## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

November 7, 2016-1:50 p.m.
49 Donovan Street
Concord, New Hampshire
DAY 13
AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY
IN RE: SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-02 ANTRIM WIND ENERGY, LLC:
Application of Antrim Wind Energy, LLC for a Certificate of Site and Facility.
(Hearing on the Merits)

PRESENT FOR SITE EVALUATION SUBCOMMITTEE:
Cmsr. Robert R. Scott Public Utilities Commission (Presiding as Presiding Officer)

Cmsr. Jeffrey Rose Dept. of Resources \&
Dr. Richard Boisvert (Designee)
John S. Clifford (Designee)
Dir. Eugene Forbes
(Designee)
Patricia Weathersby

Economic Development
Dept. of Cultural Resources/ Div. of Historical Resources Public Utilities Commission/ Legal Division
Dept. of Environ. Services/ Water Division
Public Member

Also Present for the SEC:
Iryna Dore, Esq. (Brennan...)
Pamela Monroe, SEC Administrator

COURT REPORTER: Susan J. Robidas, NH LCR No. 44
\{SEC 2015-02\} [Day 13 - Afternoon Session] \{11-07-16\}

APPEARANCES: (as noted by the court reporter)
Reptg. Antrim Wind Energy (Applicant):
Barry Needleman, Esq. (McLane...)
Rebecca S. Walkley, Esq. (McLane...)
Henry Weitzner (Antrim Wind Energy)
Jack Kenworthy (Antrim Wind Energy)
Reptg. Counsel for the Public:
Mary E. Maloney, Esq.
Asst. Atty. General
N.H. Attorney General's Office

Reptg. the Town of Antrim:
Justin C. Richardson, Esq. (Upton...)
John Robertson, Chairman
Reptg. Harris Ctr. for Conservation Ed.:
James Newsom, Esq.
Reptg. Audubon Society:
Jason Reimers, Esq.
Francie Von Mertens
Carol Foss
Reptg.Reptg. Abutting Landowners Group:
Barbara Berwick, pro se
Bruce Berwick, pro se
Reptg. Allen/Levesque Group:
Charles Levesque, pro se
Mary Allen, pro se
Reptg. Meteorologists Group:
Dr. Fred Ward
Reptg. the Wind Action Group:
Lisa Linowes
Reptg. the Giffin/Pratt Group:
Benjamin Pratt
Reptg. Non-Abutting Landowners Group:
Richard Block, pro se
Annie Law, pro se
Robert Cleland, pro se


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PROCEEDINGS
(Hearing resumed at 1:50 p.m.)
WITNESS: KELLIE CONNELLY (CONT'D)
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Back on the record.
(CP Exhibits 22, 23 marked for
identification.)
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. MALONEY:
Q. Good afternoon. I put in front of you Counsel for the Public Exhibit 22 and 23, that being the resumes for the two raters that assisted you on the Project. And it's not my intent to go through their various experience. It just seems that since they've been the topic of most of the conversation this morning, that that probably should have been part of the package. And I will have some questions about feedback that you got from the raters at a later time.
A. Okay.
Q. And I apologize if I'm going to jump around a little bit, but a lot got covered this morning and it doesn't fit into my outline, so I'm going to have to jump around.

With respect to your methodology, I think that you indicated this morning that your methodology is, for the most part, if not all entirely, the standard industry practice, from how you evaluated a visual study area to how you identify those resources in that study area, how you identify which resources have potential visibility, and then how you identify sensitive sites, and that's all standard industry practice; correct?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. So, in terms of doing your visual study area and identifying the resources in that, that's part of your report; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And doing the viewshed maps and analysis, that's part of your report?
A. Yes.
Q. And doing research on sensitive sites, that is standard industry practice?
A. It's my practice, yes.
Q. And then doing your simulation is standard industry practice as well.
A. Yes.
Q. And then you said, I believe, that different visual experts use different analysis to then determine the, $I$ guess, visual impact and effect of the potential project on the sensitive resources; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever seen a methodology like Mr. Raphael's used to determine visual impact?
A. I have personally never reviewed a methodology similar to Mr. Raphael's, no.
Q. And how about to determine visual effect?
A. No.
Q. In terms of identifying sensitive sites, have you ever seen a methodology that Mr. Raphael used, used by anybody else?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object. These are questions that have no bearing on any of the cross-examination that's been done. They're beyond the scope of appropriate redirect.

MS. MALONEY: Well, I'm going to say this, that Ms. Connelly has, up until this point, has had no opportunity to address the rebuttal, that 55 -page rebuttal that Mr .

Raphael has submitted. If she's not given a chance to rebut any of that, then it's frankly a due process violation for Counsel for the Public because our witness has never before had a chance to address the 55-page rebuttal.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I actually completely disagree with that. First of all, if -- the proper way to do any sort of rebuttal would have been for Counsel for the Public to ask Mr. Raphael the questions when she was cross-examining him, No. 1.

No. 2, this committee set up a very specific process that had both parties filing supplemental testimony together and then laid out an order of examination. And traditionally, as in here, the Applicant is the one that goes last precisely because we've got the burden of proof here in order to get a certificate. And if at this point, after everyone has gone, new testimony unconnected to anything that has already happened is allowed in, I think the due process violation relates to us. This is not a debate where she's entitled to just rebut things. This is a
hearing where there are procedures that are put in place. And, again, we're the party that has the burden of proof here. So I think to allow this type of thing to happen now is fundamentally unfair to us.

MS. BERWICK: Could I say that it seems that there is a fundamental unfairness, but it's really represented in the legal representation of the side that's sitting over here on the left versus the side that's sitting on the right with the legal representation you have. Plus, isn't there really a burden of proof for our side to prove that their visual assessments are not done correctly, that their shadow flicker studies are not done correctly, because isn't that part of our burden of proof, or otherwise the plan just gets approved? If they've submitted all the paperwork and they've dotted all their Is and crossed all their Ts, isn't it the obligation of the SEC panel to give them approval? So don't we have some sort of burden of proof, too?

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Well, let's go back to the Counsel for --

MS. MALONEY: Yeah, I need to respond to Attorney Needleman. First of all, if the process that was set up allowed for one expert to rebut another and not another expert to comment or respond to it, then that is fundamentally unfair. Now, if this were in court, there would be much more flexibility. And experts routinely submit rebuttals and supplemental testimony and whatnot. We would not -- but the way the process was set up here, there was a deadline for supplemental testimony. Obviously we could not have responded to something we had not seen. And there was no opportunity given to us before that time for us to respond to that. Now, we could have perhaps when she did direct, but we would have gotten objections then. To allow a 55-page rebuttal to go in with virtually no response is fundamentally unfair and would affect the due process of this proceeding. And, I might say, it's going to take me an hour to do an hour of proof to show how that would affect us because $I$ will be reading in all of her responses to rebuttal. And I'm entitled to
do that to make that offer of proof.
MR. RICHARDSON: Mr. Chairman -PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Mr.

Richardson.
MR. RICHARDSON: I wanted to make an objection that may be a little bit more narrowly. But the question pending is comments on the methodologies used in Mr. Raphael's report. And that's the function of supplemental testimony which could have been offered. If, as Counsel for the Public now argues, a lengthy rebuttal is necessary to the supplemental testimony, then there's two ways that could be introduced. One would be to ask leave to submit it and submit it in advance; the other way, you know, as has been done with some of the reports that we saw in September, the one page that Attorney Needleman went through. The other piece when this could have been done would have been at the beginning, because right now, if we introduce new rebuttal testimony that we've not heard before, that wasn't brought up on cross, then arguably we need recross. But even recross won't work
because we'll be hearing this for the first time on the witness stand. We don't know what's coming, so --

MS. MALONEY: Well, that's right because --
(Court Reporter interrupts.)
MR. RICHARDSON: May I finish?
So I think the appropriate thing to do, and I made reference to this previously, is at some point these proceedings have to be cut off. We did supplemental testimony.

Counsel for the Public didn't. So I think it's inappropriate to allow criticism of Mr .

Raphael's report, which was available in May, to come in now in November. That could have been done in August when we all had technical sessions and discovery on supplemental testimony.

I think the more general issue about responding -- you know, that's why we ask the question when a witness adopts their testimony: Is there something new that you'd like to change or add to your testimony? And if there is something material that has changed
that the witness needs to respond to, that's the way to address this. It's not to do it right now, because right now I don't even know what this hour of redirect is that's outside the scope of cross.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: And to respond, Mr. Chairman, again, the structure of these proceedings is always one where the Applicant has the last word because we have the burden of proof. And I do not have perfect recall of all of your proceedings, and I certainly haven't participated in all of them. But $I$ can't think of a single one that allows a process like this to occur, where evidence goes in at the end after the Applicant has spoken. We should have had fair notice of this. There were many ways that that fair notice could have been accomplished. And I will also say that, to the extent we're not introducing new evidence but simply arguing the record, Ms. Maloney is fair to make these points in her closing brief if she wants. But it's not fair to start introducing new information at this point. It's inconsistent with this process.

MS. MALONEY: I can't honestly believe that the argument that's being made is that my expert doesn't get a chance to respond to the criticisms raised by their expert, which frankly came in by way of rebuttal testimony that's supposed to be supplemental. If this process were in court, any expert would have been allowed to submit a -- to response. We weren't afforded that through this procedure because the procedure set supplemental -- there was a date deadline. Obviously we could not have responded to it before now.

And further, with respect to Audubon, Audubon was allowed to ask its witnesses questions about Mr. Raphael's rebuttal as well. So, to say now that you are not going to let Counsel for the Public's expert respond to a 55-page critique of a report, frankly it boggles my mind. It would be fundamentally unfair to the process not to allow her to do it. And as I said, if I don't do it, I'm going to have to make an offer of proof of how we're prejudiced. And we might as well just sit for a while because it's going to
take me a long time to read that into the record.

MR. REIMERS: Mr. Chair --
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Mr.
Reimers.
MR. REIMERS: This is Jason Reimers for Audubon. We went through this same objection when the Audubon panel was on. Mr. -- and the objection was overruled. In his supplemental testimony, Mr . Raphael made a rather colorful criticism/critique of Audubon, and as well as Ms. Connelly's methodology. So, as with the Audubon panel, this is Ms.

