1	STATE OF	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
2	SITE EVALUA	ATION COMMITTEE	
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4	October 18, 2016 - 1:24 49 Donovan Street Concord, New Hampshire	p.m. DAY 9 Afternoon Session ONLY	
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6		NHPUC OCT25'16 AM 9:56	
7		OCKET NO. 2015-02	
8	Appli	M WIND ENERGY, LLC: cation of Antrim Wind y, LLC for a Certificate	
9	of Si	te and Facility. ing on the merits)	
10	(near	ing on the merits,	
11	PRESENT FOR SUBCOMMITTEE:	SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:	
12	Cmsr. Robert R. Scott	Public Utilities Commission	
13	(Presiding as Presiding		
14	Cmsr. Jeffrey Rose	Dept. of Resources &	
15	Dr. Richard Boisvert	Economic Development Dept. of Cultural Resources/	
16	(Designee) John S. Clifford	Div. of Historical Resources Public Utilities Commission/	
17	(Designee) Dir. Eugene Forbes	Legal Division Dept. of Environ. Services/	
18	(Designee) Patricia Weathersby	Water Division	
19			
	Also Duescot for the CH	7.	
20	Also Present for the SEC		
21	Michael J. Iacopino, Esq. (Brennan Pamela G. Monroe, SEC Administrator		
22		z, SEC Program Specialist	
23	COURT REPORTER: Steve	en E. Patnaude, LCR No. 052	
24	,		



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2	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Antrim Wind Energy (Applicant): Barry Needleman, Esq. (McLane)
3		Rebecca S. Walkley, Esq. (McLane) Henry Weitzner (Antrim Wind Energy)
4		Jack Kenworthy (Antrim Wind Energy)
5		Reptg. Counsel for the Public: Mary E. Maloney, Esq.
6		Asst. Atty. General N.H. Attorney General's Office
7		Reptg. the Town of Antrim:
8		Justin C. Richardson, Esq. (Upton) John Robertson, Chairman
9		Robert Edwards, Selectman
10		Reptg. Harris Center for Conservation Education:
11		James Newsom, Esq.
12		Reptg. Audubon Society: Jason Reimers, Esq. (BCM Environ)
13		Francie Von Mertens Carol Foss
14		Reptg. Abutting Landowners Group:
15		Barbara Berwick, pro se Bruce Berwick, pro se
16		Janice Duley Longgood, pro se Brenda Schaefer, pro se
17		Mark Schaefer, pro se
18		Reptg. Allen/Levesque Group: Charles Levesque, pro se
19		Mary Allen, pro se
20		Reptg. Meteorologists Group: Dr. Fred Ward
21		Reptg. the Wind Action Group:
22		Lisa Linowes
23		
24		

1		
2	APPEARANCES:	(Continued)
3		Wes Enman, pro se
4		Reptg. Non-Abutting Landowners Group: Richard Block, pro se
5		Annie Law, <i>pro se</i> Robert Cleland, <i>pro se</i>
6		Kenneth Henninger, pro se
7		Reptg. Stoddard Conservation Comm.: Geoffrey Jones
8		-
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PROCEEDING

(Hearing resumed at 1:24 p.m.)

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. We'll go back on the record. We left off with the Abutting Landowners panel and the Counsel for the Public.

MS. MALONEY: It's me. Thank you. Good afternoon.

BY MS. MALONEY:

- Q. Mrs. Berwick, I just want to follow up on something that I wasn't quite sure I understood your answer. It was with respect to the sound study, and why you had asked them to move, I guess, the equipment. What was --
- A. (Ms. Berwick) Yes. Okay. When they came in 2016, January of this year, they did a sound study level test on our property for the last docket, in 2011. And, when they came with their equipment, we were having a deck, that big deck that everyone was on, we were having that deck built. And it was one thing that we didn't do ourselves, we actually hired somebody. So, we couldn't tell the person that's halfway through building it to stop

because these people were doing their sound
level assessment. But I did question Mr.

O'Neal at the time "how can this be accurate
with power saws and hammering and everything
going on?" And the answer I received was that
"this will be filtered out."

Well, I always wondered about it. And then there was another comment made by one of his other employees at another time that made it sound like they weren't filtering it out. So, like I said, I never had seen the report, but I was always suspicious. When I did finally see the report, they did not filter out the deck noise in 2011. If you go back and look at it, it says something about that it was — the sound level assessment was influenced by deck construction, during the day was influenced by deck construction noise during the first week. But that was included in our level.

So, I'm so thankful for the other people that fought last time, because, had they won, they could have used that level, which was quite high, if you look at the last report, of

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our -- whatever that noise level is considered,
L90, whatever. They could have gone 5 decibels
above that. And yet they used deck
construction noise as our normal noise. That's
not our normal noise.
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- Q. Okay. Thanks. I understand that better now.

 I wanted to just ask anyone on the panel to
 answer this question. I can't see everybody.

 But, I think, Mr. Schaefer, you had talked
 about that you had frequented Willard Pond in
 the past. Could you describe that a little bit
 more? Could you tell me, you know, how often
 you've gone to Willard Pond, you and your
 family, and how you use it?
- A. (Ms. Schaefer) Mark has gone quite frequently.

 But, for the past 32 years, that's the only

 place I would take our children swimming. We

 had -- had four children. Every day, in the

 summer, they practically lived there. Our boys

 would hike over Tuttle Mountain and Willard

 Mountain, to go to Gregg Lake and Willard Pond

 quite frequently, taking different trails each

 time. So, they knew the woods very well.

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We swam across, or we still do, the

summer, our daughters come and visit, we swim across. That's our summer ritual. And we spend a lot of time on the wind -- on the water, and on Bald Mountain.

Q. And why would you go to Willard Pond?

- A. (Ms. Schaefer) Because it's the quietest, it is the cleanest. It's protected. No motor boats. When we first started going, there were hardly any people going there. And it hasn't been but maybe the last 10, 15 years, that people have really started going to Willard Pond. And that was mostly after a Field & Stream ad on the back of the magazine, an article about Willard Pond being the most pristine in the area.
- Q. It got discovered, which is what -- good and bad parts of what happens in New Hampshire.

 And I wanted to just ask you what -- if you agree or disagree with this characterization of Willard Pond. This was written by Mr. David Raphael, who's the visual impact expert for the Applicant. He describes Willard Pond as "a pleasant human-altered pond (there's a dam at one end that regulates the water), surrounded by wooded slopes on two sides that are not

exceptional or uniquely memorable. There is no distinct scenic focal points or wide panoramic views. The boulders are rocky" -- "The boulders and rocky shoreline immediately at the water's edge are attractive, but not part of any long distance views."

Do you agree with that characterization?

- A. (Ms. Schaefer) I don't. I guess it would depend on what you viewed as being "spectacular and beautiful". If you don't, maybe he enjoys cities better than the woods.
- 12 Q. Do you think it has a unique scenic quality?
- 13 A. (Ms. Schaefer) Yes. It does.

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- Q. With respect to -- you said you hiked the trails in the park, in the Sanctuary?
- 16 A. (Ms. Schaefer) Bald Mountain, there's two main
 17 trails, and they go to the top of Bald
 18 Mountain.
- Q. Are you familiar with the scenic overlook on Bald Mountain?
- A. (Ms. Schaefer) Yes. It doesn't face exactly
 where the towers will be. But a lot of people
 do hike on that end and enjoy the ledges over
 there.

Q. Okay. Great. I wanted to ask if any of you are familiar or ever have walked the trail at Meadow Marsh, and if you could describe that experience?

- A. (Ms. Schaefer) Yes. My kids grew up in the ConVal School District and the Harris Center.

 They grew up with the Harris Center groups taking them along the marsh walk, exploring and teaching them about tracking and everything.
- 10 Q. Did your kids have any kind of educational outings at the Sanctuary as well?
- 12 A. (Ms. Schaefer) With the Willard Pond Sanctuary?
- 13 Q. Right.

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- 14 A. (Ms. Schaefer) They did, when they were growing up.
- 16 Q. Right. I wanted to, you know, you had talked

 17 this morning about -- I mean, obviously, if

 18 this Project gets constructed, you're going to

 19 have some significant impacts with it abutting

 20 your property. And most of what your

 21 discussion was this morning dealt with after it

 22 was constructed.

I wanted to ask you a little bit about during construction. And one of the -- when

the Town of Antrim spoke or testified a couple
weeks ago, they talked about hours of
construction would start at 6:00 a.m. How
would that affect you?

- A. (Mr. Schaefer) I'd be outraged if they start -we're up way before 6:00 a.m. every day, so -but I'm outraged if they even set a blade into
 that ground up there for this Project.
- A. (Ms. Longgood) I was horrified to hear that there would be four months of possible blasting. That's untenable. I suppose it would be Monday through Friday, from 6:00 a.m. You know, I'm up, I go to work, I'm up at that time. But, just to listen to the blasting, the impact that that will have on nerves and, you know, I just don't know what to say other than I was horrified to learn that.
- A. (Ms. Berwick) I think the 6:00 a.m. thing would be felt most strongly in our house by my son, who does have to get up early Monday through Friday. But, on Saturday, he is not up at all, ever, by 6:00 by a long mile. So, I think that that's, you know, quite an inconvenience.

And, besides us, I mean, like just down

our road, well, the Committee probably remembers Josh, my neighbor Josh, they have three children under three. So, I don't think that it would be very welcome if they're woken up before they need to wake up.

My neighbor, Tina Phillips, has horses and goats and all sorts of things like that. So, none of it is going to be very pleasant for any of the people that are living in this vicinity. It's going to be not pleasant at all. And I think there are quite a few people that do sleep late. We're not really that late sleepers, though.

- Q. You had -- I guess I got a sense from your testimony this morning that you had some concerns about the Town being responsive to your complaints. I was wondering if you felt that, as it concerned both during construction or post-construction, if you -- do you really feel that you have confidence that the Town would listen to your complaints?
- A. (Ms. Berwick) I have confidence in that Bob

 Edwards would be -- try to help us. But I

 also, I mean, even if we had people who were

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really responsive, which I truly feel like there would be an effort to discredit people, because that's pretty much been done across the wind industry. And, in fact, one of the things I submitted was "Adverse Health Impacts from Industrial Wind Turbines". It was written by a doctor, and it was written to other practitioners. And what he puts in there is, he's begging his other practitioners don't discredit people that come in and say that they're having these effects from wind turbines. Because what is happening is they're having real physical symptoms, and people are telling them that it can't be from the wind turbines, and that just makes them go further down and in depression.

So, if that's happening, you know, in the health field, it's definitely going to be happening there. But, even if they wanted to help us, exactly what can they do? How is it going to be possible to measure the sounds at Jan's house and my house and the Schaefer's house and Craig -- Clark Craig's house? How is that exactly going to be done? And we know,

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from Mr. Ward's -- Dr. Ward's testimony that different weather conditions produce different sounds. You know, that there's times when we hear sounds extremely clearly, and other times that you don't hear them as clearly. So, how -- what time do they do it? Do they do it for just a two-week period and then, if nothing happens then -- like, in Lempster, they said they sent that person out five times, if I remember right. And, then, they still were not able to get a measurement of the decibels, because each time that they went out, for some reason that turbine wasn't turning. And, so, they couldn't get the decibel level. You know, so, how are they going to measure it and how are they going to measure flicker? You know, how do you document that you're getting more than eight hours per year of flicker? Do I demonstrate that, according to Page 9, in Section C, that it's not supposed to start till this time, and it's really starting at this time? And how do I -- how do any of us document that in a way that would be accepted? Because let's -- I mean, if I wanted to be just

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nasty, I could make up a video that looks like it. So, there's no way you would take my video, there's no way that you would take my word. You would have to have documentation.

My husband wants to make a statement.

(Mr. Berwick) Well, from our experience, at 7:00 clock this morning, we were getting ready to come here and I heard this "Woo-woo". So, I said to my wife, I said "Isn't that Monadnock Paper Mills?" She says "Oh, yeah." See, that's 5.8 miles away from us, and they have a whistle at 7:00, at noon, and 5:00. And there are many times we can hear it.

So, I think, when they're blasting up/down that mountain, that the people in Antrim are going to find out what we've been talking about, because, with inversion most every day, it's going to go right over into them, and they're going to experience what we experience.

And I imagine that the Selectmen will get a few more complaints. So, that's my opinion.

- Did you have something?
- 23 (Ms. Longgood) I would certainly hope that the Α. Selectmen would be responsive. But I think

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         that things take quite a long time. And I
         don't have a lot of confidence that things
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         would be taken care of in a timely fashion, in
         terms of the impact that all of these things
 4
 5
         might possibly have on us adversely, because I
         know government does not react quickly often.
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 7
         Thank you.
                   MS. MALONEY: All right. Thank you.
 8
         I don't have anything further.
9
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
         Anybody from the Giffin/Pratt intervenors?
11
12
                   MR. PRATT: No. None.
13
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
14
         Mr. Enman?
15
                   MR. ENMAN:
                               I do. Is that on?
16
                   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No.
17
                   MR. ENMAN: Okay. Sorry. This work?
18
                   WITNESS BRUCE BERWICK: Yes.
19
         Perfect.
20
                   MR. ENMAN: I apologize. First off,
21
         I want to thank you for your testimony today.
22
         And I really do want to assure you that I mean
23
         no disrespect with my testimony towards you
24
         guys at all. I have a couple of questions that
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1 were kind of brought up today.

- 2 BY MR. ENMAN:
- 3 Q. And I'll kind of address these to you,
 4 Barbara, --
- 5 A. (Ms. Berwick) Okay.
- 6 Q. -- because you kind of seem to be -- but
 7 anybody feel free to -- for anybody to answer.
 8 You had mentioned property line setbacks in
 9 Antrim, and you believe they were 25 feet from
 10 property lines that you could build sheds or
 11 whatever.
- 12 A. (Ms. Berwick) I believe it's 20 feet, but I
 13 believe that's what I said.
- Q. Okay. Okay. I think it might be 25, but
 either way. It was stated, Ms. Linowes was
 trying to get across that the road would be
 approximately, and I will use that, 150 feet
 from your property line?
 - A. (Ms. Berwick) I think Ms. Linowes was also trying to get across that my property may be at this level [indicating], and the road may be at this level [indicating].
- 23 Q. Okay.

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24 A. (Ms. Berwick) That the alteration, that you

