about if it's owned by the government. I was curious. What about privately owned lands that have an easement on them held by the State?
A. Well, if the easement is owned by the State, then that would level some sort of look at. It all depends on what it is.
Q. Well, in particular, I'm thinking of conservation easements that are held by the State of New Hampshire, but the ownership is still in private hands.
A. That could be -- I know we've considered stuff like that. Quite honestly, in our experience, a lot of times it has to do with hunting, you know, where the State goes in to
a farm and says -- you know, they make a deal
and then they open it up to hunting. So it depends on the specifics.
Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the Federal Forest Legacy Program by the U.S. Forest Service? The reason $I$ ask is because it's not for one specific purpose. There's a whole judging criteria that we have to go through, both with the state ranking level, and then it gets ranked by the team at the federal level. And it's for multiple uses. So I was just curious if you were aware of that.
A. I'm aware of the concept. I didn't know the specific name of the legacy. Again, as you mentioned, there's ranking. So that's something that we'd look at, too.
Q. And that's based on wildlife, habitat, aesthetics, rare, threatened or endangered, all those types of things.

So is that an example of something that may rise to the level of state significance?
A. Again, the easement is owned by the State, so it would be considered a statewide. Again, you know, there is, as you mentioned -- why
is it owned by the State? Is it because of wildlife or habitat? You know, that may be different than if it's owned for aesthetics, and within there it says these views have to be preserved. So it really depends on also the rationale behind that. But it would at least warrant an additional look.
Q. Okay. Do you remember -- did you find any of those when you were reviewing this area?
A. From my recollection, all the easements that I remember were more of not-for-profits. Or there may have even been like Boston University or Boston College had some sort of easement, too. I don't remember seeing that come across.

DIR. SIMPKINS: Okay. Thank you. No further questions.

MS. BAILEY: Ms. Lyons.
INTERROGATORIES BY MS. LYONS:
Q. I'm looking at Section 4.0 of the report, which is Page 21, about mitigation. And I'll wait for you.
A. Thanks.
Q. I'm looking at the mitigation program. And
they seem kind of boilerplate to me. And I was just wondering if there's anything in here that was specifically asked by the community to include.
A. There was nothing that was provided to us that the community had requested stuff. One of the things, though -- so that way it is -it does seem a little boilerplate. You know, we work with Antrim Wind. We do know that they looked at different scenarios even before we came onboard, because we do ask those probing questions. It already seemed like there was some mitigation, in terms of potential views to locations already completed.
Q. So in your experience, have you ever had a community-requested mitigation be included?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you give an example?
A. An example? I recently had a project where, as part of the wind project, they wanted the substation screened. I've had it where they've wanted the substation enclosed in a structure. I've had it where a project --
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where they didn't want just a typical cinderblock $O \& M$ building. So they came up with a nicely architecturally detailed structure, so that way it blended in with the landscape.

So they are asked. That usually occurs during this process, in terms of some of the requests. And that's discussed further. And they have to be practicable.

MS. LYONS: Thank you.
MS. BAILEY: Chairman
Ignatius.
CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
INTERROGATORIES BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
Q. Mr. Guariglia, the issue of public versus private and statewide significance, we've been through a lot, so I won't re-tread that ground.

But one of the locations that's been particularly of concern that we've heard about, and that as we review the materials $I$ can tell you I have concerns about, is Gregg Lake. And that includes a public town beach; does it not?
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A. Yes, it does.
Q. So do you draw a distinction between government meaning the state, and government meaning the locality, as a difference in the ranking and importance you put on those things, or is it public versus private?
A. The Town-owned facility would probably be more looked at than a privately held facility, depending on -- I mean, it all depends on scenarios. I can tell you Gregg Lake did intrigue me because of its location and its resource, you know, its recreation, because there were people there. It was very active. And that's one of the things that we also look at, is where are the folks going, you know, where are they congregating.