Connelly's only opportunity to answer those criticisms of hers. And so the same result we should have today.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: It is absolutely not the only opportunity. There have been multiple opportunities, including Ms. Maloney could have cross-examined Mr. Raphael directly about every one of these questions because it's his testimony.

MS. MALONEY: I couldn't have asked him what my expert would say. I couldn't have.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Hold on a second.

MS. MALONEY: All I can say is you're wrong, aren't you.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Hold on, please.
(Discussion held off the record between Presiding Officer Scott and Counsel for SEC.)

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: We'll take a five-minute break and be right back.
(Whereupon a brief recess was taken at
2:10 p.m. and proceedings resumed at )
2:31 p.m.)
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay. We're back on the record. Thank you for the time off here. I am going to sustain the objection.

Ms. Maloney, I'm going to give you leave to file a written offer of proof rather than an hour of verbal as you suggested. If I gave you a deadline by Monday, is that time enough to do that?

MS. MALONEY: Next Monday? You're
talking about an offer of proof or asking us to file supplemental testimony?

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: I'm talking about a written offer of proof of what testimony would include.

MS. MALONEY: If that's your ruling.
I would maintain my objection, that without this testimony coming in, being admitted, whether it be here today or whether it be through supplemental testimony, that we're being denied not only fundamental fairness, but an opportunity for the Committee to see and hear how the witness answers in response. This is frankly shocking to me that there would be such an inconsistent ruling, whereas you allowed Audubon to ask those questions but you haven't allowed Counsel for the Public, by statutory rules of these proceedings to have the same process afforded to Counsel for the Public.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: So, again, I'll give you to Monday if you want to file that written offer of proof of what you'd include if you wish.

MS. MALONEY: And you're saying I can't ask any questions at all about the supplemental testimony, the 55 pages, including new information that an analysis that Mr. Raphael did, that he never before did in his original testimony, all of that, can't touch any of that here in the proceedings?

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: I'm suggesting you should be able to cross what was discussed in her -- in the questioning today and the other day, yes. So if it's not been part of that, that's correct. So what I'm suggesting you be able to do is put on the record what you would put in testimony by Monday.

MS. MALONEY: And you're going to issue a ruling then? Is that what you're telling me?

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: No. NO. I'm sustaining the objection. I'm giving you an offer to put something in the record if you wish.

MS. MALONEY: Well, I'm going to proceed under that -- you don't take exceptions
anymore -- but under my continuing objection. And to the extent -- I obviously have an outline. To the extent, and I beg the indulgence of the Committee, I might veer somewhere near the prior testimony or the prior rebuttal, and I'm sure I'll hear about, but if I do, I'll try to stick with what was brought up today.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Please proceed then.

BY MS. MALONEY:
Q. You were asked this morning about whether or not you visited the site areas.
A. Yes.
Q. And how much time did you spend at the site areas?
A. A total or in general?
Q. Just in general to each of the sensitive sites.
A. I went to each of the sites, except for Highland Lake, and I spent a period of time walking around the trails, taking in the sort of characteristics of the place and becoming familiar with those locales.
Q. And did you do any additional research with
regard to the sensitive sites?
A. I did. First and foremost, we start with I always like to look at the New Hampshire Gazeteer, or whatever state I'm working in. The Gazeteer has a wonderful array of things to do, things that come out of it as being important or worthwhile. And it does a really good job of indicating conservation lands, wilderness management area, scenic areas, so on and so forth. So I like to look at that to get a sense of the regions. Once getting a sense of that, then I start to look at the town sites; what is the town Master Plan; do they have a conservation commission; do they have an Open Space Plan; are there groups, you know, public groups that support, you know, the "friends of" type thing, and then looking at web sites that often are derivatives of a lot of this, and in addition to picking up pamphlets or information you may find in the study area when you're driving around, gas stations, restaurants. So there's a pretty comprehensive collection of data, and it becomes one of the binder sections for us.
Q. And does this work help you identify or, rather -- so when you gathered up the sensitive sites, this is the information that you provided to the raters?
A. The raters get a sensitive site map. So all of this research work is what is collected and then given as part of that map, part of the adjacencies. But that sensitive site research is what helps us understand the importance of the locations within the study area, how people value them, if the town has means to want to protect them, what kind of conservation organizations may be involved. So it's the background to, when looking at the level of exposure within the study area, we understand sort of the importance of sites that will have great exposure through that background research.
Q. So I think last time when you testified, Attorney Needleman asked you about -- or rather, I think what he asked about was your participation being equal to the other raters. And would you agree with that assessment?
A. My participation as a rater -- we're all
raters. But my participation takes on a greater standard because I'm the expert. I have to come here and talk to you and they do not. I have to formulate the final opinion for what that level of impact is and make sure that it is in keeping with our findings.

But also, I'm the person who is validating that the sites that are selected and reviewed are due that importance through this initial field work and collection of data. So I am part of the rating team, but $I$ inherently am the one who is setting up all of the background for the rating to happen and then creating the conclusion from that process.
Q. And how important is it to you to identify the sensitive sites that then get analyzed as to impact and effect? How important is that as part of the process?
A. Well, $I$ think that process in looking at, in this project, looking at Antrim 1, looking at the SEC decision, what Jean Vissering had indicated, looking at what Raphael did or didn't include in his report, that process of determining what is sensitive, especially

looking at, as I mentioned, worst-case scenario, viewing distance, coverage within the study area to get a cross-section, it's crucial so that you don't end up with a lopsided report where you only have all long-distance views to the Project. You need to have a balance of fore-, mid-ground, as much as possible foreground [sic], which is sometimes difficult in this condition, but that fore-, mid-ground and background view.
Q. And you're confident that the time you spent at the sensitive sites and the time you spent studying the visual study area in the region provided you with enough, and the research you did, provided you with enough information to properly identify the sensitive sites?
A. Absolutely.
Q. I just want to direct your attention to Exhibit 59, the Applicant's Exhibit 59, which I think is the BLM visual resource contrast rating form.
A. Yes, I have it.
Q. And I think, if you turn to Page 2, at the bottom, subparagraph $D$, the reference to visual
simulation, could you read that, please?
A. Sure. Letter D, "Prepare Visual Simulations. Visual simulations are an invaluable tool in effectively evaluating the impacts of a proposed project. See Illustration 1. Simulations are strongly recommended for potentially high-impact projects. The level of sophistication should be commensurate with the quality of the visual resource and the severity of the anticipated impact. Simulations are extremely important to portray the relative scale and extent of a project. They also help public groups visualize and respond to development proposals, making public participation in the planning process more effective. The BLM publication, "Visual Simulation Techniques," should be consulted for the appropriate simulation methods."
Q. Thank you. And then on that Page 3, I think Attorney Needleman had you look at, I think it was just the first sentence, the first part of Contrast Rating, Section D. Does it not also say it could be done as a team effort or individually, depending on the sensitivity of
the impacts of the Project and availability of personnel?
A. It does, yes.
Q. So what that's actually saying is that it should be completed in the field from the key observation points, depending on the sensitivity of the impacts of the Project and availability of personnel; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And it says, as done as a team, it's best to do the ratings individually and then compare the ratings.
A. Correct.
Q. And that's what you did; correct?
A. Yes. The ratings were individually done and then compared at the end.
Q. And then it says the simulation should be available to show scale, relative placement of disturbing features and other important information as necessary to complete an objective rating.
A. Correct.
Q. And that's what you did.
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to direct your attention to a number of exhibits that Mr. -- or Attorney Needleman referenced this morning. These would be... I think if we look at Exhibit 70, it says "Corrected Average Rating Scale Distribution." Do see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And Exhibit 64 -- and this again is corrected for scale. Says "average sensitivity." So this was, I think, Attorney Needleman's reconfiguration of your numerical rating scale for your sensitivity analysis?
A. Correct.
Q. And with respect to 64 , he has -- I believe the way he created this chart, there's a Terraink average sensitivity level and the average sensitivity level with the corrected scale, but it used your raters' actual ratings.
A. Correct.
Q. And your raters' actual ratings were used using the Terraink scale; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And wouldn't it be more accurate to -- well, for example, if a rater had this new scale,
they might rate something differently. For example, this says low is 5 to 11 . One of your raters might have rated something at 11;
correct?
A. That could happen.
Q. So this is not an accurate representation of what your raters would rate using a corrected scale; correct?
A. That is potentially true. The rating that was done, because it's a quantitative and qualitative process where they are looking at the image and assessing a number to it, under Mr. Needleman's new average scale, I can't guarantee that the ratings would stay the same because now we've changed the numbering system. So, to say that it's 1 to 1 , $I$ would not agree with that.
Q. And so where he's changed the scale on his other exhibits, for example, on Exhibit 67, where he's just eliminated what he says is "double counting," you would not agree that that's a correct interpretation of your -- or a more proper interpretation of the sensitivity.
A. Correct.
Q. And where he changes the scale throughout, it would be unfair to use your existing numbers with a different scale; correct?
A. Correct. And again, this goes to if you change the scale, because people have a relationship looking at the quality of the image with the numerical range that is in representation to high, medium, low. Depending on how that person rates, it could change the outcome, which is why I don't agree with modifying the numbers to suit one's desired outcome. Rather, we would need to re-rate it using this new scale and see where it would come out.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I believe, also, last time that we were here, Attorney Needleman asked you about your selection of White Birch Point, and you indicated at that time that you used White Birch Point as a selection for the simulation and you were rating it in conjunction with Gregg Lake; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And I believe he asked you if you had referenced Gregg Lake in your report, and at
the time and on the spot you opened to one page in your report. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And have you had a chance to review your report since that time and determine whether or not there are additional references to Gregg Lake?
A. Yes, there are multiple references, over a dozen, to Gregg Lake that are not about the White Point [sic] historic district, but rather Gregg Lake as an entity.
Q. And as you indicated, that's -- when you evaluated the White Birch historic district, it was not a double counting of Gregg Lake; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. That Gregg Lake is the resource being evaluated; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And with respect to Black Pond, I believe you indicated that you deemed that a quasi-public property. Could you elaborate on that?
A. Sure. With Black Pond, which is one of the sites that the SEC was concerned about, I considered a quasi-public location because you
have the camps and schools there. It's not as if we're going into someone's back yard and taking up route, but rather a location that the public comes to with their children, 300-some campers, 100 individuals who are there to mentor, as well as individuals that can rent the camp for activities. So its use is broader than just a private facility. In addition, there is the boat launch from the bridge that people can use at Black Pond. And the water, both Raphael and myself in our visual -- excuse me -- in our viewshed mapping show that there are potential views of two turbines from the water, but the worst-case scenario occurred from the amphitheater.
Q. And in looking at the viewshed maps, is there visibility from the pond itself?
A. Yes.
Q. If, for example -- have you done any analysis of the overall impacts if Black Pond were not included in the overall category of sensitive sites?
A. In the contrast rating for the 10 -mile study area, removing Black Pond brought the average
down to still over 14. So it was not a dramatic reduction into the overall average. It was still on the high end.
Q. And so when you say "on the high end," would you still have the same opinion, that the Project imposes an unreasonable adverse impact to the study area?
A. I do. And again, that goes back to also taking into account the sort of trifecta of visual impacts within the two sites that are very different in the study area, being the natural area of Willard Pond, Bald Mountain, Goodhue Hill, and the more active recreational area of Gregg Lake meadow marsh and adjacent historic district.
Q. You were asked some questions today about a qualitative versus quantitative analysis.