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[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]
 1
         cannot suddenly come up with this level
 2
          [indicating], and not affect the lands that's
 3
         in between. So, that's, I think, the point
         that Ms. Linowes was trying to make. And what
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 5
         I said was that, looking at the map, I could
 6
         not determine where -- the boundary of where
 7
         their road is and where our property is,
         it's -- I could not figure it out. I tried to.
 8
9
         But, with a 25-foot setback, they would be
    Q.
10
         beyond that point, I'm assuming?
11
         (Ms. Berwick) I'm assuming.
    Α.
12
         Okay.
    Q.
13
         (Ms. Berwick) But I don't know.
14
         Your house, because I'm not familiar with the
15
         back lot on your property, your house is how
16
         far from your property line, the back property
17
         line, where they're talking about?
18
    Α.
         (Ms. Berwick) It's quite a ways.
19
    Q.
         Okay.
20
         (Ms. Berwick) I don't know. I'm not --
21
    Q.
         Yes.
```

 $\{SEC\ 2015-02\}\ [Day\ 9/Afternoon\ Session\ ONLY]\ \{10-18-16\}$

And you have how many acres?

(Ms. Berwick) I'm not good with that type of

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Q.

thing.

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

- 1 A. (Ms. Berwick) We have 38 acres.
- 2 Q. Thirty-eight, okay. And your house is how many
- 3 feet from Reed Carr?
- 4 A. (Mr. Berwick) From where?
- 5 A. (Ms. Berwick) Reed Carr Road.
- 6 Q. How close are you to the road?
- 7 A. (Ms. Berwick) You're asking a person that
- 8 doesn't do --
- 9 A. (Mr. Berwick) About 90 feet.
- 10 A. (Ms. Berwick) Ninety feet.
- 11 A. (Mr. Berwick) About 90 feet.
- 12 Q. Ninety feet, okay. Perfect. Catastrophic
- events were mentioned. Because it's a big
- deal, and I understand.
- 15 A. (Ms. Berwick) Well, the thing is, we may only
- be 90 feet, and we may own a lot of land out
- back. That doesn't mean we don't use that
- 18 land.
- 19 Q. Oh, I understand.
- 20 A. (Ms. Berwick) It doesn't mean we don't go
- 21 walking out there. That I don't take the
- 22 grandkids out there.
- 23 Q. Totally understand.
- 24 A. (Ms. Berwick) That we don't go looking for

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

animal tracks, and looking at birds, and listening to birds, and looking for signs of bear. We do use our land. So, I mean, --

- Q. I don't doubt.
- A. (Ms. Berwick) Okay.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Try to keep
one at a time please.

8 BY MR. ENMAN:

- Q. I do a lot of walking on other people's property also. Catastrophic events, you listed a whole bunch of incidents in the last even year, and mentioned even one death. Was that a facilities -- and I may be treading on scary ground. But, as I say, I really want to know how this affects everybody. So, is that a utility worker? Somebody that was working at the facility? Or was this a John Q. Citizen?
- A. (Ms. Berwick) It was a technician.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Because I am unaware. This kind of goes to the whole panel, because I'm trying to figure out your experience with wind facilities. So, have you all spent any amount of time at, near, observing? Because, as I say, it's for my own information, but I'd love

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

1 to know.

- (Mr. Schaefer) Yes. That's affirmative. 2 3 have spent time up at Lempster. I have seen wind turbines from Illinois, to the West Coast, 4 5 Pennsylvania. I've been around wind farms, in the middle of no-where, and I've spent time, 6 7 yes. The one up in Lempster, the ones, when I went up there, the several times, I could hear 8 9 them from at least half a mile away. I don't 10 know what days you've been up there. But, for 11 you to say you stood right under them and 12 didn't see any measurable difference, either you're --13
- 14 Q. Oh, I didn't say "I didn't hear any measurable difference."
- 16 A. (Mr. Schaefer) Okay. So, no, I'm just 17 saying, --
- 18 Q. Yes.
- 19 A. (Mr. Schaefer) -- it just kind of perplexed me,
 20 that's a subjective comment you made.
- 21 Q. Yes.
- 22 A. (Mr. Schaefer) But I have spent,
 23 coast-to-coast, California to Lempster.
- 24 Q. And the rest of the panel?

A. (Ms. Longgood) I've spent some time up at

Lempster, particularly when this Project was

being contemplated, to -- and I did experience

the noise. I noticed that many of the homes,

the times that I've been there, were for sale,

seemingly abandoned. I did not find them

aesthetically pleasing.

And, to know that the ones that are proposed on the ridge near our homes are quite a bit larger, the largest in New Hampshire, is really -- has a major impact on this, on top of a ridge.

- A. (Ms. Berwick) I'm seen them at Lempster, but we have not gone underneath them at all. We've seen them. And I don't think, my opinion about it, about going there to go and see what it sounds like during the day was "why bother?"

 Because we all know that the noise level is going be worse at night with temperature inversion. And I really don't think that that property owner is going to say "Sure, come sleep on my property", nor do I think I really want to.
- A. (Ms. Schaefer) I've flown over quite a few and

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

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driven pass them in Illinois, hundreds and
thousands of them. That's okay. It's flat
land. It's very windy there. I have not -- I
do not disagree with wind power. I disagree
about where they are placed. And Tuttle
Mountain is not the place.
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- Q. Thank you. Ms. Berwick, it's really "yes" or "no". Do you assume, you stated that you're at your house, that, on the windy days, it was really loud, and you could -- it was very loud, you could hear the wind. And I don't -- I'm not going to ask anything technical, I can assure you.
- A. (Ms. Berwick) Yes. I will tell you what my calendar says. This is what I wrote. And I also submitted this as a attachment to something. I think it's Supplement 1 or something.
- Q. It's all good, trust me.

A. (Ms. Berwick) "Rain all day, spent most of day
shoveling off ice deck". Next day, on the
11th: "Very, very windy." Next day was the
midday sound guy, then "snowblower, plus
extremely windy". That was on Wednesday.

- Then, on Friday -- boy, I can't even read my --
- 2 Q. That's okay. You're good.
- 3 A. (Ms. Berwick) "Snow", on the 16th. The 18th,
- 4 "Major wind all night", "Major wind all day" on
- 5 the 19th. "Wind guy midday" --
- 6 Q. No, I'm not -- trust me, I'm not --
- 7 A. (Ms. Berwick) I'm just saying --
- 8 Q. I'm not --
- 9 A. (Ms. Berwick) Yes.
- 10 Q. Because we have wind at our house.
- [Court reporter interruption.]
- 12 BY MR. ENMAN:
- 13 Q. May I ask the question? I'm not disputing that
- it was windy, and you said "it was very loud"?
- 15 A. (Ms. Berwick) Very loud. I was inside my
- house.
- 17 Q. Okay. So, my question, are you assuming or do
- 18 you have evidence that the turbines would be
- 19 louder than the ambient wind noise at a given
- 20 time?
- 21 A. (Ms. Berwick) If I had to live with that type
- of noise every day, I would be finding another
- 23 place to live.
- 24 Q. So, the question was, do you -- are you

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assuming that the wind turbines are going to be louder than the ambient wind? You said "it was very windy and very loud". Are you assuming that the turbines are going to be --
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(Ms. Berwick) I am assuming that the wind turbines will be not the same level all the time, it will be modulating sound. I'm assuming that they will be increasing the sound levels at the area that we live for most of the time to untenable amounts for us. I am assuming that, yes, that they will be loud. Probably not as loud as the wind is on a windy day, it will probably override that noise. But, if I had to live in an area that was constantly noisy like that, which I'm going --I actually am very -- the wind is one of those things that really bothers me. I lost a cat, I know it's a stupid story, but I lost a cat on a windy night. Went outside, never came back. Spent days and days searching for that cat years ago. And, still, when it is windy in October, I hate it. I hate it. I'm just thinking about, "am I going to lose my little Everett?" Or, you know, I just am very -- I

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

don't like a lot of wind. Maybe a lot of people do. People talk about loving the fall and the winds. And I don't like the dark and don't like the wind.

- Q. Property values continues to come up, and I understand your positions on this. But is it safe to assume that, and I probably shouldn't even say that, for myself, there's another perspective on property values, and it was asked many times, that if, especially by you, "if you had a choice between Property A and Property B, which would you choose?" I will state for the record that I would choose Property B. So that property values are, once again, subjective. If you have --
- 16 A. (Ms. Berwick) Are you asking a question?
 - Q. Would you agree that there might be another attitude towards property values?
 - A. (Ms. Berwick) I think that if it was just the visual, yes. I think, when you add in flicker, happening from January through March, September through December, and that when you add in noise levels, then I don't think there's any subjective. And I do think it would be a very

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

small amount of people that would want to live in the areas where we live and put up with the conditions that we put up that would want to have wind turbines even visible, too. Because 4 most people that are living in the far, remote conditions don't want industrialization out 7 their back door. Most people are not going to want to look out on their deck at the mountain, 9 to watch the clouds coming over the mountain, 10 and just to be seeing turbines instead. And, especially you sit outside at night and see 12 blinking lights, I don't -- I really have a hard time believing that there's very many 14 people that would be in what you describe your 15 category, especially when you add flicker and 16 noise.

- But that is your assumption? Q.
- 18 Α. (Ms. Berwick) I think it's like telling a 19 person "two plus two is five"; everyone knows 20 it's four.
- 21 Q. Okay.

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22 (Ms. Longgood) I would like to respond to that, 23 which I think I've heard about the different 24 perspectives. I have heard from the Applicant

that it's not anticipated to impact property value, which is again why, if this Project is permitted, I would plead that the SEC put some sort of -- have Antrim Wind have some sort of a property value guarantee. Because, if it won't impact property values, it's no skin off their back, and I would think that that would be fair. Because I think there are different perspectives, and, from my perspective, my home and my 51 acres will not be livable and enjoyable for me.

MR. ENMAN: Thank you. I have no further questions.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Before we go with Attorney Richardson, I want to ask again, it's very important for the transcript that we get both the question and the answer. And when you --

WITNESS BARBARA BERWICK: I know.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: I know you're eager, Ms. Berwick. But, when you don't allow them to finish the answer, then we get neither in the transcript. So, we want to have that transcript full. So, just, you will get your

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks] 1 chance, but just let them finish the question 2 please. Mr. Richardson. 3 MR. RICHARDSON: I have no questions. 4 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: There was a 5 6 lot of the buildup for that, you know. 7 Attorney Needleman. MR. NEEDLEMAN: Thank you. I have no 8 9 questions. But I just have a procedural 10 request. 11 Since Mr. Craig was not here to adopt 12 his testimony or to be cross-examined, I would 13 request that his testimony be treated as 14 comment. 15 WITNESS MARK SCHAEFER: No. Sorry. 16 Mr. Craig couldn't be here. His testimony is 17 submitted. Sorry. I object to that. 18 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Well, I think 19 the Committee can give it the weight it deserves, I think. So, thanks. 20 We'll move on to the SEC. 21 22 WITNESS BARBARA BERWICK: Could I 23 just say one thing? Mr. Craig is an employee

of the Town. So, for him to be here, it's

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really hard. So, I think, put that with when you're making the decision, too. I think that he actually had things he had to be doing, and he was planning on trying to be here, but he couldn't.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Understood.

And we certainly appreciate everybody in the audience, understand everybody has other lives they probably would like to be leading.

Mr. Boisvert?

DR. BOISVERT: Thank you.

BY DR. BOISVERT:

- Q. A number of times in questioning you made reference to not having confidence in going to the Town with complaints. Why are you assuming that you would go to the Town government, the Board of Selectmen, as opposed going directly to Antrim Wind?
- A. (Ms. Berwick) I would assume that would be the first, according to what was the plan that has put before us, we're supposed to call Antrim Wind first. But it has sort of, I thought, been presented that the Town would be a step to go to if we felt like we were not getting help

from the Antrim Wind representative. And it
was also presented that we could go to the Town
to get the number and find the person or
whoever it was that we're supposed to be
contacting, almost like "Well, come tell us
about it, and then we'll submit your
complaint."

But I also assume like there's some sort of a chain of command related to our complaints. And that would be we would go to the Antrim Wind, and then, if we don't feel like the complaint's being handled, then we're supposed to go to the Town. Maybe I'm wrong about that, but that's what I felt.

And, then, I also thought we heard that, if we were really dissatisfied, we could come back to the SEC, which, as I presented before, was like "Really? Would that mean another thing like this? Because this is not something that most normal people could do."

MR. IACOPINO: Actually, under the new statute, the Administrator of the SEC has the ability to enforce the provisions of certificates. So, you could come to the SEC

for the purpose of making a complaint.

Obviously, we'd prefer that you go to the

Applicant first. And, then, if that's not

satisfactory, then it should come to your other

what would be the penalty?

WITNESS BARBARA BERWICK: And can I ask, does the -- does anyone, if they're not in compliance, is there a financial penalty or

MR. IACOPINO: It all depends.

There's a whole process for enforcement in the statute.

WITNESS BARBARA BERWICK: Okay.

BY DR. BOISVERT:

sources.

- Q. A couple times you and your members of your panel have expressed an interest in a property value guarantee. How do you anticipate that would work, if there were a property value guarantee? How would it work?
- A. (Ms. Berwick) What we submitted to the

 Selectmen was that a plan that -- that there

 would be two appraisers, and they would be

 agreed upon by the Selectmen and the property

 owners, I think, that would do an appraisal,

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and they would give a pre-windmill appraisal. So, they would have to not consider the fact of the wind turbines being there. And that then they would give us the full appraisal price, plus some moving expenses, because none of us want to move. I mean, this is like the very worst scenario possible would be to force us to But at least it would be something. move. Because, as far as I understand right now, the only financial help we could get, if we -- if we're having, say -- say these wind turbines do affect me, and my health is just -- I'm nauseous a lot, I have vertigo, and I just can't stand living here anymore. The most the Town can help us with is giving us an abatement, which means some money back on our taxes or not taxing us so much. That's not really much help if your health is in jeopardy. So, if you have to move, because of your health, you pretty much have to move. You can't like say "well, it may take six months or a year", whatever; you have to move. And none of us have enough money to afford to have two residences or, you know, to maintain two

residency. So, it leaves us really at the mercy of -- which a lot people have done, a lot of people have just left their houses, and then tried to sell them afterwards.

But we were asking the Selectmen to ask
Antrim Wind that they would, anyone within two
years of completion of the windmill project,
and I would actually say it should be longer,
because those of us that put 39, 24, 42, 23
years into our houses, it's -- we want to stay.
And, if we're forced to move because of the
health considerations, it may take a while,
especially the flicker happens January through
March and then September through December, you
need to have a little time to figure out,
really, is there any way we can make this work?
Is there any way we can stay here?

- Q. So, you view it as almost an all-or-nothing proposition? Either you're bought out or there's no other alternative?
- A. (Ms. Berwick) I guess there would always be the alternative of having some abatements. But my point is that, if you don't have a chance to have a buyout-type of commitment, then, if your

health is in jeopardy, you really are really stuck, you know? Like, with Jan, where she is, with four turbines around her, that property is not going to be the easiest to sell, because of the location. Now, you add wind turbines onto it, and you have to get the right person. You can get your price, if you're willing to wait and advertise enough. But it takes time.

But, when your health is in jeopardy, you can't really take that time to do all those things that you need to do to sell your property.

Q. It strikes me that a property value guarantee, in a narrow sense, would simply be guaranteeing the value of the property. If you're abated \$10,000 of the value of the property, what if Antrim Wind were to pay that \$10,000, and then that would be the equivalent of "you have a bad roof, we're going to knock the price down \$10,000, because that's what it costs to replace the roof." That you have suffered the loss of the value of the property, I'm not talking about health issues, but value of the property. You suffered a dollar amount loss on

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

the value of the property. What if Antrim Wind
were to make up that dollar amount? And, then,
going forward, if you had to accept \$10,000
less on the sale, you would have received it
prior to that from Antrim Wind.

- A. (Ms. Berwick) I don't know how anyone else feels about it. I mean, --
- 8 A. (Mr. Schaefer) No.

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- 9 A. (Ms. Berwick) Go ahead.
- 10 A. (Mr. Schaefer) I have no comment, I'm sorry.
- 11 A. (Ms. Berwick) No, go ahead.
- 12 A. (Mr. Schaefer) It's taking the knife out of
 13 your back and shoving it into your abdomen.
 14 That's how I look at it. Sorry.
 - A. (Ms. Berwick) None of us, I mean, it's going to -- none of us really are going to be like "Oh, well, now we can get out of our house, we have a guaranteed person that has to buy it", because look at the number of years all of us have been in our houses. It's not something, in the amount of work that we've done on our houses, none of us want to leave the houses.

I don't think -- I think that it is -- probably would be that, if it -- it will either

be that we decide we can tolerate it, because everyone has a certain tolerance to a certain amount of that stuff before, you know, we may love our house so much, but you get to a point where you can't take it anymore, even no matter how much you love it, you have to leave it.

But, others, the health issue becomes, even if you love it, you leave it quicker.

I don't know that, just giving you the value that you lost from the windmills being there? I don't know. I mean, I'm not really an economic-type person anyway. So, --

A. (Ms. Longgood) Excuse me. For me, I would like to be able to get out of there. And, certainly, \$10,000 or whatever it was deemed would be the loss of the property would not guarantee that there would be somebody to purchase it, to enable me to go and find a place that would be more amenable to my living the lifestyle, a little cottage somewhere in a place that's not industrialized.

So, you know, I haven't thought through all those particulars. But I would certainly be willing to do that, and would hope that

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- there would be something in there as protection for the impacted citizens.
- (Ms. Berwick) I think abatement and what you're Α. talking about is probably a good idea for some. And she said it and it's gone, but the fact that the type of people that buy our properties are the type of people that don't like windmills. So, we're like facing like a double whammy. It's going to make it, you know, if we put our property on the market, we may have a whole lot of people that would purchase it right now. With the windmill, it loses its value, but it also loses the type of people that are willing to live on a dirt road that has, you know, muddy conditions, and hard to get up in the winter, and doesn't have the, you know, the sewer and the water and all that kind of stuff. So, it's kind of a double hit.
- A. (Mr. Berwick) Yesterday morning I was going down our road to Route 9 to go to the VA, and I met this man walking on the road who just bought the house at the end of the road next to Route 9 this past year. And he was from Scituate, Massachusetts. And he said he came

up here to Antrim because it was so quite and he wanted to be secluded. And, then, we started talking about the wind turbines. And he said "I didn't know about that when I bought the land", and he said "maybe that's why I got it so cheap". And he said that "if they go in, he might has to" -- "might have to move."

So, I just thought that I would bring that in. That here's a guy that didn't know anything about it, and got cheap land.

- Q. So, fundamentally, what you're looking for would be a purchase of your property by Antrim Wind, if it came to that you felt that you could no longer stay in that residence?
- A. (Ms. Berwick) Right. A purchase of the property at the value that it would be without the wind turbines. I think abatements are great for those who decide to stay and put up with, you know, put up with the inconvenience. But I do think there needs to be some plan to help those that feel like they can no longer stay. And, according to Antrim Wind, they won't lose any value.

DR. BOISVERT: That's all I have for

1 now. Thank you.

2 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Commissioner
3 Rose.

CMSR. ROSE: Thank you. And thank you for your time and your testimony here today.

BY CMSR. ROSE:

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I just had one question for you. And I caveat this by just saying it's under the -- with the thought that we may not have an opportunity to have a conversation with you further down the road. And there was ideas that were brought forward during the course of your testimony that were not necessarily included in your prefiled testimony. So, the question that I have is, if the Committee were to move forward with issuing a certificate, and that's a big "if" at this time, are there other conditions by which you believe that we should consider, such as you just referenced, you know, the idea of sort of a, you know, sort of the price quarantees or the value property quarantees, also discussed has been things such as construction times and blasting notices or

other things such as that.

Are there other items and conditions that you think that the Committee should potentially consider, if we were to move forward with the certificate?

A. (Mr. Schaefer) Yes. The democratic process of the Antrim that has overwhelmingly said no way to this. Every zoning reg, you'd be violating every zoning reg. There's enough knife cuts that a thousand cuts have already been happening on this Project. You have the testimony. You know, you got -- Antrim zoning comes first. Antrim residents come first.

Democracy usually out-rules what we have going on here. But everything you've heard in testimony against it, everything that's against Antrim zoning. What more do you need to consider?

Your own mandate states "consider the local residents first." Local zoning is against it. Every violation of a building code, 35 feet above the tree canopy. You're infringing on FAA airspace after that point.

And a public viewshed is exactly what it is, a

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

public viewshed. You do not -- none of us here control it. None of the property owners they're leasing from, you know, you get into public viewshed, that's public. So, you got to consider the thousands and thousands of people in Hillsborough County, in Cheshire County, and Sullivan County, who are going to see this, have no input in this meeting. Public viewshed is exactly what it is, a public viewshed. You know, not to be taken away by somebody's, you know, proposed industrialization, you know, which is -- there's so many things that I -- I mean, you have the testimony, but -- so...

- A. (Ms. Berwick) I think that, to answer your question --
- A. (Mr. Schaefer) Sorry.

A. (Ms. Berwick) No, it's okay. I would want that any new structures that are built in the -that would be affected by shadow and sound,
that they have to be considered under the same
mandates that the SEC has created for those of
us who already have built our structures.
Because, you know, there could be somebody
right now that's already cleared their land and

is planning on putting a structure up, and doesn't know about what's going on. So, I think that's one thing.

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And I think -- as I think I've mentioned it a few times, but how do we document, if we feel like the flicker is more than what we are supposed to have to put up with? And how do we document the noise level? If there is some way that you could -- I know that they're required to do a sound stud that's like in every month of the year, I think, for the first year after or something like that. But, just like I said, that these two weeks in January were very, very noisy. It's not normally that noisy of a time. But it was, to me, it was a noisy time. So, how do you choose which two weeks that you use? And how, once the turbines are running, how do they document? Do they go back to the old sound studies that they have done? Because they haven't done them at every residence to know their backyard noises. And I would also say that, if they would use the lowest numbers that they got on the sound studies, because that's really what is the most accurate, in my

[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]

1 opinion.

(Ms. Longgood) In terms of your question, if, which I certainly hope and pray this does not get approval, but, if it does, I would certainly hope there would be limits on the times of blasting and construction. It's hard for me to imagine those big blades going down Route 9, from Vermont, or wherever they will come from. So, giving consideration to people who have to commute to work on Route 9 back and forth. I think there are many things that should be considered. Route 9 -- 202 and 9 are sometimes called "Death Alley" now, I can only imagine with those big things going down there. I would certainly hope that there would be limits on many of the aspects of construction, taking into consideration the folks who live in proximity.

CMSR. ROSE: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Ms.

Weathersby.

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22 BY MS. WEATHERSBY:

- 23 Q. Ms. Longgood?
- 24 A. (Ms. Longgood) Yes.

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Q. There we go. Am I correct that the Applicant says that you don't -- will not have a view of the turbines from your home?

- A. (Ms. Longgood) That's my understanding.
- Q. And I understand that you have a difference of opinion for that? And can you explain --
- 7 (Ms. Longgood) I cannot -- I can't imagine that Α. 8 I would not see them. I don't have devices that would enable me to put the coordinates in. 9 10 I might be able to find somebody who does. But 11 I'm at the top of Salmon Brook Road. I'm 12 800 feet in, closer to the ridge, from the 13 road. And, if these are built on the 14 ridgeline, I cannot imagine that I would not 15 have a view of them.
- 16 Q. Can you see the ridgeline now?
 - A. (Ms. Longgood) I can't, because of the trees, and also because of the leaves. But the ridgeline would be 480 feet below where those turbines would be. So, --
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And for each of the property
 owners, given the size of your property now and
 its frontage on the street, and other zoning
 requirements of the Town of Antrim, is your

1 property presently subdividable?

A. (Mr. Schaefer) Yes. Ours is.

- A. (Ms. Longgood) My mine is not. I don't have
 enough road frontage. Most of my land, I've
 got 51 acres, it goes back. It might be, but
 not on the public part of the road. The road
 is only maintained to the end of my driveway,
 and the land goes up further from there.
 - A. (Ms. Berwick) I think Jan's wrong, because I think she's in the same situation with us.

 Frontagewise, on Reed Carr Road, we don't. But the way that developers and stuff get around that is they actually make a road, and then that's the road that has to have the frontage on. So, I believe we could, yes.

MS. WEATHERSBY: Thank you. Nothing else.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Mr. Clifford.

BY MR. CLIFFORD:

Q. I think I just want to get a sense from each of you, is generally supportive of or opposed to renewable energy, wind energy, in general?

Just -- it doesn't have to be -- I'm not talking about Antrim, just in general, just

1 want to get your own feelings about it.

- A. (Mr. Schaefer) I am supportive of it. I've studied it in college back in the day, and I'm supportive of wind energy in the proper location.
- A. (Ms. Schaefer) We're supportive of all forms of alternate energy. We would prefer that to coal and oil-fired plants, or nuclear even.
- A. (Ms. Longgood) I, as well, am in favor of renewable energy. I which I could afford a personal wind turbine or solar panels at this point in time on my house.

But, I think, again, the siting is the appropriate place. But, certainly, for the appropriate place, I'm very much in favor of renewable energy, which has been — this has been a difficult journey these last many, many years sitting here, because I am in favor of renewable energy, but not this Project.

A. (Ms. Berwick) I'm in favor of renewable energy, but I'm not in favor of wind turbines anymore.

I used to be, until my son, Evan [Stephen?], you know, showed me all these factors, and I've done more research. And it doesn't seem that,

I mean, they have had subsidies for twenty years now, and they're still not able to be self-sufficient, because the energy production that they put out really isn't enough to help solve the problem, whereas solar produces so much more output for the amount of money and the amount of investment that you put in.

And I think that, you know, they have to really consider the whole thing. Mining those rare earth minerals I think is 800 pounds of rare -- of one -- neodymium, if I remember right, in one turbine, 800 pounds of neodymium. Then, there's another element that's a rare earth mineral that is also in there. The mining of those minerals, and that's a very toxic process, and it produces nuclear waste and it produces a lot of environmental damage. So, I think you have to look at the whole picture.

Hydroelectric is a very clean, very good source, and solar seems to be a very good source. But, personally, I'm now not in favor of wind turbines, and especially after seeing pictures with, I think, Mr. Iacopino said, you

1 know, the roads, the roads scarring up the
2 mountains really do look pretty bad.

A. (Mr. Berwick) Well, alternative energy, each one of the different processes has its positives and negatives. And, with the wind turbines, there's too many negatives with them. There's only a few places that they can be sited that they don't bother somebody. So, solar panels can be put almost anywhere. They're highly invisible, and they produce, like my wife said, a very good source of energy.

And, otherwise, nuclear energy has come to the point where we don't know what to do with the nuclear waste. So, when you look at everything, the things are coming to a head.

- Q. So, I guess my follow-ups is, I mean, all things being equal, if neither one of you had a physical structure on your property, but merely owned property, would you consider leasing it to a wind farm or is that something that you would not consider at all?
- A. (Mr. Schaefer) In our particular --
- 24 Q. If you had no structure on it. You owned

1 property --

- A. (Mr. Schaefer) Yes.
- Q. -- that you desired to make productive, would anyone of you consider putting wind power on your own property?
 - A. (Ms. Berwick) I think, if there's a potential, that if we owned some property somewhere, and it wasn't going to affect anyone in a negative way, maybe, but I really don't think so.
 - A. (Mr. Schaefer) And it's scalable. I mean, you know, I studied how to build small turbines in college, way back. But it's scalable. I mean, Antrim's regs say "no higher than 35 feet above the tree canopy", I would be accepting that, if they wanted to scale down there.

But, like I said, scalable. When you get up to 497 feet or whatever, that's beyond scale. And, well, that's just, I mean, I'm for wind in the proper location, scalable to, you know, environmental. Solar would be a better alternative.

But my biggest pet peeve with all this is that we're in a country of energy gluttons. We waste, as a nation, as a body, we waste. And

the Department of Energy states it, the biggest thing that's going to help is conservation.

Turn a light off, put an LED in, stop driving your Hummer.

You know, it boils down to, you just keep giving the junkie its heroin, or, you know, we got to stop somewhere. And, oh, we're going to help the world with a wind farm in Antrim? You know, come on. Let's get real. That's nonsense. It's nonsense. And boils down to is waste not and want for not, and our country, a nation of gluttons.

And that's one of my major pet peeves about this Project. The energy will be going down to Massachusetts, into the grid. It's just, if it was Antrim's little pet project to develop, you know, for Antrim, maybe. But not — not in this sense, not in a nation of gluttons, I'm sorry. It's just outrageous to me that we're even talking about this.

- A. (Ms. Longgood) I would not lease my land.
- 22 A. (Mr. Schaefer) No. No, I wouldn't lease it.

MR. CLIFFORD: All right. No further questions.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Director

Forbes.

DIR. FORBES: Thank you all for being here today.

BY DIR. FORBES:

- Q. You know, I just want to follow up and make sure I understood something, Ms. Berwick, that you had said just a little while ago. You commented that you understood some people just picked up and left their homes when impacted. Do you have any firsthand knowledge of that happening?
- A. (Ms. Berwick) I just read an article, it was in -- it was in Vermont. I don't know these people. I read the article. It was a cabin in Vermont, and the people were living there, and they left. And there's talk about maybe one of the universities purchasing that property to use for studies about the health effects of wind turbines. And, then, I -- I have read in newspapers, and just by my research, I've been doing nothing but research for months here, I'm not anywhere near Lisa, but I've been trying. And there's been people that have absolutely

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[WITNESS PANEL: Schaefers ~ Longgood ~ Berwicks]
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         left their house. I've also heard people that
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         were totally for the wind turbines, and they
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         had no idea about the flicker, and now their
         lives has just been turned upside-down. And
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         what answer they have received from their
         municipality is "well, why didn't you say
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         something before." So, you know.
                   DIR. FORBES: Thank you. No other
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         questions.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Mr. Iacopino.
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                   MR. IACOPINO: I just have one
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         question for Ms. Berwick.
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                   WITNESS BARBARA BERWICK: Yes.
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    BY MR. IACOPINO:
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         I'm looking at the document that we've now
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         marked as "MI-18".
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         (Ms. Berwick) The wind one?
    Α.
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    Q.
         It's the data request with the weather data on
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         it.
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         (Ms. Berwick) Yes.
         And was this entire document prepared by you?
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    Q.
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{SEC 2015-02} [Day 9/Afternoon Session ONLY] {10-18-16}

(Ms. Berwick) And it's got two days of the 20th

(Ms. Berwick) Yes.

Okay.

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Q.

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         in there. I did not do that on purpose, I
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         quarantee you, --
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         Okay. All right.
    Q.
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         (Ms. Berwick) -- when I was putting it
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         together.
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         And this is how it was provided to the other
    Q.
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         parties --
         (Ms. Berwick) Yes.
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    Α.
         -- during the course of --
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         (Ms. Berwick) Actually, I --
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                         [Court reporter interruption.]
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    BY MR. IACOPINO:
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         The question is, and this is the format in
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         which it was provided to the other parties
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         during the course of discovery?
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    Α.
         (Ms. Berwick) It was provided exactly like
17
         this, only electronically.
18
                    MR. IACOPINO: Okay. All right.
19
         don't have any other questions, Mr. Chairman.
20
         But I would point out that, if we're going to
21
         mark Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer's testimony, it
22
         would be marked as Exhibit Abutters 39.
23
                         (The document, as described, was
24
                         herewith marked as Exhibit
```