In terms of Gregg Lake, though, I have been involved in various projects where turbines are near recreation resources such as Gregg Lake. And while people may think, wow, those turbines are really close, I looked at the beach, at the town park, and it's all oriented away from the turbines. So if somebody -- I believe it looked like it
was kind of like looking in a west/southwesterly direction. I could be wrong. But people are active, in terms of being in the water. So they're playing in the water. They're sunbathing. They're not looking at the turbines. They may be boating down the lake, going west, away from the turbines. So it's a very active area where the visibility of the turbines should be further lessened.
Q. Well, it's also -- there's a picnic area.
A. Yeah.
Q. There's places to gather --
A. Exactly.
Q. -- community center, in all directions.
A. Yeah. Places for volleyball and some of the other stuff, yeah.
Q. And so I don't think you're saying that people's backs would be to the turbines the entire time.
A. No, no. Just saying that it's an active area.
Q. As opposed to a quiet, contemplative sort of place --
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A. Exactly.
Q. -- which is more of what the Willard Pond situation is.
A. Could be, yes.
Q. And so active places are of more importance or of less importance? How does that factor into --
A. No. It just factors into how the people may experience it as well.
Q. Where do all these hierarchies and standards in how you rank things come from? Is there some guidance that you work off of?
A. Generally, yes. You know, it's generally accepted that there are resources of statewide significance, you know, someplace where the State has an interest for the better of its citizens.
Q. You may have already said this, and I apologize if $I$ missed it. Where does that come from? You said it wasn't a New Hampshire standard, but some states use it. Is there some --
A. Well, I can tell you it's in New York. But it also -- I use that, and it's accepted in
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other states, as well as other states, if they don't have a guideline, recognize the importance. However, what we do is we don't -- just don't rely on that, in terms of our analysis. Unlike some other folks, we'll go to the community sort of resources, like Gregg town lake or Gregg town park. We'll also go to local sort of resources, and that may be local roads. So it's an all-inclusive. And if you will, that kind of starts setting up some of the hierarchy.
Q. Well, I'm getting confused, because this morning, or whenever we started this, you said that because Greenfield State Park was the only state-owned property that gave rise to statewide significance, you effectively were discounting impacts at Gregg Lake; and yet just now it seems --
A. No, no.
Q. -- to me you're saying the opposite.
A. No, no. The state-owned park would be, shall I say, a higher up on the chain than the Gregg town park. It's not discounting. It's just saying, because the state park is owned
by the State and every citizen within the State, it gets a little further weight.
Q. Fair enough.

You said that in your analysis you didn't do any impact rating and impact ranking -- were two different phrases you used -- for particular locations; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Are there instances where you do do that sort of analysis for clients?
A. I have not done one in about seven years.
Q. Were you not asked to do that in this case?
A. I was not asked to do that.
Q. If you do do an individual impact ranking or rating, what are the tests you put to reach a real analysis of the impact rather than this sort of overall community-based analysis?
A. You have to be careful about impacts. I have seen them. As you can see here, it almost becomes a he said/she said sort of situation, where if $I$ did a ranking on a number and $I$ came up with a four, or let's say five, somebody else could come up with a five. And \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
then you spend hours debating what's the difference between four and five; where is the threshold for mitigation.

There really is no good process that has been vetted in New Hampshire and numerous states that, to me, is acceptable. Because I could come up with some sort of rating system. That would be my professional opinion. But it may not be Ms. Vissering's professional opinion.
Q. Well, I'm asking you. You said you've done it, though not for seven years. When you have to do it, what sort of analysis do you use to reach a number? I don't care whether it's a three or a four. If it's easier to talk about major or minor or moderate or significant, just some sort of ball park, 'cause then I'm going to apply it to a particular situation. So you tell me what you look at first.
A. Well, let me back up. The analysis that I'm thinking of is no longer used, because it was the Army Corps of Engineers' methodology. And Army Corps doesn't even use it, because
they recognize the fact that it just causes issues later on.
Q. So do you not have expertise in making those kinds of individual assessments?
A. I have reviewed many sorts of different firms that make their own assessment. I usually find problems with them because they don't necessarily look at everything that $I$ would.

Some of the things that I would look at has been stated in the prefiled testimony or the file testimony of, you know, users and activities, et cetera. Then the question is going to become: How do you assign a value to that? And that's where it starts getting tricky. That's something that would have to be approved, I would think, by numerous people, so that way everybody's on the same page. And that usually does not occur.
Q. I didn't follow that.
A. Well, like I said before, I can come up with a methodology, because there is no standard methodology that I'm aware of. Pretty much anywhere in the country that's accepted by everybody.
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So I can come up with a methodology for this. But I would need to have the buy-in from folks from yourself. I would need to have the buy-in from, like, Ms. Vissering, that, yes, this is appropriate, if she's going to be reviewing it, so that way there's less arguments later on.