Isn't it fair to say that there is a qualitative element of all your numerical ratings?
A. Yes. The raters are kind of gathering up their thoughts and feelings of what they're seeing and they are transferring that into a numerical process. So there is both a
qualitative/quantitative relationship that occurs.
Q. Okay. With respect to just using a high, medium or low, what ratings schedule -- I mean, why is that not a preferable way to do it?
A. For myself in particular, I think it leaves too much room for differing opinion, where using a numerical system is much more regulated, in the sense that the number is the number versus the opinion ranging on where does the possible moderate or, you know, high rating fall.
Q. Okay. Thank you. In terms of the -- of your work with the raters, you indicated that you had gotten some feedback on your rating forms. What was the nature of that feedback?
A. The rating forms were received positively. They like the fact that there was more breadth, more information being included and that there was a usefulness to the form moving forward.
Q. Okay. I'd like --
A. Can I go back to the high, medium, low?
Q. Yeah.
A. I think that the difficulty with just using high, medium, low versus the numerical is that
everyone has a different formula for how those add up. So if you have, you know, high, moderate, high, high, low, it's difficult for everyone to come to the same determination of what all those letters added up equal because they're letters, where if there is a number, the number is the number. And if there is a range, it's easier to understand the level of impact. And sometimes it can be to the higher or lower end of the rating scale. And so, personally, and it's been validated through this process, using of the letters is problematic and easily misadded or miscued, whereas the numbers are just always the numbers.
Q. And was there anyplace when you received the ratings for sensitivity or contrast that you looked at it and then visited the site again and then determined that actually the rating was not accurate?
A. No. It was interesting to see that the rating outcome was much, very much in line with what had been seen in Antrim 1, the determination by the SEC and Jean Vissering's work.
Q. I'm trying to remember what was asked this morning. I believe you were asked about angle of view this morning. And how do you approach that?
A. So, I think, as I mentioned, it may have been your question about angle of view and spacial dominance. So, my interpretation of Mr . Raphael's use of that is that he's looking at the entire trail or the entire potential for view and of locale, where I'm looking at the view that people are going to either focus on or is the purpose for being on the trail. Therefore, my angle of view numbers are higher because they're about that view versus diminishing and sort of reducing the impact by averaging it out over the entire trail or the entire potential of turning around and not looking at the turbines in place.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I'd like to shift gears a little bit and ask you some questions about mitigation. You were asked some questions about mitigation last time and what, in your opinion -- well, could you compare the difference between mitigation
and Best Management Practices?
A. So, Best Management Practices are the techniques that all designers should be using when developing a project and siting it so that it is inherently being a good steward of the land and respecting the features, where mitigation occurs after you've sited it, after it's been designed, because there are occasionally things that just can't be done given the nature of the terrain. And so mitigation is after Best Management Practices are taken into account within the design.
Q. Okay. Thanks. And in your impact assessment, those things that you refer to as Best Management Practices did not include the things you would think all basic applicants or developers should include, as far as Best Management Practices?
A. Yes. So I feel that a lot of the Best Management Practices that came up, especially in the BLM document, which is a newer document that refers back to the documents that we were looking at today, to me, it's a guide for good development, good design, thoughtful
integration within the environment. But they are not mitigation practices.
Q. Okay. Just give me a minute. (Pause)

I think you said earlier today that you had looked at an analysis of user groups -- and I don't want to get into this too much -- and that if you had excluded the commuters, that you had run the numbers again and it wouldn't have changed the outcome.
A. That's true. I took commuter out. I don't agree with taking commuter out, but just for the sake of argument. And the rankings don't change because it's such a low member of what's important within this study area. We're not dealing with highway views or major byway views. We're dealing with, often, recreational and hiking situations.
Q. You were also asked this morning about the recreational opportunity spectrum? Is that what it is?
A. $\mathrm{Hmm}-\mathrm{hmm}$. ROS.
Q. And you used that to determine remoteness, not visual quality; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And that's true throughout all of your analysis.
A. Right. At the description of each simulation we talk about there's an Existing Conditions paragraph and a Proposed Conditions paragraph where we talk about what is the recreational opportunity spectrum for remoteness. And it is a way, as I mentioned, to keep it from being too precious. It's honest. You can't wiggle around with what the "opportunity" definition is. And so we use that as a tool to just be aware of how individuals would be using the site, what's the level of development that is occurring already within, and then seeing how that might change with the Project being in place.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I think that you were asked some questions last time about surveys and user surveys that have been done?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have an opinion about user surveys?
A. I have the exhibit that was SEC 2015-02 [sic] by rebuttal submission testimony by Wes Enman,
which was a yellow legal pad. I would say this is not a user survey. This is someone asking questions. User surveys, when we do work with the Boston Parks Department in Boston proper, we actually hire individuals to craft the survey so that they're not biased, so they're asking the right questions, so that they're reaching the right individuals in a way that gets a good result. And so my experience with a user survey is that they have to be more scientifically based and well crafted so that you get a good result.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I want to swing back to mitigation. You were also asked some questions about the $\$ 40,000$ payment to the Town of Antrim. And you disagree with that as being appropriate mitigation for aesthetic impacts; correct?
A. I do.
Q. And are you aware of the BLM conditions for mitigation? Do they include money in exchange for aesthetics impacts anywhere? Do they provide for that? Do they discuss that anywhere in their mitigation?
A. I don't believe that there's a discussion of money in BLM for mitigation.
Q. Are you generally familiar with the areas that have been proposed conservation areas as mitigation, offsite mitigation for this project?
A. I'm sorry. Say that again?
Q. Are you familiar with the conservation areas that have been proposed?
A. The 900 acres --
Q. Right.
A. -- that was discussed? Yes.
Q. And it was within the Applicant's Application. Did you review those?
A. Yes.
Q. And were there any lakes or ponds within that conservation area?
A. There's one water body within one of the parcels, but $I$ don't have a sense of it being to the extent of the other lakes and ponds that we're looking at. And there was certainly no discussion of conserving bodies of water that are equal in aesthetic quality and recreational use as Willard Pond or Gregg Lake.
Q. So there wasn't anything in the area that would have had an undeveloped shoreline that you were able to tell?
A. No.
Q. And there wasn't anything that would have rated as one of the clearest lakes in the state, as you were able to tell?
A. Not that $I$ could tell.
Q. There wasn't anything that was within that area that would be, for example, one of a handful of ponds that had tiger trout in it?
A. Not that $I$ could tell.
Q. And there wasn't anything in it that didn't allow for motorized use of any kind? Are you aware of that restriction on the conservation --
A. I was not aware, no.
Q. You were asked a number of questions about your reference in your testimony to $I$ guess the investment that the local community has put in conservation in the area. And there seems to be some confusion about that. Isn't that a reference to the sensitive sites that you've identified, for example, the dePierrefeu

Wildlife Sanctuary, and isn't that what you were referring to when you were addressing the conservation land in your report?
A. Yes, I think I had that conversation with Barry the first day of the hearings.
Q. And how did that -- is that something that informed you as to why these resources were selected as sensitive sites?
A. Well, I think the sites are sensitive by their very nature, in the fact that they are deemed worthy of conservation or mention of conservation in the Master Plan, in the outdoor open space guide, through agencies who are actively buying and managing these lands. That's inherent in the site and why it's risen to the level of being sensitive.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Are you aware of -- you were asked about a number of different conservation groups that have submitted comments in this docket. Are you aware if any of them have undertaken an independent aesthetics analysis of the visual study area?
A. Outside of what? Audubon?
Q. Correct.
A. I don't believe there are any others.
Q. Okay. Thank you. Just give me a minute. (Pause)

MS. MALONEY: I have nothing further.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Why don't
we go off the record while we change panelists.
Ms. Linowes, you're next.
(Pause in proceedings)
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Back on the record. Swear in the witness, please.
(WHEREUPON, LISA LINOWES was duly sworn and cautioned by the Court Reporter.) PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Ms.

Linowes, we'll have our counsel ask you to adopt your testimony.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. DORE:
Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Linowes. Could you please state your name for the record.
A. Lisa Linowes.
Q. And did you file your prefiled testimony in this docket?
A. I did.
Q. And did you file your supplemental prefiled testimony in this docket?
A. I did, both confidential and public supplemental testimony.
Q. And do you have any changes or add-ins to your testimony?
A. Yes, I would like to make one addition to, and I do also want to correct something for the record. And I'll preface each one of those. The first thing I wanted to add to the record was attached to my supplemental public testimony I had included two price sheets showing the renewable energy credit prices, and they were dated August -- March 31st and August 5th. The purpose of those documents is to demonstrate how the price of renewable energy credits in the New England region had dropped or were -- at least there was downward pressure on them. I would like to submit a new price sheet, dated November 4th, showing that the price of New England renewable energy credits now for Class I resources, which is what a wind project would be, they're now down around \$18. And it looks like it appears that
that pricing is going to continue throughout the rest of this compliance year, which would be into mid-2017, and likely into 2018. So I did want to make that information available.