Abutters 39 for identification.) MR. IACOPINO: I don't have any other 2 3 questions.

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PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: All right. Thank you. The panel is dismissed.

While we're -- so, the next panel will be the Non-Abutting Landowners, I assume led by Mr. Block. While we're doing the transition, I promised you all we would re-engage on the issue of briefs or closing statements.

I'm inclined to do briefs. And what I'm inclined to do, though, I'm going to ask the Committee here for affirmation here that they do want briefs, my inclination is that we would, kind of as Attorney Needleman offered at the end, I know it's not your preference, would be to have briefs, and then, within seven days, let the Applicant file their briefs. It will have, I think we're there anyways, it will have the consequence of delaying when we actually get to deliberations and trying to match our schedules.

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But, before I rule on that, I wanted

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1
         to hear from the Committee, if they had a
 2
         different preference. So, anybody?
 3
                   DR. BOISVERT: I would appreciate
         receiving briefs. I think it will allow me to
 4
 5
         make a more considered decision.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Anybody else?
 6
 7
                   DIR. FORBES: I'd also like to see
         briefs.
 8
                   MR. CLIFFORD: I'd prefer briefs,
9
10
         but -- excuse me, I just took a sip of water --
11
         but that they remain brief, targeted to the
12
         point, and focus on what was stated in the
13
         record, with no extraneous material. Because
14
         nothing bothers me more than reading things for
15
         the first time that didn't ever come out in the
16
         hearing.
17
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Anybody else?
18
         Head nods? All right.
19
                   Okay. All right. So, I think a
20
         consensus for the Committee is they would
21
         prefer to have briefs. Are there any questions
22
         on that?
23
                   MS. MALONEY: Just the timing, can we
24
         have two weeks --
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1
                         [Court reporter interruption.]
                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: My
 2
 3
         preference, given the timeframe as it is, by
 4
         having briefs, we're going to have to delay
         when we can, assuming we get our schedules
         together, deliberations. So, I'm going to ask
 6
 7
         you to try and get the initial briefs within
         seven days.
 8
                    And I understand the transcripts are
9
10
         going to be pretty speedy --
11
                   MS. MALONEY: Seven business days or
12
         seven --
13
                         (Laughter.)
14
                    MS. MALONEY: Well, we're starting at
15
         the end of Thursday, so --
16
                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Seven
17
         calendar days is what I'm thinking.
18
                    MS. MALONEY: Okay.
19
                    DR. WARD: Are you going to put a
20
         limit on the length of the brief?
21
                         [Court reporter interruption -
22
                         Multiple parties talking at the
23
                         same time.]
24
                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Remember,
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1
         we're on the record here.
 2
                   So, Mr. Enman.
 3
                   MR. ENMAN: Pardon me. Can I
 4
         actually, just for my own clarification, can I
 5
         have a date that those would be due by?
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Well, we need
 6
 7
         to finish --
                   MR. ENMAN: Okay. So, that hasn't
 8
9
         been decided yet.
10
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Right.
11
                   MR. ENMAN: Okay.
12
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, we need
13
         to finish this process first. Prior to us, we
14
         deliberate in public with the SEC, prior to
15
         that would be the timeframe for the filings of
16
         these briefs. And, now, again, this is not a
17
         requirement for anybody to submit a brief.
18
         This would be, if you elected, for instance,
19
         yourself, if you elected to, you would do that.
20
                   MR. ENMAN: Yes. I just -- I
         understand that. So, the date -- it's floating
21
22
         at this point. For me, I just need to know a
23
         deadline, for my own personal, and that will be
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determined. So, that's all I need to know.

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1
         Thank you.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
 2
 3
         Ms. Berwick?
 4
                   MS. BERWICK: Just a question. Can
 5
         they be submitted in electronic form only or do
         you also need the hard copies?
 6
                   MR. IACOPINO: Well, the rule would
 7
         require a hard copy. But, if the Presiding
 8
9
         Officer wanted to change that for the purposes
10
         of these briefs, he's capable of doing that.
11
                   But, generally, the rule requires
12
         electronic and a hard copy. But, if Mr. Scott
13
         wishes to say "you can simply file them
14
         electronically", that's fine.
15
                   MS. BERWICK: And Mr. Scott chooses
16
         to say?
17
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, that's a
18
         formal request then?
19
                   MS. BERWICK: Yes.
20
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: What is
21
         the -- you don't have to -- I'm fine with
22
         electronic. But we're going to need to make
23
         sure they're properly filed. You know, we've
24
         had some issues with some electronic filings
```

not going in the right place in other dockets.

So, any other questions, before we move to the next panel?

MR. RICHARDSON: I had one question on this. I'm assuming that briefs are not evidence, and that the record would close, so we know what we're looking at, and then we write our briefs based on the record as of the date the record closes? So, we don't have to, you know, respond to, you know, if letters come in four days before the briefs are due, we don't have to respond to those.

MR. IACOPINO: Well, we can't do anything about letters from the public. Our statute requires us to consider public comment all the way up until a decision is made. So, we can't do much about public comment letters.

However, the balance of what you said is correct. The briefs should be based upon the record. We would close the record at the end of the evidence. There would be, I believe, a time period of seven days for the initial briefs, a subsequent time period of seven days for the reply brief by the

Applicant, who has the burden of proof, and deliberations thereafter.

MR. RICHARDSON: And that's my understanding as well. I just wanted to make sure, because there is a definition of what constitutes evidence. And, so, we would close the record.

And, lastly, I'm assuming, based on the discussions, and in light of the fact that the Applicant's in a unique position as carrying the burden of proof, but I'm wondering what the dates would be for parties that have supported the Application and support it? Do we file at the second date or at the first?

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: No, other than the Applicant, would be within the seven days within us finishing this.

MR. RICHARDSON: That's fine. I just wanted to make sure that was clear on the record, so we didn't discover by accident that it was the other way. So, thank you.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. So, why don't we go off the record. And, again, if the Non-Abutting Landowner panel could step up.

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[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]
 1
         And, if you have any -- anybody has any
 2
         exhibits that they want, this would be a good
 3
         time to bring them to us also.
                    So, we'll go off the record.
 4
 5
                         (Off the record.)
 6
                         (Whereupon Annie Law,
 7
                         Robert Cleland, Richard Block,
                         and Kenneth Henninger were duly
 8
                         sworn by the Court Reporter.)
9
10
                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. We're
11
         back on the record. Mr. Iacopino.
12
                    MR. IACOPINO: Thank you.
                       ANNIE LAW, SWORN
13
14
                    ROBERT CLELAND, SWORN
15
                     RICHARD BLOCK, SWORN
16
                  KENNETH HENNINGER, SWORN
17
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
    BY MR. IACOPINO:
18
19
         I'm going to start with you, Mr. Cleland.
    Q.
20
         Starting with you, would you please identify
21
         yourself, and then go down the table with each
22
         of the witnesses identifying themselves please.
23
         (Mr. Cleland) Robert Cleland, 43 Farmstead
24
         Road, Antrim, New Hampshire.
```

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- 1 A. (Ms. Law) Annie Law, same address.
- 2 A. (Mr. Block) Richard Block, 63 Loveren Mill
- 3 Road, Antrim.
- 4 A. (Mr. Henninger) Ken Henninger, 655 Route 123,
- 5 in Stoddard.
- 6 Q. Mr. Cleland, did you and Ms. Law file joint
- 7 testimony in this case?
- 8 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, we did.
- 9 Q. And do you adopt that prefiled testimony as
- 10 your testimony in this matter today?
- 11 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, I do.
- 12 Q. Are there any changes or addition that either
- you or Ms. Law wish to make to it?
- 14 A. (Mr. Cleland) No.
- 15 Q. Mr. Block, did you submit prefiled -- oh, I'm
- sorry. Mr. Cleland and Ms. Law, did you submit
- any supplemental prefiled testimony in this
- 18 case?
- 19 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, we did.
- 20 Q. Okay. And are you adopting that testimony here
- 21 today?
- 22 A. (Ms. Law) Yes.
- 23 Q. I understand that a portion of that was not
- 24 allowed into evidence, --

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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1 A. (Ms. Law) Right.
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- 2 Q. -- that being the appraisal from -- I forget
- 3 where it was?
- 4 A. (Ms. Law) McCann.
- 5 Q. McMann [McCann?] Appraisal.
- 6 A. (Ms. Law) McMann?
- 7 Q. With the exception of that, do you have any
- 8 changes or additions to make to your
- 9 supplemental testimony?
- 10 A. (Ms. Law) No.
- 11 A. (Mr. Cleland) No.
- 12 Q. Mr. Block, I understand that you have filed
- prefiled testimony and supplemental prefiled
- 14 testimony in this proceeding, is that correct?
- 15 A. (Mr. Block) That is correct.
- 16 Q. And do you adopt that as your testimony for
- this proceeding today?
- 18 A. (Mr. Block) I do.
- 19 Q. Okay. And I understand that your wife, Loranne
- 20 Carey Block also filed, I believe, prefiled
- 21 testimony, is that correct?
- 22 A. (Mr. Block) That is correct.
- 23 Q. And are you adopting her testimony as well?
- 24 A. (Mr. Block) Yes, I am.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- 1 Q. Did I miss any supplemental testimony with you?
- 2 I don't think so. There was no other
- 3 supplemental testimony?
- 4 A. (Mr. Block) No, not from her.
- 5 Q. And Mr. -- I don't have this one down?
- 6 A. (Mr. Henninger) Henninger.
- 7 Q. -- Henninger, did you file prefiled testimony
- 8 in this proceeding?
- 9 A. (Mr. Henninger) I did.
- 10 Q. Okay. And did you file supplemental prefiled
- 11 testimony?
- 12 A. (Mr. Henninger) No.
- 13 Q. Okay. Do you adopt that prefiled testimony as
- 14 your testimony for this proceeding today?
- 15 A. (Mr. Henninger) I do.
- 16 Q. Do you have any changes or additions to make to
- 17 it?
- 18 A. (Mr. Henninger) I have additions.
- 19 Q. Okay. Why don't you tell us what your
- 20 additions are?
- 21 A. (Mr. Henninger) Well, okay. Additions are --
- 22 Q. If you go by page numbers, that would be best.
- 23 A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. Okay. Secondly, I live
- in Stoddard, and I'm very close to Antrim. But

I am a landowner on Salmon Brook Road, in

Stodd -- in Antrim, in close proximity to this

Project. And I am therefore very concerned

regarding the marketability of my rental

property. Okay?

And, in addition, third, I am an engineer, with a Bachelor's degree in Engineering. And I've spent some 30 years in industry. As an engineer, financial payback period is considered when proposing a project. But another thing to consider for an energy project is energy payback. Now, Barbara Berwick touched on this quite a bit, but maybe I have an addition.

There is an enormous amount of energy required to mine, process materials, manufacture and construct these turbines.

Using the 37 percent efficiency estimate, which is highly questionable, it is still unrealistic to assume it will produce as much energy over the lifetime of this Project as it consumes.

But, then, regarding finance, this Project would not go forward if not for the federal grants and tax incentives, which are additions,

I might add, to the ballooning federal deficit.

And, fourthly, as a lover of nature and the beautiful environment involved, my concern extends beyond bats and birds, to many species of wildlife, as well as the major disruption to the ecosystem that such a project will impact.

Now, Geoff Jones, of Stoddard Conservation

Commission, has much more information on this.

That's the end of my testimony.

10 Q. Thank you.

- A. (Mr. Henninger) You're welcome.
- 12 Q. And, Mr. Block, I neglected to ask you if you had any changes to your testimony?

MR. BLOCK: No. None.

MR. IACOPINO: With that, the panel is ready for cross-examination.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Before I ask the Audubon Society if they have any questions for you, I want to give you the same cautions as I did the last panel. And, again, I know you don't do this for a living. This is being transcribed. So, it's very important to let the person asking the question get the question on the record, and then, of course, we want to

get your answer on the record, too. But, if you end up in a position where you talk over each other, we get none of that on the record. So, it doesn't serve anybody's purpose.

So, with that caveat, I'll ask the Audubon Society if they have any questions for the panel?

 $\label{eq:MS.VON MERTENS:} \mbox{ I have a question}$ for Rich Block.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. VON MERTENS:

Q. And, when the Audubon panel was up there,
Attorney Iacopino asked, I believe, me, if I
had walked the route of the Project. And,
Rich, you were along on that. And the question
that I was asked had to do with the glacial
boulders that we encountered. And Attorney
Iacopino asked me if I thought some could be,
my memory, either pushed aside or could the
road be rerouted. And, as I often do, I was
trying to be agreeable, and I failed to give a
definitive answer. Although, I had Lisa
Linowes' handout there the Groton Project road,
with its ledge cuts and fill. So, I would like

to ask you that question, as you walked that route.

Do you think there is a way to change the route of the access road or push aside the boulders as in the process of building this Project?

A. (Mr. Block) My impression of those boulders, when I went through there, initially was "these are really big." Some of the boulders, I decided, were not necessarily boulders, they might have been bedrock outcroppings. I don't think, I'm not an engineer, but I don't think that you can move a bedrock outcropping to the side at all.

My impression, my memory, and what I've seen on the topographic maps, is that the flagged route that travels through those boulders is basically on a sidehill. And, as we were traveling up towards the north -- no, I'm sorry, we were traveling south down to that point, to our right, it dropped off considerably down, to the left, it went up fairly steeply. So, either way, a road that would have to move would involve probably

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        [WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]
 1
         considerable engineering and blasting, if it
 2
         was even possible, and would probably re-route
 3
         it away from the whole Project if it was to be
 4
         able to happen at all.
 5
                   MS. VON MERTENS: I think a
 6
         definitive answer to that question is
 7
         difficult. Thank you.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Ms. Linowes?
 8
9
                   MS. LINOWES: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
10
         Thank you.
11
    BY MS. LINOWES:
12
         Just I have a couple of questions I wanted to
    Q.
13
         get your impressions of, having visited other
14
         operating wind facilities. So, have all of you
15
         been to a facility before? And I'll start with
16
         Mr. Cleland.
17
         (Mr. Cleland) Yes, I have. Pillsbury State
    Α.
18
         Park.
19
         Okay. Thanks. And you, as well?
    Q.
20
         (Ms. Law) Yes. The same.
21
         Mr. Block?
    Q.
22
         (Mr. Block) Exactly what was the question?
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Have you visited an operating wind energy

23

24

facility?

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- A. (Mr. Block) I have visited Lempster several times on the premises. I've also visited and observed wind turbine projects in New York

 State and Maine and Vermont.
- Q. So, -- and also Mr. Henninger?

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- A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. In my prefiled testimony,
 I stated where I traveled to Europe and saw
 many wind turbines in northern Europe. And
 there were fewer and fewer as you go further
 south, and the terrain more approximates New
 England.
- 12 Q. And are those -- oh, I'm sorry.
- 13 A. (Mr. Henninger) And it's a lot more solar

 14 installations, even though, when you get in

 15 central Europe, you're around the same latitude

 16 as the northern tip of Maine.
- Q. Are those turbines in Europe the same size or are they --
- A. (Mr. Henninger) Oh, no. They were
 approximately 42 to 50 meters high, we saw
 hundreds of wind turbines on the rail corridor
 that we took. And, so, which that they number
 well in the thousands, if we just saw a narrow
 slice of them.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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Q. Okay. I'm sorry. So, 40 to 50 meters. So, they're much smaller?
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A. (Mr. Henninger) Much smaller, yes.

- 4 Q. Okay. And in more populated areas or --
- A. (Mr. Henninger) These were primarily in agricultural areas and pasturelands, on the -- bordering the Baltic Sea areas.
- 8 Q. So, you didn't see the equivalent of ridgelines
 9 as we would have here in New England?
 - A. (Mr. Henninger) No. And, in no case, did we observe wind turbines in forested areas either.
 - Q. And, Mr. Block, when you visited Lempster and other facilities, I mean, we've heard different perspectives on what the experience has been like. Can you describe your experience?
 - A. (Mr. Block) From -- I'll start with the ones that we've visited from a distance. I was -- my wife and I traveled up to Mars Hill, Maine, and looked at the wind turbine facility up there, which was, at the time, I thought was surprisingly a lot like what I envisioned Antrim would be. It was along a ridge top. And it was quite visibly striking from quite a large area in the area. We drove for quite a

while around it, and could see those turbines kind of dominating. We saw them quite a while before we even reached the area.

We have seen wind turbines in Vermont, that we were heading down from Quebec, and on the interstate, rounded a bend, and there were wind turbines close to the road there. Very large ones, very similar, they look like, to what they're proposing here. My wife was driving, and almost went off the road. They were so distracting. They looked so large, they looked so out-of-scale. And it was hard for us to understand how someone could focus on the road when you've got these spinning things happening just upper left of your windshield. That was quite shocking.