Well, we know there are arguments, because this is a contested matter. And we've got to make a decision. And we're listening to you because you've been presented to us as an expert on the area of visual impacts analysis. And you've given an opinion that you find no undue adverse effect on aesthetics; and yet, when probed what that is based on, it's a very broad, community-based analysis. And I'm asking you about particular locations.

You said there's no way to make any sort of analysis that we could all agree on. I'm not asking what we all agree on. I'm asking what you what you believe, based on your expertise, in this area. You've done these. Take a look at your Figure 10B in the final
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report, which is in Appendix 9A, the final visual analysis. And that's a Gregg Lake picture. How would you rank that? Is it a moderate? Is it a minor, is it a major impact? Whatever kind of terminology you think is fair.
A. Unfortunately, $I$ didn't analyze that, so to render an opinion wouldn't be appropriate.
Q. All right. Let me ask you about shadow flicker for just a moment.

On your Exhibit 11 -- and I can't remember if that was attached to your testimony. It's Document 21. Is it part of the Application itself? It's the shadow flicker, sort of butterfly chart.

MR. IACOPINO: That is
Appendix 13B. And that is in Exhibit -MS. GEIGER: Three.

MR. IACOPINO: -- 3. Thank
you. And it's electronic Document 26 in that exhibit. Oh, I guess it's 21.

MR. FROLING: Could you keep
your voice up when you're giving the exhibit numbers, please.
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CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Yeah, we're still trying to find the exhibit. I have it as Document 21.

MR. IACOPINO: So you're not -- right. You're looking at a map. You're not looking at the full report. So, okay.

So she's looking at the map that's JWG 11. Attachment JWG 11, Mr. Guariglia.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Thank you.
And $I$ don't know if we have a blow-up of that one. We may not. If there is, it would be good to put it up.

Do you know, Ms. Geiger, if there is a blow-up of that?

MS. GEIGER: No.
MR. IACOPINO: For everybody, this is also AWE 9. Electronically, it's Document 21. It's a map with some contours on it.

BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
Q. So as I look at it, you see the butterfly shape of shadow patterns for a number of
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turbines. This one happens to be Turbine 2, but they're all similar. Are residences superimposed on this?
A. No. The purpose of this was just to show the pattern. There are no residences. If you wanted to see the -- where the residences are, it's Figure 2 in the shadow-flicker report. Again, this was just an exhibit. There was no analysis done from it. It's just to illustrate what the pattern looks like.
Q. All right. So let's stick with this for just a moment before we go to look at the other one.

You have multiple gradations of how much is likely to be seen, how many hours over the course of a year. The closest in to the turbine is greater than 40 hours. And how much greater does one get to if you're in that greater than 40 ? Could it be -- is it 40 or 50 , or is it, you know, 100 hours? What are we talking about here?
A. You know, it could be a variety of things. I don't know, in particular, this project --
each one of them are different. Could be 45. Could be much higher than that.
Q. Like what? What's "much higher"? What are the outer bounds that you might see?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Let's see. Yeah, I was just scanning just to make sure $I$ didn't have something with me.

Yeah, you know, right next to the turbine, you could be up to 100 hours.
Q. And so if we wanted to look at residences as they relate to this map, which did you -- I mean, this effect, which document did you say is the right one to go to?
A. On the shadow analysis, Figure 2.

MR. IACOPINO: Is that
Appendix 13B?
THE WITNESS: It might be.
Sorry.
MS. GEIGER: Yes, it's in the shadow-flicker report. It's just a couple pages over.

DIR. STEWART: Page 15 of
Document 26 in the digital version, Appendix 13B.
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MR. ROTH: Page 9 of the one in the book.
(Discussion among Committee members.)
CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: Do we have a blow-up of this one?

MS. GEIGER: We do not.
BY CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS:
Q. So to be able to see -- this is -- this multi-colored amoeba thing, we see the turbines in the center with 1 through 10. And then the residences, are they the smaller numbers ringed around the top?
A. Yes, kind of in the northeast section, and then in the north, and then Mrs. Longgood's just to the west of Turbine 5.
Q. So is her house the sole block you see on that western side?
A. Yes.
Q. So if I'm reading this right -- and this is helpful to see. And I apologize. I hadn't found this before -- the residences fall outside of the greater than 40 and the 30 to 40. I think they all fall outside of the 20 to 30 hours and begin to be picked up in the
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10 to 20 and the 2 to 10.
A. You know, on Page 7 of the report there's actually a chart with all those houses so you can kind of see the potential shadow-flicker hours.
Q. Okay. And you helped explain a number of these questions with Ms. Longgood -- the time of day and the time of year impacts when it's likely to be the most likely to occur, as well as the orientation of the house and the windows; correct?
A. Yes. You know, speaking of Ms. Longgood's house, there is a page here that shows her house and the general time frame when she may have shadow flicker.