MS. LINOWES: I do have copies, if that's okay, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Can you
clarify? Is this correcting an earlier exhibit, and if so, what exhibit number? MS. LINOWES: It's my supplemental testimony, public testimony. I had two attachments to that testimony which were price sheets showing the renewable energy credits. The reason $I$ wanted to supplement my testimony was I do make -- I discuss where the REC market is headed and predict that the pricing will drop. And I wanted to include this since this demonstrates that in fact my predictions are true.

MS. DORE: Any objection?
MR. NEEDLEMAN: Yeah, I'm going to object. This sounds to me like this is not correcting prior testimony, but this is something new that's being introduced at this
time.
MS. LINOWES: It's supplemental since it is -- it's not new information. It is simply reflecting the current pricing since the testimony was delivered in August. And I do -and I'm merely demonstrating that what I stated in testimony is in fact becoming true.

BY MS. DORE:
Q. And I notice this is dated November 4th, 2016.
A. Correct.

MS. DORE: So what's the objection? She cannot supplement?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Well, the objection is that it's new testimony at this point.

MS. LINOWES: It's not new testimony,
Mr. Chairman. This is -- it's the same testimony, just based on new dates, dated information.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: In that context that it's updated information --

MS. LINOWES: Correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: -- that was based on updating what she had before, I'll allow it.

MS. LINOWES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And Mr. Chairman, there was one other thing $I$ wanted to correct the record on something. And let me just set up before I correct the record to tell you what I wanted to do. (Pause)

During cross-examination of Mr .
Kenworthy -- and this was -- this would have been on the second morning, which would have been Day 2 of our session, the morning -- on Page 84 I had asked -- I had commented to Mr. Kenworthy and asked him if he was aware of the safety zones, 1300-foot safety zones around the Granite Reliable turbines. And after -- and he was not aware of it. And after that discussion, Attorney Iacopino had commented to me that I might want to correct the record, because in fact those are not safety zones around the turbines at Granite Reliable. And I thought, in order to eliminate confusion, if you would allow me, I would like to read the one condition in the Granite Reliable Certificate where it states the explanation of
what that 1300 -foot is all about.
BY MS. DORE:
Q. So my understanding is that -- can you please clarify, how does it relate to your prefiled testimony?
A. It does not. It's just I left -- by virtue of the comments that $I$ had made during cross-examination, I had left a misunderstanding of what the 1300 -foot safety area is around the turbines, and I thought I'd correct the record.
Q. So, because it doesn't relate to your prefiled testimony, we cannot supplement your prefiled testimony on that prefiled testimony. However, you can correct your statements previously made once we go forward, if that's what you would like to do.
A. Oh, I would like to. That's exactly what I would like to do. Can I do that right now?
Q. Let's finish with the prefiled testimony.
A. Oh, okay.
Q. Do you have any additional additions or --
A. I do not.
Q. And that includes your public and confidential
prefiled testimony. Do you have any
additions --
A. Oh, none. I do not.
Q. Okay. So do you adopt your prefiled testimony, supplemental prefiled testimony and confidential prefiled testimony as your testimony today?
A. I do.
Q. And would you like to make a statement correcting the record?
A. I want to make one correction. With regard to my confidential supplemental testimony, I had included spreadsheets that I had submitted, and then as part of my cross-examination of the Applicant I had produced additional spreadsheets that were intended to replace those spreadsheets. I wanted to make sure that that was still the case, that that was understood.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Can you explain that one more time, please?

MS. LINOWES: Yes. In my actual
supplemental confidential testimony that I supplied in written form to the Committee, I
had included spreadsheets that broke down the Project pro forma. I had prepared more extensive spreadsheets as an exhibit during my cross-examination of the Applicant, again during confidential session. And I would like to have those spreadsheets, the ones that I used as an exhibit, to be incorporated into my supplemental testimony. They are still in the record. So it would be better if that were the case. If that's not possible, that's okay, too.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: They're already in the record. At the end we will have a discussion about allowing exhibits in, so that would be the time. They're already in the record if you've already filed them.

MS. LINOWES: Okay.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay.
BY MS. DORE:
Q. So you adopt your prefiled testimony and supplemental prefiled testimony and confidential prefiled testimony as your testimony today?
A. I do.
Q. Okay.?

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay. So we'll start with the Audubon Society.

MS. LINOWES: Excuse me, Mr.
Chairman. Could I correct the record with what I said by reading the condition out of the SEC's certificate for Granite Reliable?

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay.
MS. LINOWES: Thank you. Just to say with regard to the 1300-foot, the actual wording in the Granite Reliable Wind Project Certificate says, "Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant, in cooperation with Coos County, shall prepare and implement a detailed safety and access plan providing, among other things, gate access protocols and methods to discourage persons from coming within 1300 feet from any turbine location." Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay.
Thank you. Now we're ready for the Audubon Society.

MS. VON MERTENS: Yes, thank you. I had one question, and I hope to be granted a
little leeway here also to correct something that's in the record and that is a concern of Audubon's -- and I think having seen Lisa for two cases now, her expertise in technical matters is extensive -- and it has to do with radar-activated aviation safety and lights, and it's a question -- it's been a concern of Audubon's. There's been no visual analysis, impact analysis of night lights because both Ms. Connelly and Mr. Raphael have pointed to the intent of the Applicant to have radar-activated lights as soon as the FAA approves. So the concept of -- I think the Applicant says -- the Application says up to six lights [sic] plus the met tower will require lighting.

So, the question: Mr. Raphael stated that there was -- well, $I$ can quote it. And this was in answer to a question from Attorney Reimers, Audubon's attorney. Jason asked, "Are there projects in the U.S. that have these in place?"

And Mr. Raphael said on Day 5
Afternoon, "I can tell you that radar-activated
lighting is now being installed in Vermont.
Kingdom Community Wind is now in the process of installing it."

Question from Jason: "Have they received FAA approval?"

Question [sic] "Yes, they have."
I saw promise to this. I did my kind of research, which is Google, and I could not find any confirmation of this. I e-mailed Lisa and said I need confirmation, and she couldn't give it. And I asked that she do find -- that she would find the answer. And I'm asking for that answer now, and I'm hoping that I can have leeway to do that because I think it's very important to the SEC.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'm going to object, Mr. Chairman. This topic is nowhere in Ms. Linowes' testimony.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Can the Audubon point to someplace in her testimony --

MS. VON MERTENS: I admit that I read her testimony about a week ago, and I can't say that $I$ remember that it is. And my lead-in was her technical. I think we all rely on her. I
knew she could come up with the answer, and I was somewhat hopeful that given her technical expertise it would be in there somewhere. And I can't find -- I don't know.

MS. LINOWES: Mr. Chairman, if I may comment. The bulk of my testimony, other than where I go into the pricing, is related to how the Project relates to the rules. That's the primary reason why I requested intervention. So, to the extent that I could speak to the rules and the possibility of whether lighting will be available anytime soon and whether it's even in fact available at the Kingdom Community Wind Project, I could answer the question if you would allow me to.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, again,
if that's going to be the standard, then there's nothing she can't speak to here, which doesn't make sense to me.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: I have to agree. We need to keep the questioning based on your testimony and what you've testified to prior to.

MS. MALONEY: I think I know where
this is going now, and I think if a witness has testified incorrectly or is mistaken, then there is an obligation to correct that testimony. Am I wrong with that?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Well, if the implication is that Mr. Raphael was mistaken, then Mr. Raphael could have been cross-examined and it would be pointed out. But we're on a tether now from this witness's testimony, which I don't think is appropriate.

MS. MALONEY: So what you're saying is that, if somebody discovered after Mr. Raphael testified that he was mistaken, and they have evidence of that, that this committee should not see it?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Absolutely not. I think if you believe that's an issue, you should reference that in your closing brief. MR. RICHARDSON: Well, more importantly, Mr. Chairman, I mean, I would assume that if there was an error, then the Audubon Society could identify that to counsel. I think most of the lawyers in the room would know that we're ethically obligated, if we
present material information that's incorrect, that we correct it. That's what we do. So I just wonder if this witness is the right vehicle. And I don't really have a position on that. But I'm procedurally aware that we're kind of wandering around and we don't know what the correction is and --

MS. MALONEY: Well, that's fine. If you're saying that you don't have any objection to evidence that would correct the record and that will be considered full evidentiary value, then $I$ guess $I$ don't have a problem with that. MS. BERWICK: Mr. Chairman, can I say something? We were told we could not have anything new come into our brief that has not come up in the hearings. So how could we bring up that this was wrong and this is the evidence that we have because we're not allowed to bring up anything new in our briefs that has not come out in these hearings? That's what I understood.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Again, the intention is to, when you have the appropriate person on the panel, that it's covered in their
testimony, you ask them questions about that. MS. LINOWES: Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Ms.
Linowes.
MS. LINOWES: I'm happy to make the information available to Mr. Needleman, and the fact that he's legally obligated to make it available to the Committee, then that would be fine. I have no issue. That could take care of the issue.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: All right. So do you have another question
for Audubon?
MS. VON MERTENS: I don't. But I think this does apply to the rules and that the rules say that the $S E C$ should do a -- make sure that a visual analysis is done of the night situation. And so I think it is important for the SEC to know how soon it's likely that the FAA will move forward on this. And if I had heard the way you did from Mr. Raphael that they're already being applied in Vermont, I would think, well, we don't need to follow up on that rule.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, just to be clear, as I recall, Audubon's attorney, Mr. Reimers, specifically questioned Mr. Raphael about his VIA and the nighttime assessment and I think didn't actually realize that Mr. Raphael had done a nighttime assessment until I pointed it out on redirect. So that information is certainly in Mr. Raphael's analysis.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay. Why don't we move on, please. Does Audubon have any other questions?

MS. VON MERTENS: That was my only question.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Mr. Ward.
DR. WARD: I'd like to have these marked as an exhibit and distributed.

MS. MONROE: Do you know what number you're on?

DR. WARD: I don't know. I thought somebody said 20. Maybe 21. I'm surprised at that, though.

MS. MONROE: I think, Sue, it's 21. (Exhibit MI 21 marked for identification.)