I think the -- oh. The other thing that really affected us at one point was when we traveled through Lowville, New York, which has a very, very large wind facility. We were traveling through there at night at one point, and the flashing lights that all happen in unison was very surreal. We were far enough way that I couldn't hear anything, but you

could sense this, almost a boom sound, every time the lights flashed right across the horizon, from left to right. I thought it was very strange that they were happening in unison and simultaneously. They were very distracting also.

The experience I had in Lempster was what really shook me up the most. The first time we traveled to Lempster, my wife and I drove up the access road and drove as far as the gate.

And, then, wanting to see it closer, I got out of the car, ducked under the gate, and walked up and walked around a couple of the turbines up there. After about 40 minutes, --

- Q. Excuse me. I'm sorry to interrupt you. What year was that that you went to --
- 17 A. (Mr. Block) Pardon me?

- 18 Q. What year was that when you went to Lempster?
- 19 A. (Mr. Block) This would be about five years ago,
 20 I'm guessing. Maybe four. I think about five.

After about 40 minutes, I started feeling kind of queasy inside, and then I realized that, in the back of my head, I was developing a headache. I'm not somebody who has had

76

1 headaches much at all over the years. And, at 2 first, I ignored it. But, after about fifteen 3 minutes of that, I literally ended up running from the site. And it took about an hour for 4 5 that headache, which was very strong at that 6 point, to go away. And I started realizing 7 that there was something going on here that's affecting me physically. 8

- Q. Were you into the project or were you on the edge of the project, like drove off the --
- 11 A. (Mr. Block) I was pretty much under the
 12 turbines when I first noticed it, when I was
 13 walking the access road there.
- 14 Q. Okay. Thank you. And, now, Mr. Cleland and
 15 Ms. Law, you said that you've been to Pillsbury
 16 State Park. And I --
- 17 A. (Mr. Cleland) That's correct.

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- Q. And I believe I did actually look back at your testimony, from back at the prior docket, and you did, you know, you make that point. Now, how many times have you -- you camped there, according to your testimony, is that correct?
 - A. (Mr. Cleland) Maybe a dozen times over the years.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- 1 Q. Both before and after the project was built?
- 2 A. (Mr. Cleland) Most of it was before, and then a couple times after the project.
- 4 Q. When was the last time you camped there?
- 5 A. (Mr. Cleland) Probably five years ago.
- 6 Q. And what was your experience?
- 7 A. (Mr. Cleland) First of all, I didn't like the
- 8 views of the windmills. And, at night, you
- 9 could hear them. It did --
- 10 Q. I'm sorry for interrupting you. I should ask
- 11 you, just to get a context of where you are
- 12 relative to the turbines, because I have not
- been to Pillsbury State Park.
- 14 A. (Mr. Cleland) Okay.
- 15 Q. Did you take 31 up and --
- 16 A. (Mr. Cleland) Through Washington, to Pillsbury
- 17 State Park. Uh-huh.
- 18 Q. And, so, the 31 separates Pillsbury State Park
- from the wind project, is that correct?
- 20 A. (Mr. Cleland) That's correct.
- 21 Q. And how far into the park are you camping, do
- 22 you -- is it?
- 23 A. (Mr. Cleland) I'd say a quarter to a half a
- 24 mile, depending on the site.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- Q. So, when I did a Google map, to just see the distance between the turbines and let's say the entrance to Pillsbury State Park, it looks like it's about a half a mile, but I don't know.
- 5 A. (Mr. Cleland) Right.
- 6 Q. Would you know? Is that about right?
- 7 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, that's about right. There's some sites further away.
- 9 Q. So, you, when you were camping, you would be
 10 perhaps as much as a mile away from the
 11 turbines, is that correct?
- 12 A. (Mr. Cleland) No. Probably about a half a

 13 mile. We stayed closer to the ranger station.

 14 The sites were more on the water.
- Q. Okay. Okay. And, then, go ahead. I interrupted you while you were experiencing your experience.
- A. (Mr. Cleland) I just wanted to state to the

 fact that I was -- I can't quite agree with

 Mr. Enman's description of Pillsbury State

 Park. Yes, they do have some primitive

 campsites, maybe a handful. But there are five

 ponds there, and they're scattered about. The

 majority is just a regular campsite. Where

they do have toilets, like in the White

Mountains. They do have running water. You

can bring a small trailer there.

And I just don't think -- and there is a playground for children on the third pond that you can drive up to. From my experience, I don't really consider it a primitive campground, except for the five, maybe five sites.

- Q. So, if you were to compare it, let's say, to
 Willard Pond, which has been described as a
 "remote area" versus Lempster -- rather,
 Pillsbury State Park. I mean, how -- I think I
 heard Mr. Cleland suggesting they're both very
 rural. So, if you could -- is that your
 experience?
- A. (Mr. Cleland) They are rural, they both are.

 But there's no comparison. Willard is a

 pristine area, where you can't drive vehicles

 around the pond. You really can't camp around

 the pond. There's really no bathrooms

 available. There's no running water, like

 Pillsbury. And, then, Pillsbury is often

 crowded. Sometimes it's a two-year wait to be

able to camp there. So, you do notice a lot more people. Whereas, in Willard Pond, you notice them near the dam and near the beach.

But you can hike around the Tudor Trail over the other side --

[Court reporter interruption.]

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

- A. (Mr. Cleland) -- the Tudor Trail, and you basically don't see anyone.
- 10 BY MS. LINOWES:

- Q. And, Ms. Law, you said, at the prior docket, that you actually had a lot of difficulty sleeping when you were camping. Can you explain what that was all about?
 - A. (Ms. Law) Yes. I usually I don't have problems sleeping. When I hit the pillow, I'm out.

 But, for some reason, when I was camping at Pillsbury, I could not sleep, and I couldn't understand why. But, then, I kept hearing the "whoosh-whoosh", a whooshing, and then I realized it was the wind turbines that was keeping me awake. And it wasn't just the noise, it was just the distraction of hearing that whooshing sound.

just a change of lifestyle?

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- Q. Are you aware of anyone else that has had
 similar experience or -- well, let me step
 back. Is the reason you're not camping there
 anymore because of the wind project or is that
 - A. (Ms. Law) Yes. We used to take our grandsons there to camp, because they really liked it, and they really liked going out on the pond, and there weren't any motorboats. But we don't take them there anymore, just because I can't sleep.
- Q. And do others -- have you heard other people say the same kind of thing, because we have heard also that --
- 15 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes.

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- 16 Q. -- people don't have a problem with it? Go
 ahead.
- A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes. At that same time, my
 daughter and her husband were also there, and
 they commented on having problems sleeping.
- Q. And have you ever spoken to a park ranger about it?
- 23 A. (Mr. Cleland) No.
- 24 Q. Okay. Fine. And -- thank you. And, Mr.

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Block, I have just a couple more questions for you. I have -- we've heard a lot about the surveys that were taken to assess the response of Antrim residents regarding the Project.

And, to be honest with you, I haven't really paid close attention to that, but -- only because it's just not my thing, and it's not what I focus on.

But I am curious, just let me bring up my -- I was looking at Mr. Kenworthy's testimony, and this would be App. 24. This is his supplemental prefiled testimony. And I'm on Page -- PDF Page 6. And, in here he says, on Line 3, "The independent survey conducted in February 2011 by the American Research Group on behalf of Antrim Wind in which 618 residents, or 70 percent of the households were contacted, 77 percent were in favor of the Antrim Wind Project, and only 10 percent in opposition." And those are big numbers in favor. But here that's -- I mean, can you explain that? Because there's also been a lot of discussion about not being in favor of the Project. So, there's a lot of confusion there.

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    Α.
         (Mr. Block) I haven't personally really
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         analyzed the numbers much on that. We actually
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         did receive one of the surveys in the mail, at
         the time they sent it out. I know a number of
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         neighbors, and particularly people who were
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         opposing it, and said they never received one;
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         we did. But I was curious at the time. So,
         the first thing I did was Googled "American
 8
         Research Group" to find out who was this
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         company. And the first thing I noticed were a
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         number of articles and reviews talking about
         them doing political surveys in Washington and
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         various places for various candidates and
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         various campaigns, and quite a number of
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         reviews called to question the validity and
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         integrity of American Research Group. They
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         were actually described in some of these
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         articles as "the go-to group if you wanted a
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         survey company to give you specific answers
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         that you were looking for." So, I was
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         suspicious at that at first.
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              And then decided I would try to take the
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         survey anyway, only we only received one
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         survey, and there were three voters in our
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house. Reading the survey, I realized "oh, you can submit it on paper, in an envelope", which we did, "but you could also submit online." So, I don't remember who, either my wife or I, did the paper survey. And I think it was my wife did that. I filled out -- went online and went to their website, as it is, and went through and filled out the survey. Then, I realized my son was still around, he's a voter. Suppose he wanted to submit a survey? Every survey that I've experienced in the past that was an online survey was set up so that you could only submit online once. And I thought "well, I don't know, I'll give it a try." And I tried to submit again. So, I did, and I was able to submit a response for my son online in addition. They don't ask for names. Out of curiosity, I was wondering "well, what happened if I did it again a third time?" And I did. And a fourth time, and a fifth time. And I think I gave up when I reached about 30 submissions on here, and started to realize at that point that I'm not sure about the integrity of this company or the integrity of

- the entire survey. I think I'm going to, in my mind, write this whole thing off as complete hokum. It's not really real and scientific.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Okay. Then, let me ask you this. The next one he talks about, on the same page, is "The 2011 Straw Poll conducted by the Antrim Board of Selectmen on March 8th, 2011 on election day, which showed respondents (533 total votes cast) in favor" -- I'm sorry -- "showed respondents in favor" -- I'm sorry -- "533 total votes were cast" and the breakdown was "337 to 102", with "94 respondents" saying "undecided". So, there again, very high numbers.
- A. (Mr. Block) Well, that was set up so that there was a table at the Town Hall during the -- that was the Town Hall voting, I guess it's usually on Tuesdays we have ballot votes. And, as you exited, still within the Town Hall, there was a table set up that a couple of the selectmen were sitting at, and they had these ballots there. And I watched as we walked out, wondering what they would do. And they smiled at me, and my wife and my son and I were there,

they did not hand us ballots. I thought "okay".

So, I observed and I watched them hand ballots to friends of theirs, and not hand ballots to others. And, then, a couple of other people I knew said they overheard Gordon Webber, who at that point was the Chair of the Selectboard, handing ballots to certain people and saying "here, you've got to vote for the wind", "here, you've got to vote for the wind".

Again, I decided this was another survey that wasn't even worth paying attention to as a result of that.

- Q. Okay. So, in general, you don't trust the surveys that have been done?
- A. (Mr. Block) Neither of these surveys were conducted with the slightest bit of scientific accuracy or data. I've taught for the last 30 years at Franklin Pierce University. Franklin Pierce has a whole department they build up now that's doing national polling and things, they have been very active during the electoral season. And I've just observed what they have done and observed how they set up polls, and

- they do online polling. They do things, they have been working with the <u>Boston Herald</u>. And it's night-and-day different from either of these two polls. And, so, I decided these polls had no bearing whatsoever on any kind of realistic accuracy.
- Q. Okay. And, then, one last question. Again, this is for anyone on the panel. But we've heard reference, you guys made reference to "scale", turbines being "out-of-scale with the landscape". And do any of you recall what the rise is from, let's say, Willard Pond, up to the ridge?
- A. (Mr. Block) I believe I have some notes here on that. My wife included this in her testimony. This is an issue that she's been very concerned with. She was concerned that a lot of emphasis was being placed on elevation, in other words, distance above sea level. Which really has very little to bear in this situation, in terms of context, because you need to know where your starting point/where your ending point are. She did some calculations that the Route 9, which is the one that travels along the north,

1 on the edge of Tuttle Hill, is 1,150 feet above The summit of Tuttle Hill is about 2 sea level. 3 1,760 feet, which gives you a difference of 610 feet between the two. So, that's the elevation 4 5 rise. That's how high the hill appears when you're standing on Route 9 at the bottom. A 6 7 489 foot turbine, on top of a 610-foot hill, that turbine is 80.2 percent the height of that 8 9 hill. That's an extremely large percentage of 10 the hill.

The rise at Gregg Lake, I did find my figures here, is 642 feet, a little bit larger. That's the distance -- the difference from the top of the ridge to the level of the lake. That's a -- the turbines on that would be 76 percent as high as the hill, or appear that way.

- 18 Q. I'm sorry. So, Gregg Lake is slightly lower --
- 19 A. (Mr. Block) Gregg Lake is --
- 20 Q. Okay.

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- 21 A. (Mr. Block) -- slightly lower in elevation than
 22 Route 9 is.
- 23 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 24 A. (Mr. Block) Yes. Willard Pond is just slightly

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[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]
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- 1 higher than Route 9. It's 1,158 feet. So, the
- 2 turbines, when you're standing or sitting in a
- 3 kayak or so, if you're at Willard Pond, the
- 4 turbines, and I'm talking about 1 through 8
- 5 here, would be 91 percent the height of the
- 6 rise of the hill there.
- 7 Q. Okay. And do you know what elevation your home
- 8 is at?
- 9 A. (Mr. Block) Our home is at about 1,250 feet.
- 10 Q. And, Ms. Law, do you --
- 11 A. (Mr. Block) Pardon me?
- 12 A. (Ms. Law) Yes.
- 13 Q. Ms. Law, do you know yours?
- 14 A. (Ms. Law) Ours is about 1,200 feet.
- 15 Q. And, Mr. Henninger, you say you're on Salmon
- Brook Road. So, you're at the base of the
- mountain?
- 18 A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. We're approximately
- 19 1,250 feet. And all of the numbers that Mr.
- 20 Block presented are refined numbers of what I
- 21 roughly came out with.
- 22 Q. Okay.
- 23 A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes.
- 24 A. (Mr. Block) Can I add something to this?

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- 1 Q. I just want to ask you a question.
- 2 A. (Mr. Block) Sure.

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- Q. So, from your home, you said you're at about

 1,200 feet. So, you're going to be looking

 straight at and slightly up, the turbines will

 be?
- 7 A. (Mr. Block) That is correct.
 - Q. And, so, but, from the distance you'll be at, it will be almost as if they're at eye level, is that a fair --
- A. (Mr. Block) They're just, the top of Tuttle

 Hill is about 500 feet higher than our house.

 And we're about 400 -- 300 or 400 feet -- no, I

 guess we're 100 feet above the elevation of

 Route 9. So, we're looking up somewhat, but

 we're up higher than Route 9.
- Q. Okay. And the same for Ms. Law and Mr.
 Cleland, it's about that, is that what you
 said?
- 20 A. (Ms. Law) Yes.
- 21 Q. Okay. Go ahead, Mr. --
- 22 A. (Mr. Block) And I would like to add, because
 23 it's on the card here, that I did note that,
 24 because the turbines at Lempster are smaller,

1 and because the distance from the elevation of 2 Route 10, I guess it is, up to the height of 3 Lempster Mountain where they are, is much smaller than Tuttle Hill, the apparent 4 5 percentage height of the Lempster turbines is 6 only 38 percent the height of the hill, which 7 is why those turbines look so much more different than the turbines -- than the 80 to 8 9 90 percent height that the turbines in Antrim 10 would be.

- Q. Thank you. I have one last question for you, and it's for you, Mr. Block. Now, you're a -I'm not sure if this is the right term, are you a graphic designer, or is that correct?
- 15 A. (Mr. Block) Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And, so, you have experience with working with the tools, manipulating images and those kind of -- that kind of technology?
- 19 A. (Mr. Block) Yes.
- Q. Okay. You were critical of some of the work
 that -- some of the simulations that were done
 for this Project, is that correct?
- 23 A. (Mr. Block) Yes.
- 24 Q. Okay. Now, is it your understanding that, when

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         you take a photograph and you're inputting into
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         that photograph something that doesn't exist
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         yet, like a turbine or like a road or anything
         like that, the person doing the work has
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         100 percent control over what that object looks
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         like in the final product?
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         (Mr. Block) Yes. Absolutely.
    Α.
         So, whether it's a hazy, sharp, contrast, all
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         of those conditions, the shape of the
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         turbine -- rather, the height of the turbine,
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         the arrangement of the blades, 100 percent
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         control?
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         (Mr. Block) There are many, many variables.
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         All of them can be changed and altered
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         according to the user, yes.
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                   MS. LINOWES: Okay. Great.
                                                 Thank
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         you very much, Mr. Chairman.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Before we go
         to Mr. Ward, I had a request for a three
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20
         o'clock break. You still need that?
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                   DR. WARD: That's all the time I
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               I got my little chart --
         need.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Off the
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         record.
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                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
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                        ensued.]
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Back on the
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                  We'll proceed with Mr. Ward.
 4
         record.
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                   DR. WARD: Okay. I'm not going to
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         ask a question like "how many of these voters
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         in District 8 are going to vote for my wife?"
    BY DR. WARD:
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         But I will go on and ask Mr. Henninger, did you
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         work with your neighbors, with the Harris
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         Center and other conservation organizations,
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         in, well, five or ten years ago, in taking two
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         or three thousand acres and to put two or three
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         thousand acres into conservation, very close to
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         the western side of the place where this
         Project is going? Did you?
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         (Mr. Henninger) I did.
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                   DR. WARD: Thank you. Three o'clock.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you for
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               Mr. Levesque or Ms. Allen? Ms. Allen?
         that.
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                   MS. ALLEN: We need a microphone.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Understood.
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                   MS. ALLEN: We're getting there.
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                   MR. LEVESQUE:
                                   Thank you, Mr.
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Chairman. Just a few questions, fairly brief here.

BY MR. LEVESQUE:

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- Q. For Mr. Block, I was just looking for it, I don't have it. When I pulled this out, I had it. So, I'm looking at the prefiled testimony from your wife's. And I think you've adopted that, have you not?
- 9 A. (Mr. Block) Yes, I have.
- 10 Okay. And I think we're talking about Exhibit Q. 11 NA-11. And what I -- my notes say "on Page 2 12 and 3". So, anyways, in that section, she described her concern about the scale of the 13 14 proposed turbine, once sited on the ridge. And 15 it's kind of the next step beyond the 16 discussion you were just having with Ms. 17 Linowes. And I was wondering if you could 18 explain that a little bit? 19
 - A. (Mr. Block) Well, the -- I think the point she was trying to make is that, regardless of how tall an actual -- a turbine is in actual feet in height, regardless of how tall a hill is, everything has -- is relative to its surroundings. If we were to put a Mack truck

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in this room, it would seem unbelievably out of scale. But, if I look across the way to
Interstate 89 and see a Mack driving up the road there, it's not a problem. It looks small. So, everything has to do with its surroundings and where it fits.

What my wife was concerned with here and was talking about is that the hill we're talking about, although it's large and tall for Antrim, it is not the tallest part of Antrim. There are taller peaks. But it is fairly significant. And, particularly in the North Branch area, as you drive down Route 9, and in the entire Rural Conservation Zone, it's fairly dominant. To take turbines and put them on top of that, that are almost as large as that hill itself, seems very out-of-scale, very inappropriate. And there's no way that we can imagine that something that large in that situation can be considered to be "almost invisible", which is what Antrim's Visual Impact Assessment says, is that these turbines will not be able to be seen from something like 98 percent of the area. I find that very, very hard to believe. Something that big is like the Mack truck in this room.

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- Thank you. Let's go to your particular Q. property. I'm asking this, because earlier on in the proceedings there have been a number of times, I know the selectmen talked about it, and probably the Applicant as well, talked about the notion that, if this wind farm doesn't get built, that there's potential to have widespread development along that ridge. And, so, I understand that you had a unique arrangement in the purchase of your property, and I don't know what year that was. But I wonder if you could explain that a little bit, because it does relate to kind of the potential for wide-scale residential development in the region, or in that part of Antrim specifically. So, could you tell us a little bit about when you purchased that property and how that all happened?
- A. (Mr. Block) When we first purchased our house, it was on a five-acre parcel. And we bought that in 1988 and moved in there. Almost immediately, the land adjacent to it, and this

would be on the east side of our property, was starting to be logged. So, literally, the day we were moving in, the loggers were coming in.

So, I found out who owned the property. It was owned by a developer who lived in Peterborough, and there was quite a number of 5-acre and larger parcels all in there, and he was starting to log it. Basically, what happened is, we started talking to him about buying some additional parcels over the years.

Bottom line is a few years later a sign went up on our hill that there was going to be a land auction. And what was happening was that the bank was foreclosing on this developer. He had been attempting for maybe two decades to try and develop this land. There was a proposed road. It was already subdivided. There were actually, besides our parcel, which had been part of the original development possibility, there were 12 more parcels in there. He was never able to market them. Never able to develop them. The bank ultimately foreclosed. And we bought the land from the bank, first of all, being the only

bidders, and, second of all, we couldn't resist 1972 prices. So, we bought the rest of the land. We now own 13 parcels, totaling 242 acres.