This illustrates, you know, what the other houses may experience as well. It's just to show, you know, it's not an all-day occurrence, not every day, you know, that sort of thing.
Q. Is there any way you can describe or give any examples that would help someone who's never seen this to sort of feel what it would -what it's like when it's occurring?
A. I have never experienced it myself. However, I've seen the many videos that float around, and it's actually just a flickering coming through your window. Some people describe it as a light being turned on and off, you know, just a consistent pattern.
Q. How often? What's the frequency?
A. Well, it depends on your alignment with the turbine. However, we model the Acciona, and I think it says here it's based on approximately 13 RPMs, revolutions per minute. So that's the frequency that one might be able to expect, in simplistic terms.
Q. When we were talking yesterday about the sound of the turbine moving, and it could be a once per second was the testimony yesterday of the movement of the blade, is that the same frequency?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. Not one per second. It says -- I just happened to find a reference at a different location. It's 12.3 revolutions per minute, or approximately one revolution every four to five seconds. So that's one blade going
around every four to five seconds. So if you have three in there, it's one and a half, two seconds. I remember it's a very short period of time. I mean, you could have shadow flicker for like a minute on a given day or, you know, a little bit longer. So it does vary. So it's important to remember it's not a consistent sort of thing.
Q. And are there people who have trouble with that, react poorly to that light on-and-off sensation?
A. I have -- generally when I see that, that sort of thing, I'm thinking that it's usually not confirmed by medical professions.
Q. So you're saying you've heard it described, but you're not sure it's reliable?
A. Exactly.
Q. And I know personally I can't be in places with strobe lights. Is it in any way related to that sort of reaction?
A. Well, $I$ guess it could be kind of an analogy, kind of like a strobe or flickering sort of thing. Strobe lights can flicker, too. There's no evidence of, you know, like severe \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
issues. Like people mentioned epilepsy. As far as I know, that's been unfounded.

CHAIRMAN IGNATIUS: That's it for me. Thank you very much.

MS. BAILEY: Mr. Green.
MR. GREEN: Thank you.
INTERROGATORIES BY MR. GREEN:
Q. It's getting late and I might have missed something that you said. I apologize.

But in your opinion as a landscape architect, are there any ways to minimize or reduce or even eliminate the visual of the turbine from these different locations that you studied?
A. Well, the project, you know, as analyzed, I mean, these are tall structures. There are possible ways to possibly further screen from select locations using vegetation. It's not appropriate in every location. But if there's a particular historic house or something like that that needed to be screened, they could plant some sort of buffer, probably some sort of deciduous -- or not deciduous, but an evergreen sort of
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buffer would probably be the best, just for simplistic terms.
Q. There aren't any other ways than just -- just the --
A. In terms of seeing it -- these are undoubtedly large structures, trees. You know, people don't want to put shades in their houses, so that way they can't see it, you know, that sort of thing. But there are minimal ways to screen a turbine.
Q. Do you know if the firm would be willing to do that for the Town in certain places if they asked for it?
A. If the Town contacted us, we'd have to go from there.
Q. All right. That's it.

MS. BAILEY: Mr. Iacopino.
MR. IACOPINO: Thank you.
INTERROGATORIES BY MR. IACOPINO:
Q. Let me ask you a question about shadow flicker first. You defined "shadow flicker" as only occurring indoors; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Why do you discount the effect of the shadow \{SEC 2012-01\} [AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY] \{11-02-12\}
in the outdoors?
A. I don't think we totally discount it. We do mention that you'll see shadows sweeping across the landscape. The issue, though, that most folks have is the flicker effect.
Q. Well --
A. So that's why -- you know, I mean, that's a shadow-flicker analysis. So that way you want to look at the houses with people inside. That's where it's mostly noticed. The sweeping effect is much less of an issue.