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY DR. WARD:
Q. Ms. Linowes, you've made many, many comments about shadow flicker and asked many questions about it. You've just been given a copy of what's now Exhibit 21. This was the response by the Applicant to a data request that I made which got into the question of percent possible sunshine. And the reason for the question was that the percent possible sunshine is a major factor in how the number of hours of shadow flicker are computed. It makes a difference. It cuts down the astronomical maximum that you would get from sun all shining by about a factor of 2. So it makes an enormous difference in what the total hours of shadow flicker are.

Now, if I could get you -- by the way, this was provided by Mr. O'Neal, who had testified about using percent possible sunshine in a shadow flicker model.

Now I'm going to ask you to read on Page 4, just the end, starting with fee


BY DR. WARD:
Q. Now, I have to apologize because Mr. Needleman is going to object to Page 1 of this. So, ignore that for the moment.

Ms. Linowes, is this --
MR. NEEDLEMAN: Fred and I work well together.

DR. WARD: His statistics are
fabulous.
BY DR. WARD:
Q. I'm going to show you Exhibit 22. That's Page 2 -- I'm sorry. I wanted to go to Page 3 first. So if you turn to Page 3 of Exhibit 22, I had -- I didn't keep myself a copy.

Now, if we turn to Page 3 of Exhibit 22 -and the reason that this -- this is an official copy of an official publication from the National Climatic Data Center. And the reason it's 1993 is that about 20-plus years ago the National Weather Service stopped recording percent sunshine. Now, there were two reasons for it. First of all, nobody was using it. But secondly, there's a terrific problem with it, which you all ought to be aware of, in that
you know you can't, on a nice, bright, sunny day look up at the sun without going blind. However, on that same day when the sun is setting on the horizon, it's a beautiful red ball. That has to show that the amount of actual solar energy coming from it varies by a factor of about a million between when it's overhead and when it's on the horizon. And that was always a problem for the pyranometer, which was set to measure percent sunshine. Where do you set the level? Do you set it so it reads it when the sun is low in the horizon or when it's somewhat above it? How about with a little cloudiness and so forth? So that's the basic reason we don't get it anymore.

BY DR. WARD:
Q. But turning back to the exhibit, which is 1993, Ms. Linowes, if you could look at the December 1993 data where we have both percent of possible sunshine and we also have a little further down the number of clear days between sunrise and sunset and the number of partly cloudy days between sunrise and sunset. Would you state those two numbers, the clear days,
how many were in December of 1993?
MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chair, I'm going to object for several reasons. First of all, I don't think there's anything in the record that indicates that Ms. Linowes is qualified to speak to meteorological data. It sounds like this is more interpretation that Dr. Ward is offering. He's certainly qualified. But second of all, the title page of this document is really just argument from Mr. Ward as to why he thinks Mr. O'Neal is wrong about something else. So $I$ don't think for a number of reasons that this exhibit is proper, nor do I think this is the right witness to ask these kinds of questions.

DR. WARD: I'd be perfectly content to have the Committee rip off the first page and chuck it.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Does that address your concern, Mr. Needleman?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Well, it still
doesn't speak to the issue of whether Ms. Linowes is qualified to be speaking about climatological data.

DR. WARD: This is data about which she has heard testimony and asked questions, and it's pretty straightforward. It's just a question that if Ms. Linowes doesn't know what's it's about, then $I$ don't know how the Committee is going to know. It is so straightforward, that I don't believe it requires any expertise to merely point out and read the numbers that are in this record.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Does this have anything to do with her testimony, Mr . Ward?

DR. WARD: Whose?
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: With Ms.
Linowes.
DR. WARD: Yes. She has testified many times. And in fact, she has made quite a number of comments questioning whether the number of hours of shadow flicker are in fact real numbers, the data going into it. She has testified all kinds of things like that. So she has an interest in it. She's shown an interest in it and she has talked about it and has asked questions about it of witnesses, and
so she has quite an interest in it. And it certainly doesn't take very much to read the numbers that are here. I'm presenting for the first time to this committee some real numbers on percent sunshine and cloudiness. We've talked about it. Any number of witnesses have talked about it. We've discussed it --

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay. I see it referenced in her testimony, so why don't you go ahead, please.

DR. WARD: I may go ahead?
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Yes. DR. WARD: Thank you.

BY DR. WARD:
Q. In the December column, Ms. Linowes, when you see a thing that says number of days that are clear, how many is that?
A. Six days.
Q. Well, it says six and then there's partly cloudy, and I'm meaning the partly cloudy.
A. Okay. Including the partly cloudy, which is 10 days, it's a total of 16 days.
Q. Okay. Now, if you follow Mr. O'Neal's instructions and divide that by the number of
days in the month, roughly what is that percentage?
A. It be slightly more than 50 percent.
Q. And just above that in December on the 1993 data, what does it give for percent of possible sunshine?
A. Thirty-five percent.
Q. Would you suggest -- would you agree that there seems to be some disconnect between Mr .

O'Neal's definition of percent sunshine and what the actual data show?
A. I would say that.
Q. Now, if we turn back to Page 2 of Exhibit 22, this is only slightly different. This is July of 1993, again, back in the time when the weather bureau actually measured percent sunshine.

Now, in that Exhibit 22, Page 2, or 1, depending whether you've thrown away the page or not, out in Column 21 it says percent of possible sunshine, and in Column 22 it says the percentage, the fraction of the clouds that are observed between sunrise and sunset. In the first column it can vary from -- in the percent

Of sunshine column, No. 21, it can vary from zero to 100 percent; that is from no sunshine to 100 percent sunshine. And in Column 22 it varies from zero to 10 , zero meaning no sky cover and 10 meaning totally cloudy. Would you read the number for the second day of the month for the total sky cover.
A. Yes, it says ten tenths, which I believe indicates that it is fully cloudy.
Q. And if you go just left of that in the percent of possible sunshine, what is that number?
A. Seventy-three percent.
Q. Would you agree that there seems to be a disconnect between those two numbers, or else Mr. O'Neal's definition is faulty?
A. There appears to be a disconnect.
Q. Would those two examples then lead you to believe that Mr. O'Neal's statement which you read at the start is not true?
A. Mr. O'Neal's definition, as it pertains to discrete days as you're showing, it does not appear to be a correct calculation. If he is talking about long periods of time, over 30 years perhaps, then you might be able to

## [LINOWES]


that developed the draft rules for addressing wind turbine noise and that those rules ultimately were adopted by the Committee under New Hampshire Site 301.18; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Does that site, 301.18, describe the protocol for how the pre-construction predictive model is to be conducted using the ISO 9613-2 standard?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Do you recall the testimony of Mr . O'Neal, where he states that adjusting the ground absorption factor to 0.5 and then by adding the 1.5 dBA to the predictive model was all that was needed to correct for the inefficiencies of the ISO model?
A. I do recall that.
Q. Is this all that's required under the SEC rules?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'm going to object,
Mr. Chair. I don't believe that Ms. Linowes' interpretation of what's required under the rules is relevant.

MS. LINOWES: Mr. Chairman, with all
due respect, I moderated the stakeholder group that involved four separate acousticians that were involved. I wrote the rules that the Committee adopted. There was 100 percent consensus on the rules that we prepared and came out of that stakeholder group. I understand these rules, and I don't have to be an acoustician to explain what the intent and purpose behind the rule is.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Well, and I'm going to further my objection because it's completely inappropriate for any party to be telling the Committee what the intent of its rules is.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: I'll allow it, to the extent that Ms. Linowes says it in her testimony, and the Committee will give it the weight it deserves based on your qualification.

MS. LINOWES: Okay. And I do cover this in not this specific question, but I do go into the rules in a fair amount of depth within my testimony.

BY MS. LINOWES:
A. So, in answer to the question, what $I$ would
like to call the Committee's attention to is Rule No. $301.18(c)$. And there are four requirements under that rule in describing how the predictive sound modeling study is to be conducted. And I would like to go through each one of these and explain that Mr . O'Neal followed some of them but did not follow all of them.

Now, the first one is that the predictive modeling study had to be conducted in accordance with ISO 9613-2. That was the standard that was followed. He did follow that standard.

The second one is he needed to include an adjustment to the LEQ sound level produced by the model applied in order to adjust for the turbine manufacturer's uncertainty and that such adjustment to be determined in accordance with the most recent release of the IEC 61400 Part 11 standard. He did include the -- that was what we referred to as the "K factor" when he was under cross-examination, and that was a 1.5-decibel figure.

No. 3 was to include predictions to be
like to call the Committee's attention to is tandard.
made at all properties within 2 miles from the Project wind turbines for the wind speed and operating mode that will result in the worst-case wind turbine sound emissions during the hours before 8:00 a.m. and after 8:00 p.m. of each day. That was not followed. What he, what Mr. O'Neal did was he took the loudest sound power level that the Applicant -- that the manufacturer had stated the turbines would produce under test conditions, put that into the model, and the results of that model he added in the -- he applied the ground factor and added in the IEC number for that. But that was not the worst-case conditions under which the turbines would be operating.

Finally, and I believe most important, is No. 4 -- I'm sorry. Did I just -- okay. And No. 4, incorporate other corrections for model algorithm error to be disclosed and accounted for in the model. And very specifically, the ISO 9613-2 model requires -- or it states that there is a tolerance of plus or minus

3 decibels that isn't part of the model. And Mr. O'Neal has argued that that 3 decibels
should not be added and gave his reasons.
But I wanted to make a point with regard to the stakeholder process. When the decision was made to recommend through the stakeholder process that the 9613 model be used, there was a decision that had to be made whether or not we should call out explicitly the plus or minus 3 decibels. And the acousticians that were participating in that process were aware that we were debating that, called it out specifically as part of the rules or leave it as part of the model, and with the expectation that when it said you would follow the model, you follow the model. We decided to leave it as part of the model and not call it out as an explicit line item in the rules because there was a risk that over time that model might change, and we didn't want the Committee to be stuck with a model -- a stipulation that was not consistent with the models. So we decided that to not call it out. And unfortunately, that was -- that was the intent of the stakeholder group.

And Mr. Needleman is right. I should not
be speaking to the intent of the Committee. But the reason that was -- but we would have expected at the very least -- I would have expected in reading Mr. O'Neal's report that he would have incorporated or stated at least plus or minus 3 decibels in his report. So I believe in reading the rules, Items 1 and 2 under parentheses $C$ were followed; Items 2 and 4 were not.