But what had occurred to me is that, if
this land had been there, subdivided for
something like 20 years, and it was actually -there are -- I have plat maps of it that say
"North Branch Development" and everything, he
was never able to market that.

So, I'm seriously questioning at this point, what is the danger of overdevelopment of the North Branch area? If this guy tried, and this -- he's a man who had some major developments in Peterborough. He knew what he was doing. His land is still there. And he couldn't sell it. So, I question -- I'm not worried, basically, that the land around us is going to be overdeveloped at all, if this Project doesn't go in.

Q. Thank you. One last question. And this would be for each of you, in turn. So, Bob, if you would start. So, if this wind farm is built, could you tell us, you know, how this would

affect you personally?

And, again, following that, Annie, if you could also answer that, and down the line.

A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes. It would affect my life totally. We moved there in -- 28 years ago.

And I built the house myself, with Annie, and with our children. And it would be devastating to have to leave because of the noise, maybe we would get flicker, I'm not quite sure. But it's in our viewshed. So, we'd have to see the Project in our house all the time. My house is an open house, and there's not a lot of walls. So, you can look out all the windows and see the ridgeline. It would just be devastating.

We plan on retiring there. It's a beautiful spot. And we really don't want to see it ruined.

A. (Ms. Law) I agree totally with Bob. And, I mean, this is our dream home. I designed the house with Bob, we built it together. We've spent many, many hours working on our house. We poured the foundation on June 1st, 1988, and we framed the house thereafter. We lived in the house starting in August, so that our kids

could go to school that September. And we've been working on the house ever since. It's a work-in-progress.

The last thing in the world we want to do is leave the home that we've built and love. We initially bought 12 acres on the mountain, and we've continually bought other acreage around us to be able to preserve our privacy, because it is a very private spot.

It's peaceful up there. We see wildlife all the time. It makes our day to be able to see the wild animals and the birds that we see every day. We don't want that destroyed. We don't want to have to move away from it. And I believe that, if the wind farm goes in, we'll have to. We'll be forced to, because I couldn't live with, you know, a wind farm directly across from us. Plus, the property values will go down, and we won't be able to get what we put into that home.

Q. Thank you.

A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. I agree with a lot of what Bob and Annie just said. Even though I live in Stoddard, Antrim is basically in my

backyard. And I spend a lot of time there,
hiking, mountain biking, snowshoeing,
cross-country skiing. And having these wind
turbines there would be devastating.

- Q. Mr. Block, do you have further comments on that?
- A. (Mr. Block) Yes. This is a real emotional point for us. My wife and I have talked about this a lot. The only person I think in this room who has been involved in this thing longer than us is Mr. Kenworthy. We started the week after we saw a notice that they had made a presentation to the Planning Board about this.

Our initial reaction was that "this doesn't make any sense". Neither of us knew much about wind power, and, in fact, had been pretty much in favor of various forms of renewable energy.

But, since we moved to Antrim, we were very involved in the zoning issues. And, in fact, when we moved to Antrim, the Rural Conservation Zone had just been established. And it only was established in the western part of Antrim, up to, but not north of Route 9. My

wife and I immediately started on gathering a petition and making presentations to the Planning Board. And, a year later, was able --we were able to present, by petition, a proposal to extend the Rural Conservation Zone to include the north side of Route 9 up to the town line. And that was -- that was successfully passed. So, we kind of took a personal pride and effort in the Rural Conservation Zone and what it all stood for.

So, our initial reaction, when we saw this proposal, is "This is not a permitted use.

This is not appropriate." So, we started fighting it on that basis. And it wasn't until years later that I really came to the conclusions that industrial wind can be really harmful when sited improperly.

But we've talked about this for many years, and tried to figure out what -- what would happen if this Project were to go through. We have 242 acres of land, between Loveren Mill Road and Liberty Farm Road. Most of the land there, if you travel eastbound on Route 9, when you've got Tuttle Hill on your

right, if you look up, that whole hillside
right up to the ridge is all of our land there.
Every acre on that property is south-facing, in
other words, every acre faces Tuttle Hill.

We have property right down to the North Branch. We've got riverfront property that's only 3,500 feet from the turbines. We had talked about building ourselves someplace else on our property, maybe a smaller place, and then give our place to my son, or maybe my son could build a cabin someplace. We thought, "boy, the piece of property right down by the river is a really nice piece of property there."

The other day, Mr. Kenworthy, when I questioned him, said that, basically, if we were to build down there, which I think is much — well, it's a half a mile closer to the turbines than our house is right now, and I think it would be right in the zone where there would be potential severe shadow flicker. But, basically, he said in his testimony that they wouldn't take any responsibility for any future construction down there. So, therefore, I'm

thinking I can't use that property to do what I want with it as a result. That's a taking.

That really troubles me.

If we wanted to sell part of our property, last week we heard questions -- or, we heard public comments from various people. I went back and reread the transcripts. A man named William Jolly, of Groton, talked about how he had an 86-acre lot near Groton, and he attempted to sell it for 500 -- under \$500 an acre. And his realtor said he had 100 plus calls about that, and not one offer. Several people specifically said, because that property had a view of the turbines there, they would not buy it. So, he could not sell his land. So, I'm really worried, what can I do, if I wanted to sell one of by thirteen parcels? I can't.

Primarily, the biggest problem is that neither my health, nor my wife's health, will permit us to live in proximity to these turbines. The research we've done is scary. Scary enough that we don't want to take a chance on this. I have an inner ear condition

called Meniere's disease, which can result in dizziness, tinnitus, true vertigo. I haven't had a problem with it for years, because I found that one of the things that I have to make sure is that I get plenty of sleep. That, when I'm short on sleep, I wake up in the morning and I can actually fall over, I'm so dizzy. I have to make sure I sleep enough.

The suggestions, and hear it from people who camp nearby, the suggestions that wind turbines can keep me awake at night really scares me. I don't want to take a chance on that.

My wife has several health conditions at this point. Probably the one that we've been aware of the most time is a congenital heart issue she has that can set her heart off in a serious way, if something happens that triggers. One of the triggers is stress, another trigger is lack of sleep. There are certain food triggers. She's dealt with it over the years by changing her diet. That's dealt with it for 40 years, it's not been a problem. The last five or six years it's been

an issue. And she's ended up several times a year in the emergency room where a team of four doctors has to basically reset her heart when it gets into that situation.

Primarily, we know at this point, now we know this in the last couple of months, that stress is the biggest trigger. Because when we start get going and talking about this thing, she can suddenly stop and say "my heart's going off". And I know at that point the stress is really getting to her. And lack of sleep can do it, too.

Again, we don't want to take a chance that, because everything I've read about wind turbine syndrome, one of the things it can create, besides dizziness and inner ear problems, it can set your heart off, it can set people's heart off, and create arhythmias and tachycardia, and it can interrupt sleep, all of which is a potential problem.

One of the reasons we live where we do was to avoid all that. So, we can have the quiet and not have to worry about stress and all that.

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My wife has, since, for the 28 years we've lived in Antrim, she's worked at home. She has a home-based business. I just retired, now I'm working at home. So, the fact that we're working at home now, we're there, we don't go anyplace else. This is really worrisome to us.

And the other big thing that really has concerned us is we, at this point, for the last 16 years, have been raising sled dogs. This isn't a hobby anymore, this has gotten to a point where it's been pretty serious. We have some superb blood lines of purebred Siberian Huskies. We've had dogs that we own, dogs that we bred, dogs that our dogs bred, that have run the Iditarod. We have a dog at home now that I took to Alaska a few years ago ran the Iditarod, she came back home. The team she was on set the world record for the fastest time ever in a 1,000 mile race for a purebred Siberian Husky team. And that record still stands. So, we're really proud of our dogs. They're amazing animals.

I'm really worried about what could possibly happen, what the potential is for

that. In my wife's testimony, she included an article about potential animal deaths that are being recorded various places, and miscarriages and all kinds of health issues for animals. I don't know that it's going to happen, but I don't want to take a chance on it.

One thing I do know is that I've been told, in the last couple of months, that, when this -- when and if this Project gets approved, there will be construction, and this construction will involve blasting. And the blasting could go on for four months. When I look up what blasting effects are, it says "oh, it's not a big deal. It's like a thunderstorm." Well, I know that thunderstorms can really affect animals, can actually make them neurotic. I do not want to submit my dogs to four months of thunderstorms.

So, if this Project were to begin, I would need to be out of my house and take my dogs with me, as soon as or before construction commences. I did some quick research on that.

And, if I were to board my dogs someplace, first of all, I would need to find several

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kennels, because I have a couple of dozen dogs. To board my dogs, and to find a motel or hotel that my wife can stay at, would cost us upwards of \$20,000 a month. If I'm going to have to spend 60 to \$80,000, we might as well by another house someplace, which is not what I want to do.

We have decided, bottom line, that, if this Project is approved, essentially, that's an eviction notice for us; we will move. Where we go, I don't know. How we do it? I don't Can we sell our house, in order to do know. it, to afford that? I doubt it. Everything I've read, even though I keep being told that "oh, there's no property value problem, that it will remain the same", why do I see things like William Jolly's comment that he cannot sell a lot because he can see turbines from it? Where going to face the same problem. But the bottom line is, even if we have to abandon the property, our health, our wellbeing, our sanity, just can't afford us to stay there. will move, if I have to set up a tent someplace; I do own a tent.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- I don't know how we're going to do it.
- 2 But it's just not possible for us to live
- 3 there. Thank you.
- 4 MR. LEVESQUE: Thank you very much.
- 5 No further questions, Mr. Chairman.
- 6 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you.
- 7 Mr. Jones, any questions?
- MR. JONES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 9 BY MR. JONES:
- 10 Q. Mr. Henninger, you're an electrical engineer?
- 11 A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes, I am.
- 12 Q. And you work for the MBTA?
- 13 A. (Mr. Henninger) I did.
- 14 Q. In what capacity?
- 15 A. (Mr. Henninger) Communication engineer.
- 16 Q. So, did you deal with electricity or power
- 17 surcharges or anything like that?
- 18 A. (Mr. Henninger) I was involved in that, yes.
- There was a lot of power and surges floating
- around on the MBTA.
- 21 Q. So, you're familiar with that concept and
- familiar with the challenges of the grid, when
- it has those surcharges?
- 24 A. (Mr. Henninger) I am, yes.

1 Q. So, you're concerned about carbon dioxide
2 footprint and greenhouse gases?

- 3 A. (Mr. Henninger) I am, yes.
- 4 Q. And you'd like to see greenhouse gas emissions reduced?
- 6 A. (Mr. Henninger) Of course.
- 7 Q. Do you support renewable sources of energy?
- 8 A. (Mr. Henninger) I do.
- 9 Q. The problem with wind and solar, from what I

 10 understand, is that you do not control the

 11 source. That, on calm days, there's no wind,

 12 and, on windy winds, you have surges?
- 13 A. (Mr. Henninger) Correct.

But, yes.

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- Q. Cloudy days you don't generate solar, sunny days you have an overcapacity. So, these create surges?
 - A. (Mr. Henninger) Well, excess energy, that cannot be stored, but there are different kinds of surges. There's overcapacity that cannot be used. And a "surge" I usually think of as a spike, as a lightning strike. Or, when, in my previous life, when a train leaves the third rail, and you got a big arc.

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There are over -- overabundance

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

of energy produced with -- on sunny days, and when there's a lot of wind for wind turbines.

Q. So, there are ebbs and flows?

A. (Mr. Henninger) Correct.

Q. That depend upon the intensity of either the

5 Q. That depend upon the intensity of either the Sun or the wind?

7 A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes.

Q. So, to kind of take up the slack, you need to have power sources that you can control on standby, is that --

A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: If I could -- I'm sorry, if I could just object. I don't think any of this was in the testimony. I'm not sure how it's relevant.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: That's correct, Mr. Jones. This is not in the testimony. And I don't believe it was in the statement that Mr. Jones added at the beginning of this. If you could kind of get back to the testimony --

MR. JONES: Okay.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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                   MS. MALONEY: Just a point of
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         clarification. I thought we weren't supposed
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         to be asking them what was in their testimony?
         I mean, I thought that the prefiled testimony
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         that he filed, we're not supposed to get them
         to just regurgitate what's in the testimony?
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: I wasn't
         suggesting that he do that. If I said I want
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         him to get him to regurgitate, I did not mean
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         that.
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                   MR. JONES: Well, I'll cut to the
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                 I mean, Mr. Henninger has some
         chase.
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         experience and expertise as an electrical
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         engineer. He's into renewables. He likes land
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         protection and protecting the outdoors.
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    BY MR. JONES:
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         So, I guess my question would be, knowing all
    Q.
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         of this, does he think that a remote area, like
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         Tuttle Hill, is worth being sacrificed for an
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         energy source that has so many variables, and
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         that's really a marginal source of energy?
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                   MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Go ahead and
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answer, Mr. Henninger.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

BY THE WITNESS:

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A. (Mr. Henninger) Okay. That is highly questionable. And I doubt if it's a viable

source of energy production.

- 5 BY MR. JONES:
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And just quickly changing gears. 1988, Robb Reservoir was slated for 88-house development.
- 9 A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes.
- 10 Q. And what's the status of that land today?
- 11 A. (Mr. Henninger) That is all under protection
 12 with a conservation easement with the Harris
 13 Center.
- 14 Q. In the 1990s, 125 acres surrounding Pickerel
 15 Cove was slated for 125 condominium units.
 16 What's the status of that land today?
- 17 A. (Mr. Henninger) That's all --

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Objection, Mr. Chair.

MR. RICHARDSON: Mr. Chairman, these
are all great things to put in prefiled

prepare for them. I mean, largely, what we're

seeing today is new information coming in

that's not related to what's been presented in

testimony, so that we can all review them and

1 their testimony. And I think that puts us at a 2 pretty significant disadvantage, in terms of 3 evaluating what's coming in today. MS. BERWICK: Can I say something, 4 5 Mr. Chairman? There is a big disadvantage for 6 I didn't know how this whole process 7 worked. And, if I had known, I would have put so much more into my prefiled testimony. And 8 there's a big disadvantage, because you see how 9 10 many lawyers are over there. Antrim Wind has 11 multiple, plus it also seems to have you, which seems to be acting as a lawyer for Antrim Wind. 12 13 We're just normal people. 14 So, if your -- your selectmen said 15 that what Antrim wanted was for all the 16 information to come forth so that this 17 Committee, which has knowledge, can use that 18 knowledge to make their best decision. 19

MR. RICHARDSON: If I may respond? I think Attorney Iacopino as the -- the technical sessions he oversaw, was really clear about, you know, what the obligations were, to put that into written testimony. And I think that's -- I don't think it's fair to say that,

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you know, this is really an opportunity to present new information.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, this is very relevant, and I'll explain why.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Please.

MR. JONES: There have been several comments made that, if this wind farm does not go through, and the 906 acres that are part of the conservation easement are not protected, that they're going to be developed. And what I'm trying to point out is, that there have been projects right next door, in the Town of Stoddard, that were viable, doable projects that failed. And the developers, you know, would tell us the same story, that "well, if you don't let us do it, somebody else is going to."

And my point is that, just because this Project doesn't go through, doesn't mean that the conservation community is going to ignore the opportunities that will be created in the vacuum. So, I don't buy the arguments that "if this Project doesn't go in, it's going

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         to get developed over ways".
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Well, I
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         understand your sentiment. But how is this
         panel the right panel to ask that question,
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         given their testimony?
                   MR. JONES: Well, Mr. Henninger is a
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         resident of Stoddard, and he knows what's
         happened to those two other parcels. And I
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         just think it's an opportunity to shed light on
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         these comments.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: All right.
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         So, I'm going to give you a tiny bit of
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         purview. So, quickly get to your point, which
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         I think you just stated probably.
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                   MR. JONES: I did, that's -- yes.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And, then, in
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         that case, why don't you just move on please.
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                   MR. JONES: Okay. That's all I have.
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         Thank you. Oh, one other question.
    BY MR. JONES:
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    Q.
         Mr. Block, a management plan was done on your
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         property?
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         (Mr. Block) Pardon me?
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 $\{SEC\ 2015-02\}\ [Day\ 9/Afternoon\ Session\ ONLY]\ \{10-18-16\}$

A management -- a forest management plan was

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Q.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- done on your property?
- 2 A. (Mr. Block) Yes, it was.
- Q. Were there any invasives that were found during this management?
- 5 A. (Mr. Block) Any?
- 6 Q. Any invasive plants found during the inventory?
- 7 (Mr. Block) What I was surprised to find on my Α. property, to find out that supposedly I have 8 incredible bear habitat there. I never 9 10 realized that. I'm not sure exactly what 11 you're asking now for there. But I know there 12 were some, I believe, invasive -- I didn't read 13 it thoroughly, there was some invasive species 14 there. I think mostly not, if I remember 15 correctly. There were some very widespread 16 tree areas that I didn't know we had that I 17 thought was quite interesting. And I found out 18 that, and this I did know, that there were old 19 roads and historical cellar sites there, that 20 some of the first houses in and around Antrim 21 were on our property, some of the original 22 settlers were there. It's something I've 23 always wanted to do was possibly, in 24 conjunction with the forest management plan, to

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

improve that property and unearth some of those old roads and perhaps set up an historic trail on there to -- and even label some of the old cellar holes and show, because this is where Antrim was founded, this is where it originally came from. And I thought it would be quite interesting.

Unfortunately, I've lost a lot of interest in that lately, because I don't know if I'm going to be able to live there anymore. So, it's not something that has — that excites me as much as it used to, which I think is a shame.

MR. JONES: Okay. Thank you. That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.

Ms. Berwick.

BY MS. BERWICK:

Q. Mr. Henninger, I'm going to start with you.

Antrim Wind Energy is planning to control our shadow flicker with a program that Siemens will be creating. This program, obviously, has not been tested. As an engineer, are you aware of any other time when a public agency would not

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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require proof that a product that could affect
a public's health works before exposing their
citizens to that product?
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- A. (Mr. Henninger) I am not aware of any such project, no. It's usually something that has been thoroughly tested by federal and state agencies.
- 8 Q. Okay. Did you see my son's calculations for
 9 wind ice throw?
- 10 A. (Mr. Henninger) I'm sorry, could you repeat that?
- 12 Q. Did you see the handout with my son's calculations for ice throw?
- 14 A. (Mr. Henninger) No. But I was involved with
 15 some discussions on that.
- 16 Q. Okay.

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- 17 A. (Mr. Henninger) But, you know.
- Q. So, basically, my question was not going to be related to that. But is it possible that

 Antrim Wind Energy could, using a formula such as distance/time/ground, whatever, come up with a distance of possible ice throw from their turbines?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chair, again,

none of this is related to his testimony.

MS. BERWICK: Okay.

BY MS. BERWICK:

- Q. Justin Richardson keeps bringing up mercury concerns related to the -- keeps bringing up mercury concerns. You related some concerns related to turbine production. To your knowledge, will the net effect of putting up these turbines help reduce the mercury issue that we have, you know, from fossil fuel production?
- A. (Mr. Henninger) I don't think that the mercury would be affected very much. I don't know how much coal -- coal is the major source for mercury production, pollution in the atmosphere. I don't really have figures for the amount of coal that's being used to generate electricity locally. I don't think it's very much in this part of the country.
- Q. Can you elaborate on the efficiency of wind turbines versus the production price?
- A. (Mr. Henninger) That is a source of contention.

 They come out with a 37 percent efficiency

 rating, which is saying that it will produce,

1 if I'm not mistaken, 37 percent of the power 2 continuously. Whatever how many megawatts 3 they're producing, they can, at full power, 4 they can produce 37 -- they are capable of 5 producing 37 percent of that on a continual 6 basis, of course, intermittently, depending on 7 the wind. And I'm not sure where they came out with that figure. At Lempster, I asked -- I 8 9 used a e-mail to request what their efficiency 10 is, and I never got a response. And, of 11 course, that being the closest wind site, it 12 would be applicable for this area.

Q. Okay. Do you feel that there was confusion at the 2014 vote in which Antrim Wind Energy was not able to get a zoning change?