However, I would mention that it's not totally discounted, because on here you can definitely see where the shadows are going to occur.
Q. And what are you referring to?
A. Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. This is Figure 2 of the shadow-flicker report.
Q. So that shows a shadow passing?
A. Yes. So this shows where the shadows will be passing. So it's not totally discounted.
Q. You realize that people in the outdoors can be disturbed by that? For instance: My wife and two daughters might want to sunbathe out
next to our pool, and a shadow passing from a wind turbine could be a real inconvenience.
A. Well, depending on when it is, where you are, the shadow may only occur at 7:00 to 8:00 in the morning, and I doubt folks would be out -- or it could even occur -- who knows. But it could also occur anywhere from 8:00 to 9:00 p.m., too. So, you know, it depends on the location and the use. So, sunbathing at high noon shouldn't be too much of an issue, depending on where you are.
Q. What is it that one experiences when outdoors as opposed to indoors?
A. Normally it's just a sweeping effect. You just see the shadow just sweep across your property.
Q. Okay. You mentioned a couple of times that these are tall, very tall structures. Have you done any analysis as to how they compare with other structures either in the general vicinity of Antrim or within the state of New Hampshire?
A. I have not done -- but I've heard that they'll be some of the larger ones.
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Q. All right. Have you been to Manchester, New Hampshire at all?
A. No, I have not.
Q. Okay. All right. I want to jump off of something that Chairman Ignatius asked you about. Is there some textbook or reference paper where one could go in order to find sort of this definition of "statewide significance" that you use, or is this from some statute somewhere?
A. Well, you know, I see a fairly consistent definition. I actually wrote it down last night, in terms of a designated scenic resource or a statewide significant resource. The definition was, "a location with scenic and aesthetic values and is protected by law or a legislative body."
Q. What book or paper does that come from? What's the citation for that?
A. Generally, this sort of definition -- and I looked at one other that was extremely similar. This one was from the State of Maine. And another one that was extremely similar was New York State DEC policy.
Q. Okay. Let's stick with the state of Maine one for the moment. Do you know, is it a -do you have like a reference to it? Is there a Maine statute or a Maine regulation?
A. Oh, you know, $I$ did not write that down. However, it was some sort of guidance procedure.
Q. And what about the one from New York?
A. That's the New York State Visual DEC Policy.
Q. Is that their Department of Environmental Control?
A. Yes. Department of Environmental

Conservation.
Q. And it's called DEC Visual Policy?
A. Yeah, 2000. Let's see. Might be able to give you... let's see. Visual policy, DEP [sic]-00-2, title, "Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts."
Q. Okay. DEC Policy 00 -- I'm sorry.
A. I'm sorry. I'm talking fast. I'm sorry.
Q. 00-2?
A. Yeah, DEP [sic]-00-2.

There's been other similar definitions.
I just -- those were the two that I had.
Q. I'm going to now switch gears again, and I'm going to talk a little bit about -- similar to what Mr . Dupee asked you about.

You went through with him very carefully the steps that you and your company took in preparing your visual impact report. And I think it was the third step was the one where it indicated that you evaluated the aesthetic effects of the visual change resulting from the project construction, completion and operation. And I think, actually, you even referred to that in parentheses as a "qualitative analysis." Do you recall? It's on Page 4 of your visual impact statement report.
A. Of my Visual Impact Assessment, Page 4?
Q. Yes, I believe it's Page 4.
A. Are you talking about my prefiled?
Q. Yes.
A. Oh, okay.
Q. I think I'm actually talking about -- I'll tell you in a second.
(Pause in proceedings)
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Q. Okay. Maybe it was in your testimony.

All right. In your testimony -- I'm sorry -- I think it's basically the third step that you went through.

MR. FROLING: Page 4, Lines 10
and 11.
A. Which one was it again?