BY MS. ALLEN:
Q. If I can continue, did the stakeholders group
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And according to the NH Site 301.08, Subparagraph 2, Antrim Wind was required to prepare a shadow flicker assessment that, quote, identifies the astronomical maximum, as well as the anticipated hours per year of shadow flicker expected to be perceived at each residence, learning space, workplace, healthcare setting, outdoor and indoor public gathering area or other occupied building or roadway within a mile of any turbine, based on the shadow flicker modeling that assumes an
also prepare draft rules for shadow flicker?
impact distance of at least 1 mile from each turbine.

Did Mr. O'Neal assume that impact distance of 1 mile, and do you have concerns with that?
A. I do have concerns with that. And you left one important word -- one phrase out of the rule when you read it.
Q. I'm sorry.
A. This is Rule $301.08(\mathrm{a}) 2$, and it talks about the assessment. And it says that the shadow flicker assessment should be done within a minimum of 1 mile of any turbine, based on shadow flicker modeling that assumes an impact distance of at least 1 mile from each of the turbines. Okay. So, a minimum of 1 mile and an impact distance of at least 1 mile. Those words -- and the members of the Committee who were there participating in that process spent a lot of time over whether those words should be added, the "minimum of 1 mile."

Now, Mr. O'Neal, in his assessment, conducted the -- I just want to bring up his assessment to make sure. When he conducted the assessment, he conducted it to a mile. It was

out to 1 mile. And now, when the shadow flicker assessment was first done and delivered in October of 2015, we did not have the rules in place. So at that time the shadow flicker setback distance or distance from the turbines was out to 10 times rotor diameter. Rotor diameter is 113 meters times 10. It was 1113 meters, or about 3700 feet. When you look -- when the setback -- when the distance -- when the rule changed and distance was out to a minimum of 1 mile, what happened was we saw a significant number of homes that had no shadow flicker now were experiencing shadow flicker of eight hours or more, which is the standard. And the reason for that is the 1113 -- the 1130 distance, the assumption was at that point, at 3700 feet, shadow flicker dissipated totally. There would be no effect. And so none of those homes -- no homes were within -- showed up as having any kind of shadow flicker that would be -- there wasn't even a limit on the number of hours of shadow flicker until the rules were set. So, when we extended the distance out to 1
mile, he just did 1 mile. A number of homes now had shadow flicker. And the reason we saw that in part is because the shadow flicker obviously went out that far. But then we also saw the introduction of different turbines, multiple turbines casting shadows on the homes. So you would have a home or a structure that would get shadow flicker from different turbines or from an individual turbine, but in any event was within the sweep of the shadows. So if you would look at the, this would be Attachment 6, APP 33, Attachment 6 -- was it Appendix 6? Is it Exhibit 6, the shadow flicker report? On PDF Page 12, this is my concern, as soon as you get there.

If you're there? Now, that orange line, the orange contour that you see, that's the eight-hour mark. You can see a number of homes that are marked in magenta that have a number next to them. But then there are a number of structures that are right on the edge of the eight hour, and those are the homes, the structures that concern me, because Structure 56, Structure 57 and Structure 34, a
number of those have blue structures or, you know, buildings that are right on the edge. Had he conducted -- had he just gone even a quarter-mile further, we would have a better understanding of whether or not there's going to be more shadow flicker in those facilities. The hope -- my hope at the tie when the rule was adopted by those very specific words, "a minimum of 1 mile and an impact distance of at least 1 mile," the intent was, if you're right on the edge like that and you have homes or structures, then just run the model one more time with an impact distance of a mile and a quarter and see what it does. The WindPRO software that he was using has a distance out to 2 kilometers, which is about a mile and a quarter. It would have been no sweat off anyone's back, and we would know better what the impacts were. So that's my concern there, that the rule allowed for it to be done, and I think to be conservative, it should have been done out to one and a quarter mile.

BY MS. ALLEN:
Q. And finally, according to New Hampshire Site

Rule 301.16, the Committee must make a finding that the Application serves the public interest. And there are 10 separate criteria that the Committee shall consider.

Based on the evidence in this record, do you believe that this project would be in the public interest?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object. This sounds to me to be a broad and open-ended question, again unconnected with the testimony, or just asking that testimony be rehashed.

MS. LINOWES: It actually is
connected to my testimony, and I'll answer it very briefly, if I may.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Briefly, please.
A. Okay. The primary reason for encouraging the development of this project is for a carbon-free or carbon-low energy generation. And we know from the renewable energy market now that if REC prices are down in the $\$ 18$ range, where they have a high of $\$ 65$ plus, $\$ 55$ here in New Hampshire, that we have a
significant amount of renewable energy already operating. And I think that it is important, that if we're weighing public interest, if the interest is carbon-free mapped against all of the impacts that will come with this, I don't think there's an important need for building this project. There's already a lot of renewable energy in New England. Thank you. PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Thank you. Is anybody here from the Historic Conservation Commission?
[No verbal response] PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Seeing none, Mr. Block.

MR. BLOCK: Yes. Thank you. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. You've testified before the SEC in the past; is that correct?
A. That's true.
Q. Were those testimonies for wind facility applications?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you remember how many you've testified for?
A. There were several. For instance, like Antrim Wind, there was jurisdictional, so I'm not -discrete wind projects, it would have been three. But there were multiple proceedings associated in different dockets.
Q. Okay. Were you involved in Antrim Wind's previous dockets?
A. I was.
Q. In Docket No. 2012-01, Antrim Wind's Application was denied by the SEC. Can you briefly recall what the reasons for that denial were?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'm going to object, Mr. Chairman. We're again beyond the scope of testimony here.

MR. BLOCK: I submit that Ms. Linowes has as much experience testifying before the SEC in wind projects as anybody in the room, and that's why I'm asking her these questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Right, but --

MR. BLOCK: And they're simple.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Right. But
we'd like the questions to be about her
testimony.
MR. BLOCK: I think it is because I think she's -- her testimony is about the fitness of Antrim Wind's Application, and that's what I'm asking her about.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I disagree, Mr. Chairman. It's not about that. And to the extent the Committee wants to look at the prior decision, they can read it. They don't need Ms. Linowes to tell them what it says.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Why don't you go to your next question.

MR. BLOCK: Pardon me?
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Why don't you go to your next question, Mr. Block. BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. What is your opinion of how well Antrim Wind has addressed the SEC's concerns and reasons for denial of certification of their first application?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Again, same issue.
MR. BLOCK: That's what this
Application is about.
MR. NEEDLEMAN: It's not about that.

It's about this proposal and whether or not we meet the requirements under the statute.

MR. BLOCK: And this proposal -well, I'll go on to the question after this. BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. The question $I$ have here is Jack Kenworthy's prefiled testimony, September 10th, 2015, on Page 3 states, quote, My testimony explains how the facility proposed in AWE's Application differs from the facility reviewed by the SEC in Docket 2012-01, both in its physical attributes and its impacts. The facility that AWE now intends to propose for construction in Antrim differs substantially in several critical and fundamental ways from that which preceded it, unquote.

Having studied both the rejected 2012 Application and the current project proposal, Ms. Linowes, do you feel that the current proposal is a substantially different facility from the first rejected Application?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection. Ms. Linowes didn't speak to any of these issues in her testimony.

MR. BLOCK: I think that objection is ridiculous, if you want my opinion on it. This is what this entire Application is about.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Ms.
Linowes, if you can give a one-word answer, I'll accept that.
A. The application is -- I think the question was is it substantially different and not -- I'm sorry. I would give a "Yes" or "No" answer, but I can't remember the exact last part of the question.

MS. LINOWES: Sorry, Mr. Chairman.
BY MR. BLOCK:
Q. The question is: Do you feel that the current proposal is a substantially different facility from the first rejected Application?
A. I do not.
Q. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Ms.
Berwick.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Lisa, you discuss in your prefiled testimony -MS. BERWICK: Prefiled testimony, Mr.

Needleman .
Q. -- the problems with the decommissioning plan as presented by Antrim Wind Energy. You also asked questions about this plan during these hearings. Did the answers you received resolve the decommissioning issues?
A. No. I am very worried about the effort to redefine the word "infrastructure." Under decommissioning, and I can bring up the rule, but it's -- perhaps that would be the best thing to do is bring up the rule. MS. LINOWES: I'm sorry, Mr.

Chairman. I'm just finding this really quickly.
A. The decommissioning plan requires that all turbines -- this would be $301.08(\mathrm{a}) 8$. So, paren A, paren 8. And C under that says, "All turbines, including the blades, nacelles and towers shall be disassembled and transported offsite"; D says, "All transformers shall be transported offsite"; E, "The overhead power collection conductors and the power poles shall be removed from offsite" -- "from the site"; and then $F$, "All underground infrastructure at
depths less than four feet below grade shall be removed from the site, and all underground infrastructure at depths greater than four feet below finished grade shall be abandoned in place."

The original plan, decommissioning plan that was made available to the Committee, and I'm not sure if it's been changed, but it had removal of underground infrastructure down to 24 feet -- 24 inches, rather, 24 inches, and had a price associated with that. It also involved excavating a ditch 8 feet around the foundation and piling that infrastructure in the ground and burying it. And the way things have been left right now, it's all centered on whether or not the word "infrastructure" is somehow changed to "debris" when you remove the rebar and other metal components that are built into the concrete that are part of the underground foundation. And that was never, to my knowledge, something that was debated when the Committee went through the rulemaking process. The infrastructure was what was underground. So I'm very worried about that.

And so that's -- and concerned with their effort to redefine terms.
Q. You answered my next question. Thank you.

During the rulemaking process, was there consideration regarding flicker and noise for non-participating residents who in the future may purchase these properties and not be meteorologists, may not understand how temperature inversions work at night, and would result in increased levels of the noise they hear during the day, and would have no knowledge of shadow flicker until living in their new residences?
A. One of the -- okay. One thing that's really important, the Site Evaluation Committee, when it went through the rulemaking, did something that a lot of jurisdictions don't do: They decided to not make the distinction -- this committee decided not to make the distinction between participating and non-participating. So, all members of the public, whether they are leasing land to have turbines or any kind of infrastructure related to the project on their lands, or whether they're abutting property
$\square$ . Y deration regarding flicker and noise for
owners, they're all treated equally in the rules. So there is no recognition of participating and non-participating.