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- A. (Mr. Henninger) Me, not be being a resident of Antrim, I guess I can't really respond to that.
- Q. All right. Mr. Block, you're next. Some of these questions have been asked, so I'm going to skip a few. Francie Von Mertens touched on this a little bit, but she asked you about if we could "move the boulders". The Committee asked Francie Von Mertens if she felt there was anyway to build a road without destroying these

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boulders. Do you feel there is a path that
they could take around the boulders?
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- A. (Mr. Block) Yes. But it would probably go three towns over.
- Q. Okay. In Jack Kenworthy's prefiled testimony, he claims that "most of the Project's impact will be temporary". If this Project were allowed to go through, why do you believe it is impossible for the area to ever to be restored?
- "demolished" about those boulders up there particularly. What I saw on those boulders, and what we documented up there, was valuable habitat for -- we saw bobcat dens, and what looked to me like there would be ideal bear dens in the winter. Once those boulders are demolished, there's no putting them back together again. So, I don't understand how you could possibly consider that entire area as ever being restorable. All they can do would be to break up the road that was there, and we'd still end up with just rubble, instead of the rock habitats.
- Q. Okay. Your testimony includes articles from

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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        both the Monadnock Ledger Transcript and The
        Villager regarding the 2014 ballot vote. The
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        title of the article in The Villager is "Big
        Wind Blown Away", and, in the Ledger Transcript
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        it is "Voters Kill Wind Petition". Both of
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        these titles suggest that the voters of Antrim
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        understood exactly what they were voting on.
        Have you heard from anyone that they didn't
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        understand the ballot question?
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- A. (Mr. Block) My impression at the time is everybody knew exactly what that ballot was about. It was Antrim Wind trying to pave the way to put their Project in. The people didn't want it, which is why it was defeated.
- Q. Why did you include Antrim's Planning Board Land Use Survey?

A. (Mr. Block) Earlier, I talked about the other two surveys. The Planning Board survey was a third, equally, maybe more so, unscientific survey. I had one of the selectmen read one of the questions out loud there. It was a two-part question, with a -- seeking a "yes" or "no" answer. It was just -- made no sense whatsoever through logic or anything. A survey

1 written like that has no value whatsoever.

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- Q. You heard my testimony. Do you feel that there is any way that Antrim Wind Energy has been deceptive?
- (Mr. Block) Many ways. My area of expertise is aesthetics, visual impact. That's what my degrees are in, in visualization and all that. So, the area that I focused on, during the course of this, was the Visual Impact Assessment. And I've rarely seen a document that was so -- I'm trying to think of the nice word for it -- a document that was so slanted, biased, just plain wrong. The rules that the SEC set forth were just blatantly ignored throughout that document. I was involved in the rulemaking part. I actually testified and submitted suggested wording, which actually was picked up verbatim and put into the rules, for specifications for visual photographic simulations. That was completely ignored by their Visual Impact Assessment.

The fact that the Project, as it stands know, is very, very little change from the project that was turned down on the basis of

its aesthetic impact. I can't figure out how or would not be able to figure out how somebody could approve this Project, if they have already rejected the previous project. To me, it comes across like Antrim Wind coming forth and asking for a different outcome to the first decision.

What's deceptive about their approach is "well, since the Project hasn't changed much, let's change the way we look at it." So, Mr. Raphael comes along and says "Look at the pictures. Since they're so hazy, obviously, the Project can't be seen as much. Look at the turbines." Mr. Raphael says that "Spinning blades are not visible." He claims that everybody looks at the hubs and the towers only. And, therefore, let's treat these turbines as if they're only 62 percent of their height. So, if they're 62 percent as high as they were before, then they should be less visible. And that's why his maps show that there is less areas of where it can be seen.

If you can't change what you're looking at, then change how you look at it. And that's

what, in my opinion, this whole thing has done.

- Q. Thank you. If this Project were to be approved by the SEC, what type of accommodations do you believe should be made to homeowners who would be affected?
- A. (Mr. Block) I've thought about this a lot, and I think I'm changing my mind on this. I'm not sure there are really any accommodations that can be made that would be fair to homeowners who would be affected.

What's always troubled me in Antrim is that most of the people who are in favor of this do not live near the turbines. They live downtown, and they say "Oh, I wouldn't mind seeing them. They're not a problem to me."

They wouldn't have to live with them outside their window 24/7. They wouldn't see them.

The people who have to live in the face of these turbines I think should be respected.

And I don't have the exact quote in front of me -- actually, I do. Something that I saw the other day that impressed me. I saw this a while ago. And it was a quote from John F.

Kennedy, during his civil rights speech, when

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he said "The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."

Unless the rights of each individual person in the North Branch area are respected, then this is not fair to everybody else. We talk about the "greater good", and will this provide any benefit to the world in general? And that's very, very questionable.

I do know, and this came out in the 2012 docket, that it was suggested that "shouldn't some people make sacrifices for the greater good?" And it was pointed out at that point that those of us who live in the North Branch area have actually been making these sacrifices for years, decades for some of us. We've lived, if not off the grid, and some people did for years, at least with minimal impact to the grid. We keep our house at -- if it's over 60 degrees in our house in the winter, that's warm. So, we heat our house minimally. We raise sheep. We have lots of sweaters and fleece vests and things. So, we dress warmly in the winter. I spend a lot of time outdoors anyways, so I don't want too big a difference

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

1 there.

We were recycling long before anybody in Antrim knew what the term "recycling" meant, long before we had a transfer station. So, we've been very, very aware of energy consumption for decades.

So, to take people, and I know this is true of many of our neighbors in the North Branch area. All the people I know, I think, just so that everybody here who is an intervenor from the North Branch area feels the same way. Since we've already been, in effect, sacrificing, yes, we prefer to live this way, why should we have to suffer, when the people downtown wouldn't have to do anything about them? They wouldn't effect them whatsoever, so --

- Q. Do you feel that, if you were called upon to sacrifice your --
- A. (Mr. Block) It was actually suggested, when my wife and I were on the stand, and Antrim Wind's attorneys, which was a different firm then, when they questioned my wife said "Don't you feel that some people should sacrifice in order

to see a project like this go through for the greater good?"

- Q. And would you feel that, that being asked that by an industrial wind energy company that is a profit-making company, where most of the profits will actually be going overseas, would you feel that that was an insulting question?
- A. (Mr. Block) The fact that there's anybody
 trying to make a profit off somebody else
 really troubles me. The fact that somebody
 that doesn't even live in Antrim is trying to
 make a profit off some of us in Antrim troubles
 me. The fact that companies that are in New
 York or Germany or so that are participating in
 this troubles me very greatly.
- Q. I had a question about your wife's statement, but I kind of think you probably answered it, about that she stated that she "had had eight years to adjust to the possibility of this industrial wind [turbine] being built on Tuttle Hill Ridge." And she can say that she "feels today stronger than ever before that if this were to happen, [they] could no longer live in our house or on any part of [their] land." Do

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you feel you already answered that or do you want --
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A. (Mr. Block) Yes. We have been told several times that "Oh, when something like this happens, when there's a wind facility goes up, people get used to it", "people will accommodate to that eventually", "the extra noise isn't a problem", and all that.

Well, I submit the extra noise is a problem. I don't admit this very often, but I was born in Manhattan. I grew up in New York City. I know what background noise is.

Part of the reason that we -- and, actually, much of the reason we live in New Hampshire was in order to get away from that. My wife and I lived Upstate New York for a number of years in the Hudson Valley, on the first 20 or so years, 20-30 years we were married, thinking that "Well, this is nice. It's quiet up here. And, if we want to drive back to the City, it's only a couple of hours, we can go back." And I think we, in 30 years, visited New York maybe three times.

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So, at that point, when I was looking for

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long-term jobs, and had an opportunity to move to New Hampshire, we decided "no, we want to be where its quiet." When I first took my teaching position at Franklin Pierce University, down in Rindge, we started looking at an ever-widening circle there, until we found the house in Antrim where we lived in. And even though it seemed kind of crazy, it was almost an hour drive, why should we put up with that kind of commute, it had many of the things we were looking for. It had peace and quiet. We were living on a south-sloping hill, which meant we could have a nice quiet garden. I could stand there on my property and look out and not see another house anyplace. It was quiet.

We decided it was much more important to us how we lived, what our property was like, than what the inconvenience of where -- how long I had to drive to get to work would be. So, it was very important to us to be there.

We realized right on that there's no way we could ever adjust to the noise. We spent too many years establishing a place where we

wouldn't have to deal with that, for it to even be a consideration.

Q. Okay. Going to move on to Annie Law and Bob

Cleland. And I'm going to address them to both

of you, but, if you both want to answer, that's

fine, or if just one wants to answer.

You stated that you built your house yourself. What factors were you looking for, when you decided to purchase your land?

- A. (Mr. Cleland) I looked for a rural location, not many neighbors, everybody having a good piece of land to themselves, basically, and no developments. I wanted seclusion. I wanted to live in the country, in the woods, animals around me. I'm an outdoors person. So, I thrive on being outside.
- Q. And would you say that you had good roads, town water, sewer, convenience to shopping, library, etcetera?
- A. (Mr. Cleland) No. I live on a Class V road that is only summer-maintained. So, I plow it and do a lot of maintenance on it.
- Q. During mud season, are you always able to get to your home?

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- 1 A. (Mr. Cleland) One way or another. But it's up to me.
- 3 A. (Ms. Law) And challenging. But worth it.
- Q. Can I ask you if you were sent the survey that
 was sent in the mail? We've heard that some
 people were and some people weren't. Were you
 sent that survey?
- 8 A. (Mr. Cleland) No, neither one of us was, had it sent to.
- 10 Q. Neither one of you. If you had to choose, I

 11 bet you know this question already, between two
 12 similar properties, one with a view of
 13 windmills, the sound of windmills, the flicker,
 14 shadow flicker, and the other without, which
 15 one would you choose?
- 16 A. (Ms. Law) What we have right now.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. (Ms. Law) No wind turbines.
- 19 Q. Do you feel that others will be getting
 20 financial gains if Antrim Wind Energy is
 21 approved and the value of your house will be
 22 reduced?
- 23 A. (Ms. Law) Absolutely.
- 24 Q. On what --

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    Α.
         (Cleland) I feel like the value of our house
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         will definitely be lowered. I know Mr.
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         Kenworthy for the last twenty years, and we
         have mutual friends. We both worked at the
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         same company, actually, an international summer
         camp in Windsor, New Hampshire, which borders
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                 Windsor Mountain is what we live on
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         Antrim.
         and it faces directly in. Every year it used
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         to have a Live Free or Die Party, which Mr.
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         Kenworthy would go, I would go, and mutual
         friends at Windsor Mountain International.
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         This is the year that they tried -- were
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         getting ready to put the met tower in. So, I
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         still was talking to Mr. Kenworthy in those
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         days. And I asked him, I said "how will this
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         affect my property, Jack?" And he looked down
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         at the ground, and I'll never forget it, and he
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         said "It's going to be a direct impact." So,
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         by saying that, I know in my heart that I'd
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         lose some value on my property.
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              So, now, they're telling us that "No,
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         there's no property devaluation. It's going to
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         be the same." So, who do you believe? So, I
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         agree with Mr. Block, that it seems a little
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[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

deceitful.

Another time, in Mr. Raphael's testimony, he said, from Bald Mountain, he got to the viewpoint. There's two viewpoints on Bald Mountain; one faces the site, one faces Mount Monadnock. He said "I had to climb down the cliff 25 feet to get a good view." Then, later on in his testimony he said "I was up there a few weeks ago, and I met a hiker from Peterborough." I hope we all remember that. He said "he was about 30". He goes "we walked over to the rocks, and I showed him the viewpoint." He didn't mention about him and the hiker scaling the 25-foot cliff.

So, who do you believe here? Do you believe in Antrim? Do you believe in the citizens? Who did we believe? Thank you.

- Q. So, if this Project were to be approved, what accommodations do you feel should be made for the homeowners affected?
- A. (Ms. Law) I believe that Antrim Wind should put their money where their mouth is and buy us out for the value that our house is worth before the wind towers go up. We don't want to move.

But, if we have to move, if they are approved,
we don't want to live there. And we think that
we should be compensated for what our home is
worth now.

Q. If there was a type of an agreement like that, do you feel there really would be any type of accommodation that would compensate for your years of love and work at your house?

- A. (Mr. Cleland) No. I don't feel that there would be any. But, if they did get approved, I guess you'd just have to go with it, and, you know, as long as we got the full property value of our home.
- Q. Regarding the 2014 ballot vote, did you feel that the people of Antrim were understanding the issue and the need for Antrim Wind Energy to get a zoning change in order to build their wind turbines?
- A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, they did. I spent the day out in front of the Town Hall, talked to all the voters, waved signs. And everybody who voted for it understood it.
- Q. Are you aware of any citizens of Antrim who
 were originally in favor of the industrial wind

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- 1 turbines but have changed their opinion?
- 2 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, we have. We do know some.
- Q. Have any of these people expressed any reasons why they changed their opinion to you?
- 5 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes. One, one of our neighbors
 6 lives -- has a summer place on Vinalhaven?
- 7 A. (Ms. Law) Vinalhaven.
- 8 A. (Mr. Cleland) Vinalhaven, Maine --

9 [Court reporter interruption.]

10 | CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

- A. (Mr. Cleland) Vinalhaven, Maine. And they put up a tower there, a wind tower the last couple of years. And he said most of the people on the island want it to be removed.
- 15 BY MS. BERWICK:

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- 16 Q. So, he changed his opinion after --
- 17 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, he did. He wrote a letter to the SEC.
- 19 Q. Your house is located out of the official
 20 flicker zone, according to Mr. Raphael. Yet,
 21 you will be able to see the sunset over Tuttle
 22 Mountain. Would you not expect that the blades
 23 of the wind turbine, going in front of the Sun,
 24 would cause changes in light intensity?

A. (Mr. Cleland) I imagine it would. We see the sunset every evening from our house.

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Okay. In your Exhibit 2, Maturen & Associates, 3 Q. it states "The Township" -- "The report of the 4 5 Township of Lincoln Wind Turbine Moratorium 6 Committee, Keno" -- "Kewaunee, Wisconsin (2000 to 2002) notes that the Town of Lincoln 7 building inspector compiled a list of home 8 9 sales. The list compared the property's 10 selling price as a function of the distance to 11 an existing 22-megawatt" -- or, "WTG farm in the area. His conclusions were: Number 1. 12 13 Sales within one mile of the wind farm prior to 14 the installation were 104 percent of the 15 assessed values; and properties selling after 16 the wind farm introduction in the same area 17 were at 78 percent of the assessed values. 18 Anecdotal evidence from real estate agents near 19 Victoria, Australia indicates a 20 to 20 30 percent decrease in property values for 21 homes near wind turbine generators", I guess, 22 "WTGs".

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Ms. Berwick, what are you reading from?

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[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]
 1
                   MS. BERWICK: It's in their -- it's
 2
         Exhibit 2 on their prefiled -- is it prefiled
 3
         or was it supplemental?
                   WITNESS LAW: It was the prefiled
 4
 5
         testimony.
 6
                   MS. BERWICK: Prefiled testimony.
 7
                   MR. NEEDLEMAN: This -- was this
         exhibit struck?
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9
                   WITNESS CLELAND: No. This is the
10
         pretrial.
11
                   MS. BERWICK: Prefiled testimony.
12
                   WITNESS LAW: The supplemental was
13
         struck, not this one.
14
                   MS. BERWICK:
                                  Okay.
15
    BY MS. BERWICK:
16
    Q.
         "Anecdotal evidence from real estate agents
17
         near Victoria, Australia indicates a 20 to
18
         30 percent in property values for homes near
19
         wind tower generators", I guess, "WTGs".
20
              "A court case referenced in the
21
         February 14, 2004 edition of the Daily
22
         Telegraph (from the UK) refers to a house near
23
         Askam in the Lakes District. The buyers were
24
         not informed of the pending installation of
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four wind towers which were 360 feet tall and 550 yards from their new home. No mention was made in the seller's disclosure form, despite the fact that the seller had protested the proposed wind farm installation to the local government indicating a large loss in value to their property. The court, after listening to the chartered surveyors (appraisers) for both sides, concluded that the property had suffered a 20 percent decline in value."

Can you think of any reason why this type of research was not included in Magnusson's report on the economic impacts?

A. (Ms. Law) Yes. And I can -- I can agree with that, because of Mr. Justin Lindholm's testimony during the public hearing. He's a property owner from Lempster, and he proved that all of the properties that surrounded it, was his testimony that all of the properties that surrounded the turbines in Lempster had lost their value, and a lot of them were fore -- not foreclosed, but abandoned. And, yes, I agree with that. I agree that anything near a wind turbine would be hard to sell for their

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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         value.
                   MS. BERWICK: That's it. That all my
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 3
         questions.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Why don't we
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         take a five-minute break.
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                         (Recess taken at 3:59 p.m. and
 6
 7
                         the hearing resumed at 4:10
                        p.m.)
 8
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. We'll
9
10
         go back on the record. Does the Harris Center
11
         have anything?
12
                   MR. NEWSOM: No questions.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
13
14
         we're to the Counsel for the Public.
15
                   MS. MALONEY: Good afternoon. I just
16
         have a few questions.
17
    BY MS. MALONEY:
         With respect to the change in the turbine
18
    Q.
19
         configuration, and this is to all of the panel
20
         members, does the removal of Turbine 10 and the
21
         lowering of Turbine 9, does that affect your
22
         view from your residences of the turbine array?
23
         (Mr. Block) From what I can tell, what I can
24
         see, the removal of -- since Turbine 10 was not
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- 1 visible from the north, nor was Turbine 9, that
- 2 the change in those two turbines will have
- 3 absolutely zero effect on the visual impact
- 4 from anything north of the Project.
- 5 Q. And, Ms. Law or Mr. Cleland?
- 6 A. (Mr. Cleland) I have to agree with Mr. Block.
- 7 It won't affect us, that one turbine gone.
- 8 Q. And --
- 9 A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. It affects Willard Pond
- more than anything. The view from Willard Pond
- is what is affected by the removal of that
- 12 Turbine 10.
- 13 Q. Right. Now, I assume you, I have to, this is
- difficult to sort of divorce yourself from, the
- personal impact it's going to have on you and
- 16 your property, but I'm assuming that you live
- there and you recreate in the area as well. Is
- 18 that accurate?
- 19 A. (Mr. Cleland) That's correct.
- 20 Q. And do you ever go to the Audubon Sanctuary?
- 21 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes.
- 22 Q. And how frequently do you go?
- 23 A. (Mr. Cleland) I go more in the fall and the
- 24 winter, and the rest of the time, I probably

get over their between ten and a dozen times a year.

- Q. Okay. And anybody else?
- A. (Ms. Law) Yes. My sons always went to Willard Pond. And they all live far away. But, when they come home, we always go to Willard Pond to go swimming, because that's their favorite spot to go swimming.
 - A. (Mr. Block) My wife used to go there almost weekly. She loved to go there midweek and just sit, sometimes bring a book or knitting or so on and sit there knitting. If the two of us would go out and take either our kayaks or canoe, usually our first choice is Willard Pond.
- 16 Q. And Mr. --

- A. (Mr. Henninger) I'm usually up on Bald

 Mountain, which overlooks Willard Pond, either

 on the trail, in the summer, or snowshoes in

 the winter.
- Q. Okay. So, do you -- is it fair to say you have
 a pretty good idea of people, like yourself,
 other people that use that resource?
- 24 A. (Mr. Block) Yes.

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Q. And how would you describe -- the term "typical user" has been brought out in the aesthetic impacts here. How would you describe the typical user of that resource?
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- (Mr. Block) It's -- the days I've been there, usually to paddle or so, I know they talk about fishing, I actually seem to feel that a relatively small percentage of the people that I saw there were actually fishing, maybe 25 to 30 percent. Most people that I would see at Willard Pond might be out just paddling around in a kayak or canoe. We used to go across, there's a peninsula that sticks out there across the way, we would always kind of look and see if there's nobody there, because we would head for that, which would be our favorite choice for a picnic spot, and pack some lunch or so and do that. And, evidently other people would, too, because we'd have to see if we could be there first.
- Q. Go ahead.

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A. (Ms. Law) Yes. There's a rock, a big giant rock structure on the other side of Willard Pond. And you have to walk through the woods

and over the dam and over to it. And we always

tried to get there first before anybody else

goes, because it's just a great place to dive

in, and so clean and clear. And the last time

we were there we brought our grandsons, and we

saw a Bald eagle flying over, and they were

pretty amazed by that.

Q. Mr. Henninger.

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- A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. For wildlife sightings, it's pretty fabulous. And the other thing that I do there in the winter is ice skating on Willard Pond. So, it's really a four-season place to be. And, once again, I want to emphasize that it's non-motorized use. No ATVs or snowmobiles or motorboats.
- Q. I think that they say electric motors are allowed on the pond. But have you ever seen them being used?
- A. (Mr. Henninger) Rarely, yes. And they are fairly non-intrusive, very slow, and just used for fishing mostly.
- Q. Why do you -- I realize you're in close
 proximity of that resource, but why do you go
 there? Why do you go to the Audubon Sanctuary?

- A. (Mr. Henninger) Well, it is very close for me.

 It's just down the road. It's actually close
 to the -- where Antrim, Stoddard, and Nelson
 come together, and that's within 3 miles of
 where I live.
- A. (Mr. Block) For years, I told you -- I

 mentioned earlier that my wife and I, before we

 moved to New Hampshire, lived in the Hudson

 Valley. We used to vacation, and I use that

 loosely, pretty much go away many weekends.