BY MR. IACOPINO:
Q. Page 4, Lines 10 and 11.
A. Ten and 11. Yup.
Q. Okay. Now, you actually reference what you did as a "qualitative analysis"; is that correct?
A. That's how it's mentioned, yes.
Q. I just want -- for me, I'm looking at this and I'm saying, when I look at the report that you did, you seem to provide a very broad view, and you come to a conclusion, primarily, it seems to me, based upon your 95-percent determination, that 95 percent of the project area is not within the viewshed. That seems to be the strongest point of your conclusion. Would I be correct in saying that, and that's why that --
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A. I don't think so. I think that's part of it.
Q. Would you agree with me that the report prepared by Ms. Vissering really doubles down on evaluating aesthetic effects of the visual changes?
(Witness reviews document.)
A. I think she approaches it, to be perfectly honest.
Q. Well, she seems to accept your visual -- your visibility analysis.
A. Exactly.
Q. And then it seems to me she goes one step further and takes these nine or ten different places and actually does sort of a more qualitative assessment on it.
A. She does. She takes some of these locations, takes it to the next step. I think, based on the information, if $I$ can jump ahead here, in order to come up with a significant impact, there needs to be more. She brings it quite far, but I think there needs to be more detail because --
Q. I'm not asking you to critique hers right now. I'm just trying to make sure I -- that
the differences is in the record. Okay?
A. Sure.
Q. So she -- is it fair to characterize them as two different approaches?
A. Sure. Yes.
Q. Okay. So my question is -- because you're the witness right now and Ms. Vissering will get a similar question -- is under your approach, is it ever possible that the visual impact at one particular place could be so great as to render the project to be -- to render the project to have an unreasonable adverse effect?
A. I've never seen it happen. So I would say no.

MR. IACOPINO: Okay. I have no further questions.

MS. BAILEY: Thank you.
Redirect, Ms. Patch?
[Laughter]
MS. BAILEY: You looked at me
like you knew who $I$ was talking about.
MR. IACOPINO: We always see
you together.
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MS. GEIGER: I know, 30 years. MS. BAILEY: I'm sorry.

Ms. Geiger.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. GEIGER:
Q. Mr. Guariglia, I'm going to try to be brief here. On the subject of mitigation, I think you heard some questions about that this afternoon. Do you understand -- or are you aware that the project has an agreement with the Town of Antrim on many different topics?
A. Yes, I understand there are some agreements with the Town of Antrim.
Q. Do you know whether in that agreement or otherwise, whether the Town of Antrim has asked this project to provide mitigation for aesthetic impacts?
A. I have not heard such --
Q. So, to your knowledge, there has been no request made by the Town of Antrim for mitigation?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. Do you know whether, before the final turbine selections were made for this project,
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whether Antrim Wind had considered putting turbines closer to Willard Pond than the current configuration shows?
A. That is my understanding, yes.
Q. Okay. So would you view their adjustment of the turbines to move or remove some that were closer to Willard than the ones that are now proposed to be a form of mitigation?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. Okay. Now, with respect to the radar-activated lighting system, I think we heard testimony -- you provided testimony that that would be installed once it's approved by the FAA; is that correct?
A. It would be activated once -- yes.
Q. Okay. So, currently, though, at existing wind farms in New Hampshire that are operational, what type of --

MR. ROTH: I'm going to object
to this line of questioning. This is not anything that came up in the
cross-examination of this witness. There was some questioning about whether he had any knowledge of sort of the frequency of
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airplanes, but there was no questions asked about whether he had knowledge of the sort of device employed at any other facility.

MS. BAILEY: She hasn't asked the question yet.

MS. GEIGER: I'm just going to ask a question generally about radar-activated lighting systems. I believe there was testimony about that during the examination; correct?

MR. ROTH: Well, I think my objection is that the question should be limited to what was brought up in cross, and there weren't general questions about radar lighting. There were questions about whether the Applicant had done any -- had any information about the number of flights and the frequency of the lights coming on, and he couldn't have an answer for that. If she wants to ask about that, that would be appropriate. But a general discussion about it is already provided in his prefiled testimony.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Could I
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just hear the question, please.
MS. GEIGER: Actually, can I ask another question about mitigation, because there has been questions about mitigation. Would everybody agree -- would you agree with that, Mr. Roth? There have been questions about mitigation this afternoon?

MS. BAILEY: All right. Come on --

MR. ROTH: Yes. MS. BAILEY: Let's move on.