But to your question, there's also nothing in the rules that says if you do an assessment for shadow flicker or noise or any of the other impacts associated with the Project does that assessment get frozen in time, based on the structures that exist today. So the expectation -- my expectation of it, and I think a little bit of this was discussed as part of this proceeding -- is that in the future, as new homes are built and new structures are built, that they will get the same kind of consideration under the rules as anyone who's existing there today. So I do not recall it coming up as a discussion as part of the rulemaking process, but the wording is silent on whether it talks about the structures today versus the structures that might be built in the future, in the rules.

MS. BERWICK: I have a few exhibits.
(Exhibits 47 thru 56 marked for identification.)
Q. Lisa, would you look at Abutter Exhibit 47. It's titled "State of Vermont Public Service Board."
A. I'm sorry. What number is that?
Q. Forty-seven.
A. Yes, I have that.
Q. It states, "On October 13th... the Vermont Public Service Board... issued an order in this proceeding in which it found that Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC, GMCW, twice violated its winter operating protocol and the Board's order of January 13th, 2012, when GMCW operated its wind turbines when [sic] ice was present on the blades on March 11 and 14, 2016."

At these hearings we have heard testimony that wind turbines will automatically turn off if icing is present and that they could not run. Does this statement not seem to contradict that testimony?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'll object, Mr.
Chairman. I think this goes beyond the scope of her testimony. But also, this is not relevant. It's another proceeding with a
different wind farm in --
MS. BERWICK: I will state it is
relevant because we've been told that it is not possible that we need to be worried about the turbines throwing ice because they will become unbalanced and they would shut off.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: I'll sustain the objection.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Okay. In your exhibit, which is Wind Energy -I mean WindAction, sorry, 39X, which is the testimony of Will Staats --

MS. BERWICK: I don't believe I put that in the packets, guys, but it was one that Lisa had introduced before.
Q. Lisa, I did put a copy in your packet. It was the testimony of Will Staats. He states that he is a professional wildlife biologist -- do you have it?
A. Just bear with me for one second, please. PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Can you give us the exhibit number again, please? MS. BERWICK: Yes. It's WindAction 39x.
A. I'm not sure I have it. Hold on.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Did you find it?
A. I did not, but $I$ can find a copy. Hold on. I do have it here.
Q. Okay. I will read. The fourth paragraph on the third page says, "I would like to help dispel a myth regarding a wind tower, and that is the notion that Vermonters can recreate near these huge machines. It has been inferred that snowmobiling and hunting can co-exist with an industrial wind turbine project, but I can assure you that this is the last place one would or should choose to pursue these pastimes. The danger of ice throw cannot be over-emphasized. I have often worked near these turbines on our research projects in the winter and witnessed the large divots in the snow where ice had been flung from the turbine blades. I have seen the steel stairs leading to the doors of turbines bowed and broken by ice falling from the nacelle. And on one terrifying occasion my truck was struck by flying ice that, had it hit me or anyone else
close by, could have killed or caused serious injury. One operator of a wind installation told me that these machines will throw a 400-pound chunk of ice 1,000 feet."

Does this not seem to be a safety issue to you?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I objected to this exhibit the first time when Ms. Linowes tried to introduce it as irrelevant because it's from Vermont in regards to a different proceeding, and I object again for the same reason.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Before I rule on that, where are you reading from in this?

MS. BERWICK: Hold on. It's the fourth paragraph on the third page. I believe the third page is the last page.

DIR. FORBES: Last page.
MS. LINOWES: Mr. Chairman, I have that same quote in my testimony if Mr .

Needleman has a problem with it being read from this exhibit. It's in my testimony as well, on Page 14 in my prefiled.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Would you like to rephrase the question then?

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Does it seem to be a safety issue to you?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. Okay. In my exhibit, Abutter 48, Safety Regulations for Operators and Technicians --
A. I have that.
-- the first sentence under No. 2 states, "Do not stay within a radius of 400 meters, 1300 feet, from the turbine unless... necessary." Then it goes on to say, "Make sure that children do not stay by or play nearby the turbine."

I understand that Vestas has changed these rules. However, if this project goes in, there will be nothing stopping me, my grandchildren, hikers, hunters, et cetera, from walking directly back through my woods and right up to the wind turbines, regardless of weather or safety issues. Antrim Wind Energy has stated they are putting a gate across the road of the entry, but that will not stop access through the woods. Do you see this as being a safety
issue?
MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I object. As Ms. Berwick said, these rules have been changed. And this relates to Vestas' safety manual, not to the turbines at issue here. I don't see it as relevant.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: I concur.
Maybe you could rephrase the question.
MS. BERWICK: I'll go on to my next question.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Could you take Exhibit 19A out, Lisa. I didn't make a copy -- oh, wait. I'm sorry. This is WindAction Exhibit 19A. I didn't make copies for everyone else.
A. 19X? Is that what you mean?
Q. Oh, yeah, maybe 19x. I wrote A, but I think I...

Could you read on the first page, Column 3, about three-fourths of the way down on the final paragraph. I have highlighted the area for you. It gives the recommended setback for safety. Starts with "The domestic..."
A. Yes. "The domestic manufacturer's internal
site and considerations recommended that for safety in the event of icing, the setback distance of 1.5 times the hub height and rotor diameter, in this case 646 feet for the turbine that was in mind."

That equation, 1.5 times hub height plus rotor diameter, is a very standard equation that is used generically by the wind industry to estimate the safety zone around turbines, and so it's tied into the height of the turbine and rotor diameter.
Q. Thank you. So it says -- sorry. I know you just said this, but $I$ have my questions written out. It says one and one half times the hub height --
A. Says 1.5.
Q. -- plus the rotor diameter?
A. Right.
Q. Would you please now look at exhibit Abutter 52.
A. Could you tell me what that is?
Q. "Methods for evaluating risk caused by ice throw and ice wall from wind turbines and other tall structures."
A. Thank you.
Q. On the one, two, three, fourth page, because these are double-sided, on the fourth page, could you read the highlighted areas.
A. Yes. At the top of the second column, "When ice that is built" -- excuse me. "When ice that has built up on a turbine blade is released, it can be thrown hundreds of meters in the worst cases. Calculations with the IceRisk model suggests that safety distances are dependent on the local wind conditions and may in the worst cases with modern turbines exceed the general rule of 1.5 times $H$ plus $D$, where $H$ is the hub height and $D$ is the rotor diameter. If the turbine is located at an elevated position compared to the surroundings, we also recommend adding the overheight, $d z$, to H in the above formula for screening purposes."
Q. Could you go down to where it says Calculated Ice Throw.
A. "Calculated ice throw from a v112 3.3 megawatt coastal wind farm in Northern Norway." Says, "The considered turbine has a hub height of 80 meters, a rotor diameter of 112 meters and a
peak rotational velocity of 17.7 RPMs."
Q. And then it says "with light" --
A. "To moderate icing."
Q. And then at the very bottom?
A. It says, "For an average year, the turbine throws 6,000 kilograms with ice."
Q. And then?
A. And then --
Q. For the considered..."
A. "For the considered turbine and location, we see from the Figure 15 that the calculated ice throw zone extends to 330 meters, but with most of the ice thrown within the general safety distance of 294..."
Q. This article is about calculating the safety risk. And if you read this article, he talks about the joules of energy produced by the ice that could cause significant injury or death. So that's what he's calculating here near high structures. And as you can see, it says that one and a half times the hub height plus rotor diameter, which would mean 252.25 meters for our height here, or 827.59 feet. And they also recommend adding the overheight, which they
call "dZ." You can read that the ice throw on an 80-meter hub height turbine with a rotor diameter of 112 was 330 meters, which is 1,082 feet. Obviously, we're talking about a higher hub height and larger diameter blades. I am concerned about how it's acceptable that private, non-participating land is allowed to be part of this risk profile. Most abutters would fall within this 1,082 feet. I cannot tell from Antrim Wind's maps exactly. We certainly have our share of wind. How much, we don't know because that is obviously proprietary information.

Was there any discussion during rulemaking of allowing ice throw onto private property, especially ice throws that are significant enough to kill a person?
A. Well, let me step back for a second. And I'd like to call your attention to the next page. This would be the page, the very next page that carries on from the prior paragraph that we just read, the second full paragraph on that page, because one of the questions that's come up about icing is, yes, it happens, but it's
rare, and how problematic could it be. And we've also heard testimony that the turbine -that the maximum that the Applicant consultant said they've observed ice throws is 250 meters, or 820 feet. And there was no testimony as to whether or not that was on flat land versus on a hill or a ridgeline. So when this modeling was done, they were witnessing the effect of icing condition.

And on that second full paragraph it said, yes, 6,000 kilograms per year of ice was thrown, and you end up with 800 dangerous ice pieces being thrown in an average year. So that would be where we're talking about the frequency.

But I also wanted to call your attention, because I think it's important to look at the last page, very last page of your exhibit. There are four graphs there. And this shows -these four graphs represent distances that four different ice pieces have been thrown from a turbine at different wind speeds and different RPMs. So if you look over on the far right -far left side of each graph, there's a black
line. That's the turbine itself. Most interesting is that blue circle that you see, that solid blue circle. That's where the ice will throw in the event that the turbine is turned off and the ice was just shed. So it's not thrown anywhere. But you could see where the distance is. Along the $x$ axis of the meters and $Y$ axis of the meters were the distance. So the blue solid circle is where the ice would go under different wind speeds up at hub height and how far the ice would throw. Then you would see the different conditions. You'd see different variations of how far the ice might throw. Again, four different ice pieces in each graph. The dashed lines represent --
Q. Safety zone.
A. No, they're solid orange, yellow and blue lines and dashed ones. The difference between those is whether or not the turbine experienced performance degradations that would stop -- it was still spinning, but spinning slower because of the buildup of ice. So you get different distances that the ice would throw. But the
[LINOWES]
gray dashed line, that's the safety zone.
Now to your question. During the rulemaking, there was a lot of debate as to whether or not the Committee should adopt a setback distance or a safety zone. And what became very difficult to kind of pin down was what would be the right distance and would it be an arbitrary distance if we picked any distance. And again we're talking about safety distance, not talking about mitigating for noise. We're talking about mitigating in the event of a catastrophic failure or ice throw. So the decision was made by the Committee, and I completely supported it, that if you can't come up with a distance that makes sense and everyone can agree to, better not to pick one at all and decide on a case-by-case basis what would be right, what would be the right safety distance.