 And what we often did, probably more often than

 not, was travel to New Hampshire. We'd drive

 through Vermont, to New Hampshire. And,

 usually, we're finding some lake to sit at.

So, when I was job hunting back in the -this would be in the mid '80s, was actually
offered a job in west -- in eastern

Massachusetts, which I had tentatively
accepted, a teaching position. And, while we
were looking at that, I just had the hardest
time trying to figure out how we were going to
live there. And every time I tried to look for
a place to rent or so, I'd be looking on the
map to see "well, how long would it take on a

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

weekend to get on the highway and get up to New Hampshire?" So, while that was going on, I was offered a position and interviewed at a position in New Hampshire, and we said "let's just do it."

So, we moved to New Hampshire so we could be near the lakes. And it actually was probably a couple of years when we were living in Antrim before we discovered Willard Pond, which was a really, pretty much at that time, unpublicized place. And, when we discovered it, both of our jaws dropped and said "this is the kind of thing we used to travel hours for to try and find." And to find that it's right in Antrim just astounded us. And, so, that very quickly became our kind of closely guarded secret and our favorite place to go.

Q. Go ahead.

- 19 A. (Ms. Law) I like to go there, because it's
 20 quiet and there aren't too many people there.
 - Q. I wanted to follow up on something that you said, Mr. Cleland. You were talking about, I think, Mr. Raphael's report and his description of the overlook at Bald Mountain. I guess you

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

were talking about the scenic overlook, and he talked about "one has to creep down the ledges 25 feet". Do you think that Mr. Raphael is mistaken in that description?

- A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, I do.
- Q. And do you know what area he's talking about?
 - A. (Mr. Cleland) I know where the rock outcropping is. Like I said before, there's two vistas on the mountain; one facing Mount Monadnock and one facing the Project. And I've been there many times. And I can see where the Project is going to be without climbing down a cliff.
 - Q. Okay. I don't know if you've had an opportunity, I believe Mr. Block has, to review Mr. Raphael's report. But do you agree with his description of Willard Pond?
- 17 A. (Mr. Block) You talking about me?
- 18 Q. Yes.

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19 A. (Mr. Block) Absolutely not. He spends about
20 two pages in there trying to kind of diminish
21 the value of Willard Pond, talking about how
22 unremarkable it is. He compares it to -- he
23 says, one point in there, that "It's not
24 spectacular like Dublin Lake is with its view

1 of Mount Monadnock." I just laughed when I 2 read that. I used to work for Yankee Magazine, which is right down the road from Dublin Lake. 3 And, when I was working there, a couple of us, 4 5 I would put a canoe on the roof, and a couple of us would try and go out and paddle sometimes 6 7 on the lake at lunchtime. And what we discovered was that the highway runs right 8 9 along the entire length of the lake there, at 10 one point, with major trucks going. The other 11 side of the lake has an access road covered with summer homes there. 12

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But we also discovered there's no public access to that. There's one beach on there.

And I found that that's private property. And, unless you're a member of the local association of the people who live on the lake, you can't use it.

So, I found it very -- in order to get onto the lake, we had to basically park up the road, carry the canoe down the shoulder of the road and lower it over the guardrail to get into the lake.

So, I found that his comparison of Willard

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

Pond to what he called "a beautiful lake like Dublin Lake", which is beautiful, but it has no access, and it has a highway, and there are trucks going by all day long, I found that ridiculous.

There's very few lakes or ponds in southern New Hampshire, maybe in the entire state, that compare to Willard. It's in a very small minority of ponds that have those kind of qualities. And I've explored a lot of them.

- Q. Do you agree with the statement that Mr.

 Raphael has in his report that there is "scenic quality may be less important to people engaged in fishing or boating"?
- A. (Mr. Block) I think that statement is ridiculous. There's no way to paddle around --people who paddle or travel on the lake fishing do so because maybe the fishing is good, maybe it's quiet. So, the turbine noise would affect them. But they're not wearing blinders. If turbines are spinning, you're aware of it. Mr. Raphael's attitude is that "well, if you face in the other direction, there's no visual impact." So, basically, his attitude is that

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

1 "well, paddlers sometimes face the other way. 2 So, they won't see the turbines half the time." 3 This is an absorb logic. If the turbines are there, the turbines are there. You're going to 4 5 see them, you're going to be aware of them, 6 whether you're facing them or not. And I think 7 that, even fishermen, who maybe are there to primarily fish, they want their peace and 8 9 quiet, they want their solitude. That's why 10 they fish on that pond, and not -- maybe not on 11 Dublin Lake.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. Mr. Cleland, you indicated that you worked at the International School on Windsor Mountain?
- 15 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, I did.

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- 16 Q. Now, is it accurate to say that there's -- that
 17 that's a private school, correct?
- 18 A. (Mr. Cleland) It's a private international camp.
- Q. And how many students go there in the summertime, do you know?
- A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes. About 300 students, and maybe 125 staff.
- 24 Q. Okay. I understand that there's an

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         amphitheater at that?
         (Mr. Cleland) Yes, there is. I built it.
 2
    Α.
 3
         Okay. You built it. And I also understand
    Q.
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         that that is rented out to the public for
 5
         events?
 6
         (Mr. Cleland) Yes, in the fall. Mostly
 7
         weddings.
         And the pond itself has public access, correct?
 8
         (Mr. Cleland) Yes, it does.
 9
10
                   MS. MALONEY: Okay. Just one minute.
11
                         (Short pause.)
12
                   MS. MALONEY: I have nothing further.
13
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, you're
14
         all set then?
15
                   MS. MALONEY: Yes.
16
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank
17
               Anybody from the Giffin/Pratt
18
         intervenors, any questions?
19
                   MR. PRATT: None.
20
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Is that a
21
         "no"?
               Okay. Mr. Enman?
22
                   MR. ENMAN: No questions.
23
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
24
         Mr. Richardson?
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[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

1 MR. RICHARDSON: No questions.

2 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Anybody from

3 the Applicant?

4 MR. NEEDLEMAN: Yes. Thank you.

5 Actually, what I'd like to do is, Ms. Law, I'm

6 going to start with you. But, eventually, I'm

7 going to get to Applicant's Exhibit 9a, Pages

8 101 to 191. So, if people want to take a

9 second to load that, so that they don't have to

10 wait later. Right. It's Application Appendix

9a. It's the second part of Mr. Raphael's

report.

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BY MR. NEEDLEMAN:

- 14 Q. Ms. Law, I had one question for you. We heard
- a moment ago Mrs. Berwick asked you about the
- property value study. And my recollection is
- that it related to some properties in Michigan,
- 18 and then also some properties in Australia.
- And you characterized that as "anecdotal
- information". And I believe that was all from
- 21 2004, is that right?
- 22 A. (Ms. Law) Yes.
- 23 Q. In this docket, Applicants submitted a report
- from Mr. Magnusson. And, in that report, he

cited to three New England studies, one from Massachusetts in 2014, on from Rhode Island in 2013, and one from Vermont in 2003. Do you remember those?

A. (Ms. Law) Yes.

- Q. The Massachusetts study looked at over 122,000 properties, the Rhode Island study looked at over 48,000 properties, and the Vermont study looked at over 2,000 properties. And, citing to all of these, Mr. Magnusson said "these three New England based studies of residential property transactions found no relationship between residential property values and commercial wind power projects after the construction of wind power projects." My question to you is, do you think those studies are more robust and more indicative of what's likely to happen with property value impacts than the exhibit that you cited to?
- A. (Ms. Law) I really don't believe much of what

 Mr. Magnusson stated. The proof to me was what

 Mr. Lindholm stated from the properties in

 Lempster, near Lempster. Because, when this

 project came to the SEC in 2012, we had gone

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around and seen that there were a lot of

properties that were abandoned around that wind

farm. And I really just don't believe much of

what Mr. Magnusson said.
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- Okay. Thank you. Mr. Cleland, a couple of questions for you. You mentioned -- or,

 Ms. Maloney asked you a moment ago about the amphitheater on that property near Black Pond.

 Do you recall that?
- 10 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, I do.
- 11 Q. And my recollection is that her Visual Impact
 12 Assessment did her view simulation from that
 13 amphitheater. You said that the public is
 14 invited onto that property, is that right?
- 15 A. (Mr. Cleland) The public's invited onto the lake, the water.
- Q. Okay. But the amphitheater itself, is that on private property?
- 19 A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes, it is.
- Q. And, so, for example, if I just went over there
 tomorrow and wandered onto that property
 myself, they could ask me to leave, couldn't
 they?
- 24 A. (Mr. Cleland) That's correct.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

Kenworthy. And you said that Mr. Kenworthy

- Q. Okay. And you also offered your recollections on a conversation that you had with Mr.
- 4 told you that he thought the Project was going
- to have "absolutely have an impact" on your
- 6 property. Do you remember saying that?
- 7 A. (Mr. Cleland) He said "a direct impact".
- 8 Q. Okay. Mr. Kenworthy remembers that
- 9 conversation very differently. And I'm
- curious, why didn't you ask him about that when
- 11 he was testifying?
- 12 A. (Mr. Cleland) When he was what?
- 13 Q. When Mr. Kenworthy was testifying, why didn't
- 14 you ask him about that conversation?
- 15 A. (Mr. Cleland) Because Mr. Block was
- representing me, and I had no right to ask him
- 17 that.

3

- 18 Q. Did you suggest to Mr. Block that maybe he ask
- 19 about it?
- 20 A. (Mr. Cleland) No. I knew I would have my time.
- 21 Q. Okay. I'm going to -- Mr. Block, the rest of
- my questions are for you. I've got some
- 23 language. This issue with the boulders I know
- is something that's important to you. And, so,

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         what I've got is some proposed language, which
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         is essentially a condition that the Applicant
 3
         would be willing to accept if the Committee
         decided to issue a certificate here, that
 4
 5
         relates to these boulders, and tries to make a
         good faith effort to address your concerns.
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 7
                    MR. NEEDLEMAN: And, so, let me take
         a minute to have this passed out and take a
 8
9
         look at it.
10
                         (Ms. Walkley distributing
11
                         documents.)
12
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit
13
14
                         App. 43 for identification.)
15
    BY MR. NEEDLEMAN:
16
    Q.
         And the question I'm going to ask you is, would
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         something like this address the concerns that
18
         you have, assuming that the Project was built?
19
         (Mr. Block) Perhaps I should read this into the
    Α.
20
         record?
21
         Everyone has it. I think it's "Applicant 43".
    Q.
22
         But you're welcome to read it, if you'd like
23
         to.
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 $\{SEC\ 2015-02\}\ [Day\ 9/Afternoon\ Session\ ONLY]\ \{10-18-16\}$

(Mr. Block) Okay. Well, I'll read part of it,

24

Α.

because you talk about "AWE agrees that it
shall use --

[Court reporter interruption.]

MR. IACOPINO: Slow down.

WITNESS BLOCK: Okay. Sorry.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Mr. Block) "AWE agrees that it shall use commercially reasonable efforts to relocate any boulders located inside the limits of disturbance for the construction of the project rather than demolish them."

As I've already testified, some of those boulders look to me like their actually bedrock outcroppings. And, if they are, I'm not a geologist, so I don't know for sure, it would take a geologist to look at it. If they're bedrock outcroppings, I don't think that they can be moved. If they're not bedrock outcroppings, they are very, very large erratics. I don't know if it would be feasible to move them.

When I read this and it says
"'commercially reasonable efforts', means those
efforts that AWE determines, in its sole

reasonable discretion", not to me or anybody
else, that "can be carried out without
violation to any SEC permit condition, without
hazard to worker safety and", this is the part
that I have a hard time with, "without a
material increase in cost or change in
construction schedule."

So, if it turns out that, well, maybe these boulders could be moved, if that was possible, but it would cost a lot, when I looked at this, AWE could say "No, we can't afford to do it. So, we tried, but we're not going to do it."

So, bottom line is "no", this I don't think would solve the problem whatsoever.

BY MR. NEEDLEMAN:

Q. Well, I'll represent to you that AWE would be willing to have this condition included. And I'll also represent to that they would be willing to have a conversation with you about ways to address those concerns, if you would like to do it.

Let me ask you some questions -- actually, just one question about Mrs. Block's testimony.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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On Pages 3 and 4 of her testimony, she
expressed concerns about the North Branch
River, and the impacts that the Project might
have on the North Branch River. Do you recall
that?
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A. (Mr. Block) Yes, I do.

6

- 7 Did you have an opportunity to go back and look Q. at Mr. Raphael's VIA after he testified? And 8 9 the reason I'm asking is because, in his VIA, 10 at Page 50, where he lists all of the resources 11 that he evaluated, Resources Number 10 and 26 12 specifically pertain to the North Branch River. 13 Resource Number 10 is "New Hampshire Fish & 14 Game North Branch River Shorebank Access", 15 that's in Antrim. And Resource 26 is "North 16 Branch River", which is Antrim and Stoddard. 17 And his assessment showed that, in both cases, 18 there's no visibility from those locations. 19 Were you aware of that when this testimony was 20 written?
- 21 A. (Mr. Block) Yes, I was.
- 22 Q. Okay.
- 23 A. (Mr. Block) But I don't think my wife was
 24 concerning herself so much with project

visibility. First of all, I disagree with the Project visibility. I know the river very well. We have property on the river. I think you would see the Project from there. In fact, Ms. Connelly has — one of her visual simulations is done right by the bridge over the North Branch River at that shore bank access.

Second of all, what my wife is concerned with was that the -- both of us having served on the North Branch and Contoocook Rivers Local Advisory Committee, I was on the original committee that got that -- that assessed that river over a period of over two years, and got it listed on the State Register of Protected Rivers, we were concerned that physically, things like storm runoff and changes in erosion, because of adding roads and all that, were not necessarily as thoroughly looked into as we would like. So, our concern was less visual than what might happen with the physical characteristics of the river. It's not something that is new.

There were projects proposed for other

areas along Route 9, such as a sawmill and
things in past years, and I know a lot of the
concern for some of these things were "What
would happen with storm runoff? Would it
affect the North Branch?"

- Q. Now that you've had an opportunity to review the Department of Environmental Services' recommended permit conditions for the Alteration of Terrain Permit, do you still have those same concerns?
- A. (Mr. Block) I'm still concerned that not enough is known yet about what would happen. I still worry that perhaps there's a lot more to this than people have studied at this point. I think it may be a little too premature to say one way or another what will happen.
- Q. When I spoke to you at the technical session, you told me that you had never prepared a visual impact assessment for any project, is that correct?
- 21 A. (Mr. Block) Not to the extent of this one,
 22 that's correct.
- Q. And you told me that the only time you had ever testified regarding visual impacts anywhere was

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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in the prior Antrim docket, is that right?
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- A. (Mr. Block) That's correct.
- Q. You also told me you have no formal training on the landscape level for visual assessment, is
- 5 that correct?

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- 6 A. (Mr. Block) Not on landscape. I've done
 7 interior and exterior architectural studies.
- Q. And you told me that you're only generally familiar with visual impact assessment methodology, and you only gained that familiarity by your work on this docket, is that right?
- 13 A. (Mr. Block) Well, specifically, on visual
 14 assessment of wind turbine projects, yes.
- 15 Q. Earlier on, you said that "everything is
 16 relatively scaled". Do you remember saying
 17 that?
- 18 A. (Mr. Block) Yes, I do.
- 19 Q. And I think that was in the context of you
 20 talking about trying to compare turbines to
 21 ridge heights. Do you remember that?
- 22 A. (Mr. Block) Yes, I do.
- Q. Using the formula that you suggested, isn't it true that turbines built on flat land or on the

water would always be out-of-scale to their
surroundings?

A. (Mr. Block) No. Because there's another factor that you have to take into account on flat land or water. And that's what I would call the "horizontal factor". Turbines that I have seen on flat land, in the Plains, the turbines that I've seen offshore, have very, very large expanses of open space around them. So, again, it's the same analogy that I used, if I put a truck in the middle of this room here, it would look out of the scale. But, if you look at it out on the highway, it's not a problem.

The problem with a situation like Tuttle is it's a narrow, close-in valley. There are homes around there. You do not see a large expanse. It's difficult to get a great distance from the hill to see it. So, what you're dealing with is not just an issue of vertical height, you can't divorce -- say that that's the only problem. The problem is one of visual scale from where you're looking. Where you will see the turbines is from Antrim, from within a few miles of them. If you were out

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger] 1 traveling across the Plains, if you see 2 turbines, you may see turbines that are 8, 3 10 miles off. You see a lot of space between them. That's true in Upstate New York, in the 4 5 Lowville area, where there are a lot of turbines. It's still a rolling terrain, but 6 7 it's wide open. It's not forested. It's not ridges. It's not narrow like this. 8 Have you ever had an opportunity to look at the 9 10 large wind farms around Dannemora and --11 [Court reporter interruption.] 12 BY MR. NEEDLEMAN: 13 Have you ever had an opportunity to look at the 14 large wind farms around Dannemora and Lyon 15 Mountain in Upstate New York? 16 Α. (Mr. Block) I've seen them from a distance

only.

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- 18 Q. Okay. Those wind farms are exactly what you're 19 describing, aren't they? Rolling hills?
- 20 (Mr. Block) I don't know. I was too far away. Α. 21 I know the Lowville, which is similar to that, 22 it's rolling land. Mr. Raphael has a picture 23 of turbines from that area in his VIA there. 24 It's still -- it's not forested. It's open

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

1 land, and it's agricultural, primarily, yes.

- Q. Okay. Earlier on you also offered a comparison between your sense of the relative height of what the turbines would look like in this Project and the relative height of the turbines in Lempster. Do you recall that?
- A. (Mr. Block) Yes.

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Mr. Raphael actually spoke to this issue. 8 his supplemental testimony, he referred to 9 10 Exhibit 21 of his Visual Assessment. And 11 Exhibit 21 of his Visual Assessment I believe is on PDF Pages 79 and 80, which is what I 12 13 wanted to refer to now. And what Mr. Raphael 14 did there was he did side-by-side comparisons 15 of the Lempster turbines with visual 16 simulations of the Antrim turbines, from 17 identical distances, both from Gregg Lake and 18 Willard Pond. And Mr. Raphael, in his 19 testimony, said, and I'm looking at Page 51, 20 this is the supplemental testimony, Line 3, "The results clearly indicate that the visual 21 22 ratio (e.g. what users will actual experience) 23 is nearly identical to that of the Lempster 24 wind project." Did you have an opportunity to

1 look at these?

- A. (Mr. Block) I'm not sure. I have not found the actual page. I'm looking at here, there's a different PDF here. Do you know what the
- 5 actual page number is on there?
- Q. These are Exhibits 21 in his VIA. It's

 Appendix 9a on the website, Pages -- PDF Pages

 79 and 80 of that appendix.
- 9 A. (Mr. Block) I think it's further than that

 10 in -- okay. Is it the one that's under the

 11 printed Page 105? That's just Lempster.
- 12 Q. No, it's Exhibit --
- A. (Mr. Block) I think it was Exhibit 21, and I actually used that in my -- talked about that in my testimony. It's at the very end of

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- 17 Q. It is Exhibit 21, right.
- 18 A. (Mr. Block) Okay.

the --

- 19 Q. It's got --
- 20 A. (Mr. Block) I'll have to find that again.
- 21 [Court reporter interruption.]
- 22 BY MR. NEEDLEMAN:
- 23 Q. It's got two pictures on each page.
- 24 A. (Mr. Block) I know which one you're talking

1 about, yes.

Q. And he was looking at the ratio of the height of the existing turbines in Lempster to the proposed turbines here, from both Willard and Gregg, and found those ratios to actually be pretty similar. And my question is, did you

A. (Mr. Block) I have looked at that, and I have an opinion about it.

have a chance to look at that and consider it?

- 10 Q. Well, do you disagree with his analysis?
- 11 A. (Mr. Block) Yes.

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- Q. And what is it about these exhibits that causes you to disagree? Do you think he didn't calculate it correctly?
 - A. (Mr. Block) It's a contrived display. It's a display where a distance from the project was selected from each one in order to make them appear similar. The setting is different.

 What I'm referring to, in terms of scale, I don't think there's going to be a lot of people in the future that will happen upon this page in the Visual Impact Assessment. But a lot of people will drive down Route 9, a lot people drive up Route 10, past the Lempster turbines.

When you're driving along Route 10, you see those turbines. They're off at a certain distance. They're on a hill that's fairly large. They don't look quite so imposing and quite as big as I think the turbines will look in Antrim, when you're driving along Route 9, where you're very close to a much smaller hill on Tuttle Mountain, and that these turbines up there will look very, very large in terms of the average viewer that travels past there.

- Q. So, let me come back to the exhibit again, because I'm not sure you answered my question.

 Sheet Number 1 has a comparison of a view sim at Willard to one at May Pond. And he did them both from exactly 1.5 miles. Do you agree with that?
- A. (Mr. Block) I agree with that. I see that, where it says that on there, yes.
- Q. And he calculated the ratio of the size of the turbine to the size of the hill. Is there anything about his calculation of those ratios in this exhibit that you disagree with?
- A. (Mr. Block) I haven't actually measured them.