BY MS. GEIGER:
Q. Okay. So would you consider the commitment to use a radar-activated lighting system to reduce the amount of night lighting at a wind project to be a form of mitigation?
A. I most certainly would.
Q. Okay. Now, I think you indicated in your response to a question on cross that -- or from the Bench maybe -- that there had been some input by some groups into the locations at which you conducted visual simulations. Is that correct?
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A. Yes.
Q. And what types of groups were you talking about?
A. I understand that the Antrim Historic Society, as well as the Antrim Conservation Commission was involved in those selections.
Q. So they actually helped you decide which location to take photographs at?
A. Yes. They provided recommendations, and ultimately they were also part of the decision to complete the simulation.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

This might be one of my last questions.
I just want to make sure that we round out the picture on shadow flicker, if you will. And I believe that you answered a lot of questions about your shadow-flicker report, more specifically about your expectations about shadow flicker at Ms. Longgood's residence; is that correct?
A. Right.
Q. And what did -- I believe you indicated that you would expect that the duration or the amount of shadow flicker at her residence to
be between 20 and 30 hours per year; is that correct?
A. Yeah. I believe it was about 23.
Q. Are there any standards, either in the United States or Europe, about what is considered to be an acceptable level of shadow flicker throughout a year?
A. In the United States there are general rules of thumb, but not any guidelines.
Q. How about Europe?
A. Europe tends towards the 30 hours per year.
Q. So at Ms. Longgood's residence, if you've expected that the shadow duration would be between 20 and 30 hours per year, she'd be at or below that standard?

MR. ROTH: I'm going to object to this on the line of relevance. This is not Europe. So the standards in Europe don't apply; therefore, whether Europe has a standard is not relevant to this proceeding.

MS. BAILEY: I'm going to allow the question, and we'll give it the weight that it's due.

MR. ROTH: Okay.

BY MS. GEIGER:
Q. And that would be on Page 10 of your report, is that correct, where you cite those standards in the visual impact report?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

MS. GEIGER: And I just want to note for the record, Attorney Patch has informed me that Mr . Tocci, one of the expert witnesses for Public Counsel, is citing standards from Europe in his testimony. So I just want to make that clear. And I would object to the objection on that basis.

MR. ROTH: And I fully expect an objection from Attorney Geiger in that respect --

MS. BAILEY: All right. Let's move on, please.

MS. GEIGER: I have no further questions. Thank you very much for your patience and attention and the thoughtful questioning from the Bench.

MS. BAILEY: Thank you for
your testimony, Mr. Guariglia. You are
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excused.
Okay. It's 25 minutes to six, and I will leave it up to the Applicant. Would you like to start Mr. High's testimony? We are going to complete at six tonight.

MS. GEIGER: I think it all
depends on how many questions everybody thinks they have.

MS. BAILEY: Ms. Linowes, how much cross do you have for Mr. High?

MS. LINOWES: I have -- Madam Chair, am I the only person asking questions?

MR. IACOPINO: I doubt it.
MS. BAILEY: No, I just was thinking --

MR. IACOPINO: She was 90 minutes.

MS. BAILEY: Yeah, you were
like 90 minutes or something.
MS. LINOWES: I don't think
it's 90 minutes, but it's more than a half an hour.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Mr. Roth?
MR. ROTH: Well, I only
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anticipate actually one question. But oftentimes the cross-examination of others provokes me to have more. And so I think I indicated 10 or 15 minutes for him. I'm hoping it would be less than that, but you never know.

MS. BAILEY: Mr. Block.
MR. BLOCK: At the moment, I think none.

MS. BAILEY: Is there anybody
else here?
MR. IACOPINO: The Audubon
Society indicated that they were going to question Mr. High as well. At least at the prehearing conference they did.

MR. HOWE: I don't have any questions.

MR. ROTH: But Attorney
Manzelli may.
MR. IACOPINO: David, do you think that Ms. Manzelli may have questions for him?

MR. HOWE: I did not have the
impression that she did. I think she may
have made an initial estimate last week, but I don't think she anticipated any.

MS. BAILEY: Is there anybody else in the room who $I$ haven't asked?

Ms. Pinello?
MS. PINELLO: No.
MS. BAILEY: No? Okay. Would you like to get -- Mr. Guariglia, you can go relax.

Should we go off the record for a minute or --

MS. GEIGER: Rather than
fragment the presentation, because I believe we'll be coming back much later, it may not make sense to start with Mr. High. I think we should do him whenever we come back.

MR. ROTH: I agree with that.
MS. BAILEY: We're going to start with -- you agree with that?

MR. ROTH: Yes.
MS. BAILEY: Oh, awesome.
Okay.
MS. GEIGER: That's great.
Unbelievable.
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MS. BAILEY: We're going to start with Mr. High on the next day that we resume these proceedings, which I believe right now is November 27th.

I'm going to close the
hearings for today -- oh, no?
MR. IACOPINO: Just going to go off the record.