 So, no, I won't argue with that yet.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

- Q. All right. And I guess the same question for the next one. That's from Gregg Lake. Again, he did both of those from 1.7 miles to try to make them comparable. And, the same question, he did the calculations of the ratios there.

 Is there anything about those ratios you disagree with?
 - A. (Mr. Block) Not his numbers, no.

9 MR. NEEDLEMAN: Okay. Thank you. I
10 don't have anything further.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Mr. Boisvert,
any questions?

BY DR. BOISVERT:

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- Q. It's difficult sometimes to make comparisons.

 But, in your objections to Antrim Wind, is it
 the noise that is the primary objection? Is it
 the visual? Is it some other combination of
 things? What would you say is your primary -the first priority objection that you have?
- A. (Mr. Cleland) For me, it's the visual. You know, it's in a direct viewshed. You've been there. Just it's right in front of us.
- 23 A. (Ms. Law) It's the visual impact for me, too.
- 24 A. (Mr. Block) For me, it's a multilayer thing.

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As I said, when the project was first proposed, my initial reaction was that this is inappropriate for a rural conservation zone, that it just seems out of place for the zoning. And this was long before there was any talk of anything coming to the state level. So, my initial reaction was it just didn't seem like it made sense in Antrim on this hill.

Later on, I came to decide that the potential added noise was an issue, and the visual impact I thought would be quite jarring for the area. And I thought that -- but the more I got into it, the other problem that I think that really bothered me was the amount of actual physical destruction that would be done to the ridge top there, the blasting. After hiking up there, again, I was -- and seeing that they had actually already cleared the first few turbine circles and part of the road, and I realized how much was actually going to be destroyed up there. I was pretty shocked and started to realize that I have a hard time thinking of something as a green energy, if it's going to destroy as much habitat as this

1 appeared like it was going to do.

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- A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. To me, it's the whole package. The amount of energy produced, the disruption to the environment and the wildlife, and the -- and the impacts, to the visual impact and the sound impact to the local residents are just way out-of-line with the benefits that might or might not be implemented.
- 10 Mr. Block, you submitted as one of your exhibits, Number 10, a comparison of the uses 11 12 of the color schemes for visual impact and so 13 forth -- visibility, excuse me, not "visual 14 effect", but visibility of turbines across the 15 landscape and the viewsheds. Mr. Raphael 16 defended it, saying that, because it was almost 17 random, it was a better map. From your 18 experience with visuals, graphic design and so 19 forth, would you give me a critique of that, of 20 his explanation as to why it was superior to 21 the more or less conventional color gradation 22 that you used on the left-hand side of your 23 Exhibit 10?
 - A. (Mr. Block) I've actually worked as a mapmaker.

I've drawn maps. I've worked from topographic maps, and was actually paid for a while from the State of Massachusetts to create trail maps for them for some of their state parks. I know a lot about mapping.

Most maps that I've seen are laid out in order to clearly describe or show something. They're designed so that, when somebody looks at this map, they can very quickly understand what the information is trying to show there. Topographic maps have their lines on them so that, when you see lines getting closer together, it looks like they're steeper. So, maps -- I've always been fascinated with maps. And, to me, they're pictures of the Earth. And I love the way they look and I love the way then tend to illustrate things.

When you color code something, it makes sense to follow some kind of logical progression. So that, if you're trying to convey some data, such as the example I gave was population density. But there's not that much difference between population density and density of how many turbines one could see.

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

That it should be immediately accessible to a viewer that there's a pattern here. That, as I move in this direction, I can see more turbines. As I can move in that direction, I would see less turbines.

And I feel like what he did with this coloring here, whether it was intentional or whether it was because he's colorblind, I don't know, but it tended to completely obscure that information. And, when I was looking and studying his maps, I found that I had to constantly refer back and forth from one particular area to the key down there to find out "can I see two turbines from here or eight turbines?" I don't know. So, it made no sense to me. And the more I looked at it, the more I realized, to me, that way of displaying information is essentially useless.

- Q. But was it inaccurate?
- A. (Mr. Block) It technically is accurate. But it's not easy to understand. It's accurate, but made complicated.
- Q. Turning to the boulders, it strikes me that
 there, and please correct me if I'm wrong, your

1 panel, that there are two factors that cause 2 you concern. One is, the aesthetics that the 3 boulders are there, they're works of geology. They have some certain attraction, but they're 4 5 also habitat of various animals. Setting aside the aesthetic aspect of it, would you consider, 6 7 and they have -- Antrim Wind has presented the short effort to "use commercially reasonable 8 9 efforts to relocate the boulders". Regarding 10 the habitat aspect, would it be desirable, if 11 the boulders cannot be left in place, to reconstruct equivalent habitat on the Antrim 12 13 Wind property, not unlike the way that, if a 14 wetland is lost, another wetland can be created 15 elsewhere and used as mitigation for the loss 16 of the first one? Would you consider that to 17 be potentially acceptable compensation, 18 mitigation, however you might phrase it? 19 (Mr. Block) My opinion is, in a way, it's not Α. 20 for me to say. What it ultimately is up to is 21 the animals. Would the animals still live 22 there? Would they still inhabit an area like 23 this, if, just to one side, if there was a 24 large road and there were trucks going by?

don't know this. I'm not enough of a wildlife biologist to know whether or not that disruption would affect them.

I just was astounded when I -- I didn't even know that that area was up there, because I never hiked on that side of the hill there.

When I saw that, I was pretty amazed. And, when I also saw the surveyor's flagging running through the center of it, I was completely dismayed.

And, since it's not my area of expertise,

I'm -- I enjoy wildlife, I enjoy hiking. And

the day I was up there, I was up there with Sue

Morse, who is a world-renowned tracker and

wildlife biologist. And she pointed out a

number of places that I probably wouldn't have

noticed on my own, where there were obvious

places for bobcat dens and things like this.

It just made me think a lot about this and

wondered what would be the outcome.

Q. And the other panelists, do you have an opinion as to whether or not it would be desirable to create a compensatory habitat, if you will, for the bobcat and whatever other animals use that,

178 [WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger] 1 those boulders, as habitat? (Mr. Cleland) I want to see it left in its 2 Α. 3 natural state. Because I think, once you drive the animals out, they won't come back. That's 4 5 my opinion. And I don't think you can build 6 anything to get them back. 7 (Mr. Henninger) Yes. I think it's almost Α. 8 impossible to reproduce a habitat, with boulders that way hundreds of tons. Once 9 10 they're gone, they're gone. 11 I wasn't talking about replacing the entire Q. 12 boulder, just the habitat that the animals 13 would take advantage of. They don't care if 14 it's a thousand tons or a hundred tons above 15 them. 16 Α. (Mr. Henninger) I agree with Mr. Block, that 17 I'm not a wildlife biologist. And maybe our Stoddard Conservation Commission knows more 18 19

about the wildlife than I do.

DR. BOISVERT: That's all I have.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Commissioner

22 Rose.

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23 CMSR. ROSE: Thank you.

24 BY CMSR. ROSE:

- Q. I'd just like to ask the same question that I asked the abutters. If, and, you know, a big "if", but are there other conditions by which you believe the Committee should take into consideration, if there were to be a granting of the certificate that has not come up to this point in the proceedings?
- A. (Ms. Law) Well, first of all, I don't think there is anything else, besides what has already been decided in 2012, and again in 2013, when it was appealed by AWE. The SEC Committee already turned this project down.

 It's the same project, minus one turbine, and reduced the size of another turbine. It's the same project. It has the same impact on all of us who live there.

And I don't believe there's anything that can be changed, besides the fact that you honor the decision that was initially made in 2012 and reject this, their permit.

A. (Mr. Cleland) I totally agree with Annie. This came through here twice already. It's a waste of your time, and it's a waste of our time, just for someone to line their pockets.

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[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]
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A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes, I agree. We just keep saying the same things over and over. That it's a total rehash of what's been before.
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A. (Mr. Block) I'm too biased at this point to comment, really. I was against this project on a few -- for a few reasons back in 2009, when I first saw it. Unfortunately, the longer we go on this, it's been seven and a half years now, the stronger I feel, that it's just inappropriate. And I cannot figure out any way that it could be made appropriate.

CMSR. ROSE: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Ms.

Weathersby.

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MS. WEATHERSBY: Thank you.

16 BY MS. WEATHERSBY:

- Q. Mr. Block, could you tell me how the Town of Antrim has changed, since the 1970s to the present?
- 20 A. (Mr. Block) I'm not sure about --
- Q. In population or -- population, development,
 town center, conservation? What strikes you,
 if any, has there been any --
- 24 A. (Mr. Block) I'm not sure about the 1970s. I

moved there in the mid-'80s. When I moved in there, we bought our house, because -- I didn't know anything about the town. We bought our house, because we stumbled upon this place that was inexpensive. It had been somewhat neglected by the previous owners. The land was overgrown, six, eight feet high. But, yet, my wife and I walked out on the property and saw this view of Tuttle Hill and said "this is the kind of view we've been looking for." It's a big log home, and we said "This is the kind of home we've been looking for. We can work on this, we can fix it."

After buying the house and starting to go to a couple of town meetings and everything, we discovered that this town had just started expanding their zoning at that point. And that was the point where Antrim put in the Rural Conservation District. And I thought "Wow, this is very innovative." I hadn't heard of this before. This is a town that pretty much appreciates what they got here, and are looking to somewhat preserve it.

A few years later, I know the Master Plan

1 was redone, and I don't remember the exact 2 year, Mr. Levesque would remember this, because 3 he was Chair, but there's an Open Space Committee formed on that. My wife was asked to 4 5 serve on that. And part of that was to advise the Town of Antrim, particularly the selectmen, 6 7 and study what should be done in terms of land preservation in and -- in Antrim. And what 8 9 they were doing became a part of the Master 10 Plan. We were very impressed with that. So, 11 we saw a lot of activity in Antrim that was started to move towards being careful about not 12 13 letting things get overdeveloped, being careful 14 about seeing that whatever was happening in 15 Antrim, developmentwise and all that, was 16 appropriate and proper, and went along with 17 what the people wanted. And, so, we were 18 excited by that. 19 And was some of that a reaction to development Q. 20 that had been going on in town? Or was it 21

- just --
- (Mr. Block) It was a reaction to some of the things, I think, that people saw happening in nearby towns. There was -- up the road, there

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1 was a --

- Q. That's okay.
- A. (Mr. Block) -- a controversy other a big box store and things like that. So that it was kind of a -- some of it was a preemptive thing.

 "Let's figure out what we want the town to be, before the big developers come in and start changing it."
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. And, then, I think one last question. In your wife's testimony, one of her major objections to this Project were the red lights on the tops of the towers. And, if those lights are radar-activated, so they only come on when the plane is coming close, does that pretty much address her concern, as far as --
 - A. (Mr. Block) It sounds better. But what happens if a plane comes over at two in the morning, and all of a sudden lights are flashing in your window? I know she's sensitive enough that it would wake her up. So, that's a worry that we would have. If the lights are off, that's fine. But what happens when they do go on?

 Then, all of a sudden our bedroom windows are,

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[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]
 1
         wherever we're sleeping, the ceiling is
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         lighting up there.
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              So, it's a temporary halt, but it's not
         going to end the problem. It's not going to
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 5
         solve it, I don't think, for us anyway.
                    MS. WEATHERSBY: Thank you.
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                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Mr. Clifford.
                    MR. CLIFFORD: No questions.
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                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: You're next.
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                    DIR. FORBES: I just have a couple of
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         quick questions for Mr. Block.
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    BY DIR. FORBES:
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         You indicated a big concern about noise at your
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         home.
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         (Mr. Block) Yes.
    Α.
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         Could you remind me or help me find the
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         predictive noise level --
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    Α.
         (Mr. Block) I'm sorry?
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         The noise level at your property, what's
    Q.
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         predicted there?
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         (Mr. Block) What's predicted there, if I
22
         remember correctly, was about 31.8 to 32 at our
23
         house.
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 $\{SEC\ 2015-02\}\ [Day\ 9/Afternoon\ Session\ ONLY]\ \{10-18-16\}$

So, you're about a mile away?

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Q.

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- 1 A. (Mr. Block) Yes.
- 2 Q. And --

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3 DIR. FORBES: All right. Thank you
4 very much.

WITNESS BLOCK: Yes. Oh, actually, I would like to say that we measured it ourselves at 19 at this point. So, that's -- the difference between that is something that does concern us.

- 10 BY PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT:
- 11 Q. Mr. Block, looking at your -- Mrs. Block's

 12 testimony that you adopted, you had that

 13 discussion earlier about the scale, and you

 14 have a -- she has a graphic labeled "Turbine

 15 Scale on Tuttle Hill"?
- 16 A. (Mr. Block) Yes.
- 17 Q. I was just curious, so I fully understood it,

 18 what's the -- the frame of reference seems to

 19 be Route 9. What's the significance of Route 9

 20 in those calculations?
 - A. (Mr. Block) The reason I did this graphic for her like this is the most visible, I think, and probably most heavily view of the turbines will be cars and trucks that drive along Route 9.

We're on the north side, it's our -- it's our orientation. So, I thought -- that's what I've been aware of. So, I thought, okay, we'll start looking at the elevation of the highway, looking at the elevation of the hill. And, in other words, if you're standing or traveling along the road there, what's it going to look like if you look to your right or your left, depending on which direction you're going in.

- Q. So, is that supposed to be a surrogate for different property owners? Or, I guess it is what you just said, I suppose.
- A. (Mr. Block) Well, if you live along Route 9, it's going to be the same as it is if you're living someplace else, it's still -- it's valid. I just used Route 9 as a reference, because that's kind of the low point of the valley at that point. So, that gives you the maximum rise, essentially, of the hill there.
- Q. Okay.

A. (Mr. Block) A lot of the residents are slightly uphill, such as Annie and Bob, and we're uphill also on that. But the lowest point tree and the maximum rise, that's what you'd see.

1 Q. Okay. That's what I thought -- I thought you
2 were saying it "represents the valley floor".
3 So, okay.

A. (Mr. Block) That, Route 9, essentially is the valley floor at that point there. So, that's why we're using that as a reference, yes.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you.

Mr. Iacopino, any questions?

MR. IACOPINO: Just a couple.

10 BY MR. IACOPINO:

- Q. First of all, Mr. Block, on Page 2 of your wife's testimony, it references the fact that you and her were named as "informal land stewards by the Forest Society for The Nature Conservancy's Loveren Mill Swamp". And I didn't quite understand what that means. What is an "informal land steward" and what does the Forest Society have to do with The Nature Conservancy's property?
- A. (Mr. Block) Well, it's actually not the -well, what happened is, a number of years ago
 we saw a notice in the paper that The Nature
 Conservancy was going to take over that land,
 which is right across from our house. We were

concerned about that. We went to a -- I
believe it was a planning board meeting where
they were discussing this. And I think the
Forest Society was there, they were going to be
holding the easement. The Nature Conservancy
was there, because they were purchasing the
land. They were also planning to sell a large
portion of the land to a company called
"Meadowsend Timberland", which is a commercial
logger. And the idea was that The Nature
Conservancy wanted to purchase all this land so
they could preserve the Loveren Mill Cedar
Swamp, which they did.

We went there, because we were concerned about "well, what about the rest of the land?" Particularly, from our own viewpoint, directly across the road from our house, which was Meadowsend. When we heard about this, we had about two weeks lead time before this hearing. My wife went out, she used to work as a professional photography, she went out very quickly, the two of us went out, and we knew a lot of that land across the road. And that there is, like our property, a lot of historic

things there. There are incredible stonewalls. There's a stone mound I'm still trying to determine what it's from, whether it was a silo base or something there. There are foundations. And, then, as you go down the hill, there's the foundation of the original Loveren Mill that's on the river. She documented all this in photography, ran to the library in Antrim, ran to the State Library, did a whole bunch of research, and submitted a 20-something page paper to the planning board, to The Nature Conservancy, to the Forest Society, at the time saying "we're concerned about all this historic stuff, if there's going to be logging."

The bottom line was they became very interested, they were very appreciative. They asked "Can we include this document as part of the easements? And make it a stipulation that, if and when Meadowsend does log, that they will be careful to avoid these stonewalls and these foundations?" We said "Great." And they said "Would you like to be informal stewards? Keep an eye on this land, when they do log and all

that, to make sure they do this?" And we said "Sure."

And a number of years later, Meadowsend

Timberland did start logging. We got to know
their forester. He encouraged us to come and
hike over there and watch what they were doing.

I was impressed. They were very careful about
their logging. They did avoid the cellar
holes. They did avoid most of the stonewalls
and all that. I thought they did a very
careful job on that, and we were pleased.

So, we've kind of taken a personal interest in all of that, and the Cedar Swamp. The other Cedar Swamp property, incidentally, at that point, The Nature Conservancy, when they took it over, my son was being homeschooled, and he and a group of his homeschool friends, volunteered for The Nature Conservancy. And there's a trail in there, with a boardwalk, they built that, my son and his homeschool friends.

Q. Okay. So, being an "informal steward" is simply that somebody for the Forest Society asked you to check on it and keep a look after

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

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1 it. So, if I were to look --
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- 2 A. (Mr. Block) And they asked us to let them know if they were overstepping their bounds, yes.
- Q. So, if I were to look at the Forest Society's records or The Nature Conservancy's records, I wouldn't find you and Mrs. Block listed as stewards or informal stewards anywhere?
 - A. (Mr. Block) No, it was something that came out of this meeting. If you could find the minutes of that meeting, you'd probably see it there.
- 11 Q. Okay. Ms. Law, you have mentioned a couple of
 12 times about "homes being abandoned in
 13 Lempster". And I assume you rely on the public
 14 comment of Mr. Lindholm.

Do you have any evidence that homes are actually abandoned in Lempster, other than what Mr. Lindholm says?

18 A. (Ms. Law) No.

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- 19 Q. Okay. Do you have any evidence about whether
 20 the population in Lempster has increased or
 21 decreased since the Lempster wind facility went
 22 in?
- 23 A. (Ms. Law) No.
- 24 Q. And, finally, for the panel, I've argued with

[WITNESS PANEL: Law~Cleland~Block~Henninger]

myself about asking this question, but I'm going to ask it, because you all have spoken very passionately, based upon the values that you all place on your land. We've heard twice from Mr. Ott, who owns the property on Willard Mountain, that is the subject of this particular Project, and he speaks very eloquently about his passions for clean energy, and how he's agreeing to provide additional conservation lands, even though it's not his first choice of things to do.

How is the Committee sort of way what you say and what your values are against what Mr. Ott's values and his property are?

A. (Ms. Law) I'd like to comment on that. First of all, Mr. Ott is going to be paid a lot of money to lease his land. Secondly, the land that he's putting into conservation, what's the point, if you're going to destroy what's already in conservation? I don't understand that aspect of his passion for his land. He doesn't even live there. He built a house there, but he lives in Florida. He doesn't have to live there; we do.

Q. Anybody else want to address that on the panel?

A. (Mr. Block) It's something that I actually brought to, I think I said this, to our Planning Board or ZBA at one point. I believe that people have a right to do what they want with their property, provided it doesn't impact other people's property.

If I wanted on my property to set up a rifle range, and put the target on the edge of my property, so that beyond it is my neighbor's property, I don't think the town would appreciate that, if I'm shooting, and potential bullets or so are traveling into somebody else's property. It makes their property dangerous and unusable.

To me, the same thing is true if somebody wants to put up turbines that might throw ISO or fall down or whatever onto somebody else's property, I think that is an imposition on your neighbors' rights. And I think that your rights to do what you want with your property end at the point where they impose on somebody else's rights.

Q. Mr. Henninger or Mr. Cleland?

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A. (Mr. Henninger) Yes. I have nothing more to add. That was very good.
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A. (Mr. Cleland) Yes. I agree with Mr. Block.

MR. IACOPINO: Thank you. I have no

5 further questions.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: All right.

We're going to adjourn for the day. We will pick back up at nine o'clock at the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission, Hearing Room A. We'll start with Mr. Jones. Depending on how long that takes, we do have, for one o'clock, electronically, we have Mr. James.

So, either in between Mr. Jones and Mr. James will be the Levesque/Allen group, or we'll have to be a little flexible.

DR. WARD: And squeeze me in.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: We're going to squeeze you in. Okay. You're immediately after that, actually, Mr. Ward.

DR. WARD: We're breaking at three tomorrow, though, aren't we?

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And, yes, thank you for that, too. And our intention is to break roughly around three o'clock tomorrow.

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DR. WARD: Four o'clock.
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                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you.
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                          (Whereupon the Day 9 Afternoon
 3
                          Session was adjourned at 5:08
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                          p.m., and the hearing to resume
 5
                          on October 19, 2016, commencing
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 7
                          at 9:00 a.m.)
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