MS. BAILEY: Oh, all right.
We're going to go off the record and come back and announce the next day.
(Discussion among Committee Members off the record.)

MS. BAILEY: Back on the
record. We have decided that we will
reconvene the proceedings on November 27 th and that Mr. Iacopino will send a memo to everybody with a start time. I don't know for sure that we can get in this room at 9:00 on Tuesday morning. I just want to double-check. I would assume we can, but I don't know.

But with that, we will close the proceedings for today, and we will see
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]
[WITNESS: JOHN W. GUARIGLIA]

C E R T I F C ATE
I, Susan J. Robidas, a Licensed Shorthand Court Reporter and Notary Public of the State of New Hampshire, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes of these proceedings taken at the place and on the date hereinbefore set forth, to the best of my skill and ability under the conditions present at the time.

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

Susan J. Robidas, LCR/RPR Licensed Shorthand Court Reporter Registered Professional Reporter N.H. LCR No. 44 (RSA 310-A:173)

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| 18 (1) | 269 (1) | 40-100t (1) | $\xrightarrow{\text { 119:2;124:8;156:19 }}$ |  |
| 60:17 | 88:20 | 45 (1) | $\begin{array}{\|l} \mathbf{8 : 0 0}(\mathbf{3}) \\ 112: 10 ; 196: 4,7 \end{array}$ |  |
| 180 (3) | 27th (3) | $188: 1$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ (2) |  |
| 56:8,13,15 | 213:4,16;214:1 | 492-foot (1) | 111:8;113:8 |  |
| 19 (1) | 28 (1) | 107:23 | $800(1)$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 53: 18 \\ \text { 1940s (1) } \end{gathered}$ | 111:13 | 5 | 74:24 |  |
| 131:24 | 3 |  | 9 |  |
| 1944 (1) |  | 5 (13) |  |  |
| 167:11 | 3 (11) | 54:14,18;63:1; | 9 (21) |  |
|  | 24:23;25:4;51:13; | 65:20;74:5,17;89:20; | 7:3;24:12,15;25:5, |  |
| 2 | 67:17;73:21;74:4,17; | 112:9;123:19,22; | 15,23;26:10;60:9,16; |  |
| 2 (17) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 97:9;112:7;147:13; } \\ & \text { 185:19 } \end{aligned}$ | 5- (1) | $\begin{aligned} & 64: 1 ; 73: 22 ; 77: 1 ; \\ & 92 \cdot 11 \cdot 116 \cdot 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 24:15;37:11;54:24; | 3,806 (3) | 119:7 | 117:20;118:4; |  |
| 62:4;78:6;111:10; | 103:11,20;104:19 | 5:00 (1) | $\begin{aligned} & 119: 24 ; 124: 10,15 ; \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 116:3;134:23;135:1, | 3,900 (2) | 16:17 | $186: 19 ; 189: 1$ |  |
| 19,24;152:18;187:1, | 103:15,24 | 5:55 (1) | 9:00 (3) |  |
| 7;188:14;190:1; | 3:13 (2) | 214:6 | 112:10;196:8; |  |
| 195:17 | 109:21,22 | 50 (3) | 213:19 |  |
| 2,367 (1) | 3:25 (1) | 14:1;104:15; | 90 (3) |  |
| 132:24 | 109:20 | 187:21 | 210:16,19,21 |  |
| 2,400 (1) | 3:35 (1) | 500-foot (1) | 94.7 (1) |  |
| 164:9 | 109:23 | 142:22 | 92:12 |  |
| 20 (11) | 30 (9) | 50-millimeter (1) | 95 (8) |  |
| 6:1;16:5,12;60:17; | 96:6,10;126:19; | 14:13 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 72: 3 ; 96: 6,10 ; 189: 23 \\ & 190: 1 ; 208: 1,14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189: 22,24 ; 203: 1 \\ & 208: 1,11,14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 541-A (1) } \\ 63: 14 \end{array}$ | $93: 5 ; 132: 15 ; 133: 4$ |  |
| 20-(1) | 300-foot (1) | 5-mile (2) | 160:18;200:20 95-percent (2) |  |
| 108:2 | 154:21 | 55:17;117:24 | 95-percent (2) 132:10;200:20 |  |
| 200-(1) | 30-foot (1) |  | 9A (8) |  |
| 154:21 | 108:2 |  | $17: 14 ; 24: 20 ; 25: 5$ |  |