But I will tell you that when we went through the stakeholder process, a full report was submitted to the Committee. And the consensus that we discussed was ice throw -so, shadow flicker noise, ice throw
catastrophic failure, all those things were discussed. And we had seven items that came out of the stakeholder process. And this is on the Committee's web site under rulemaking, in that final report that OEP submitted to the SEC. And we had seven recommendations that everyone that participated in our stakeholder group agreed to. And I won't go through the whole list. You know, it says warning signs have to be put up and things like that.

But the one that was most important, I think is the most pertinent here, is that it says, "In no case shall safety zones encompass portions of non-participating properties, public roads or public gathering areas." So the consensus of the stakeholder group was that whatever you decide that setback distance would be for safety, it should not extend onto property that is owned by an abutter to the property.
Q. Thank you.

MS. BERWICK: I'd also like to point out that those charts that we were looking at were for an 84 hub height tower, not a 91.1.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. I'm asking this for my neighbor. He is concerned about how these towers could interfere with satellite TV and radio reception, cell tower interference. I do see that other states have rules regarding these regulations. Do you know if this was considered during the rulemaking process?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'm going to object, Mr. Chair. It's nowhere in her testimony.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Sustained.
BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. In some other states, rules regarding sound levels are related to the property line closest to the wind energy system, not to structures. In other words, they are not to exceed certain decibels at the property line which, as a property owner that abuts, would seem to make much more sense. This type of rule respects the full rights of property owners to use all of their property. Do you have any input into the property line issues?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'm going to object,
Mr. Chair. Those are rules in other states.

This Committee has its own rules.
MS. BERWICK: I'm asking her opinion
about the rules that she had input into the making of the rules. And she just stated some of them just a second ago about what the intent was. So it would be nice to hear.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: The opinion is not relevant, nor is her opinion about the intent of the rules. They say what they say.

MS. LINOWES: But I would like to clarify what the rules say, though, in that.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Go ahead.
MS. LINOWES: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
The New Hampshire SEC rule with regard to the 40 decibels is not like what we see in other states. It does not say wall of the home or property line, okay. So it doesn't say -- where do you measure the 40 decibels not to exceed? Is it the wall of the home or the property line? It doesn't say either. It essentially says anyplace -- and I'm paraphrasing here -- but anyplace where someone might use as a residential area on their
property, that is where the measurement would be happen. And so I believe there's a lot of flexibility there in terms of where the noise is measured. And I'm happy with the way it's written, so -- but the property line versus wall of the home is not so black and white here in New Hampshire.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. I believe WindAction keeps track of wind turbine failures. Can I ask how many incidents involving either blade failure, fire or other catastrophic failure you are aware of in the past year?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection. This doesn't relate to her testimony.

MS. BERWICK: Are you not going to question her about WindAction, Mr. Needleman? PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: It needs to be related to the testimony.

MS. LINOWES: Mr. Chairman, I do list the catastrophic failures that occurred in the Northeast, which includes New York State and the New England states within --

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Would you --
(Court Reporter interrupts.)
A. Yes. I'm sorry. Just counting. It's on Page 12 of my prefiled testimony. There have been 8 catastrophic failures just in New England, and including New York State, including fires, collapse and blade throw.
Q. Okay.
A. Those are the ones that have been reported. When we went through the Granite Reliable proceeding recently, a couple years ago with regard to widening of the road, there was a discussion as to how many times lightning had struck the turbines. And it was -- I believe the testimony -- and it's also in my testimony -- I believe it was 60 times within the summer, the preceding summer of those hearings. So it happens more frequently than we're made aware of.
Q. Okay. Your Exhibit WindAction 21x lists the following articles about turbine fires. I don't know if I gave you this.
A. I believe I have a copy of that. But go ahead with your question.
Q. This is what it lists: "Massive wind turbine catches fire and burns for hours because German firefighters don't have Ladder," August 29th, Germany; Turbines -- No. 2, "Turbine burned, 500,000 euro lost," July 7th, Germany; No. 3, Wind turbine in Fairfield struck by lightning, July 2nd, New York; No. 4, Kern County wind Turbine fire, June 29th, California; No. 5, Watch it burn: Multiple Lubbock volunteer fire crews monitor wind turbine fire, May 25th, Texas; No. 6, Fire breaks out at wind turbine near Derrykeighan -- sorry, Irish people -April 28th, Ireland; No. 7, Fire destroys turbine, April 5th, Germany; No. 8, Turbine fire: Windy conditions not good for firefighting, February 20th, Illinois; No. 9, Firefighters battle wind turbine fire near Pontyates, February 8th, UK.

Do you know if any of these wind turbines had fire-suppression systems?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I objected to this exhibit the first time based on source, foundation, insufficient information about the types of turbines, the years these
things happened, the accuracy of the data. I renew that objection at this point.

MS. LINOWES: I can answer the questions generally about whether wind turbines have fire suppression --

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: So you --
BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Okay. Generally, do all wind turbines have fire-suppression systems?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection. I don't think that this is part of her testimony.

MS. BERWICK: She actually has a part of her testimony about safety and -- well, let me go look.

MS. LINOWES: To the extent I speak about catastrophic failure --

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Why don't you quickly answer.

MS. LINOWES: Sure.
A. It's rare for turbine installations to have fire suppression. And Groton Wind does have fire suppression, but that was only required -put in after the fact. None of the other turbines in New Hampshire, to my knowledge,
have it. But this project, to its credit, will be putting it in.
Q. Mr. Kenworthy stated he wasn't aware of any Siemens turbine failure issues. Can you state some of the failures that you are aware of?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection. If it relates to her testimony, she can certainly answer it.
A. I'm sorry. I didn't hear the question. BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Mr. Kenworthy stated that he wasn't aware of any Siemens turbine failure issues. Can you state some of the failures that you are aware of?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection.
MS. LINOWES: Well, there was -- if I can answer?

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Can you reference it in your testimony?

MS. LINOWES: None of the failures that $I$ cite includes Siemens turbines. But Siemens has had failures.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Okay. Now could you look at exhibit Abutter

49, the Maui News, "Parts fall off wind turbine." This is an article about a Siemens turbine that had the blades, hub and nacelle fall off just last month. Could you read Page 2, the highlighted area.
A. Where it says "incidents"?
Q. "Such incidents" --
A. "But such incidents do occur and are potentially dangerous for site personnel and the general public. A tower collapse or blade throw can result from 'improper design, manufacturing or installation, wind gusts exceeding the... maximum design load or from lightning strikes,' according to the report.
Q. Would not this suggest that despite having lightning-protection systems, these turbines are indeed at risk for lightening strikes and that setbacks are necessary for safety?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you look at exhibit Abutter 50, "Another turbine blade breaks in Huron County." Would you read the last paragraph.
A. "In addition" --

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm
going to object to this exhibit. The last one referenced Siemens. I don't see any reference to manufacturers. I don't know how that would be relevant.

MS. BERWICK: I'm trying to show lightning risk. And since this is being put into land that is almost totally trees, forested, it would be very, very hard for our forest firefighters to put out a fire that started. Just look at what happened in Stoddard. I think it's a very significant safety issue.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: To the extent you have any testimony, Ms. Linowes. MS. LINOWES: Well, I do talk about --

MS. BERWICK: I just asked her to read right now, the last paragraph.
A. "In addition, a turbine was struck by lightning near Minden City at the Michigan Wind Project 2 in September. The turbine, owned by Exelon Energy, also lost a blade and was said to be back online this week."
Q. Okay. Would you now look at exhibit Abutter

53, "Safety of Wind Systems." Could you turn to Page 6, and could you read the highlighted area under "Lightning Protection."

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object to this exhibit. I have no idea what the source is --

MS. BERWICK: I actually have, if you need it, $I$ have -- this is a professor from Illinois that specializes in nuclear and wind. And I have his resume. I could give it to the Committee. I don't have 15, 10 copies.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I think the question is whether it relates to the turbines at issue here. Does this relate to --

MS. BERWICK: This is safety of wind turbines in general.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I don't think it's relevant.

MS. BERWICK: Irrelevant? The safety of wind turbines is irrelevant? Is that what you're saying?

MS. LINOWES: Whether a turbine is manufactured by Siemens or Vestas or Gamesa, they're all subject to lightning strikes, and,
you know, we know that is a very common occurrence.

MS. BERWICK: Could she read the paragraph on Page 6 that's highlighted? PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Quickly, please.
A. "The lightning protection of wind turbines must consider the protection from effects of direct and nearby lightning strikes, even though protection from lightning cannot be fully assured." And then, "Despite countermeasures such as lightning rods meant to divert striking [sic] the turbines, one tower had to be shut down because of a lightning strike and a resulting fire."
Q. So it does say that protection from lightning cannot be fully assured, even with lightning protection systems. Thank you.

Now if you could turn to Page 9, you'll see I highlighted one sentence. Could you read that.
A. "Some accidents may occur with low probabilities... but possess high consequences."
Q. Considering the very dry summer we just had, would it not be reasonable to assume that a fire in a turbine would cause significant risk in an area with so much undeveloped, unreachable land?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Object. It's beyond the scope of her testimony.

MS. BERWICK: I would think any person could --

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Sustained.
BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Okay. Again, would you look at abutter Exhibit 53, Safety of Wind Systems. Please look at Page 3. Could you read the highlighted paragraph that begins with, "Wind turbine manufacturers recommend..."
A. "Wind turbine manufacturers recommend a safety zone with a radius of at least 1300 feet from a wind turbine and that children must be prohibited from standing or playing near the structures, particularly under icing or stormy conditions."
Q. Thank you. Now, if you look at Page 23, the second paragraph reads, "An important
consideration is the maximum distance that an ejected rotor blade from a wind machine can reach. An exclusion zone should be provided within that range during wind machine operation." It then goes on to show that a wind turbine with a tower height of only 46 meters, about half of Antrim Wind Energy's, with a blade radius of only 30.5 meters, vastly smaller than Antrim Wind Energy's, could land 15 -- 1,540 feet from the tower. In other words, I could be on my property and be killed not just by flying ice but by a falling blade. Do you believe that this is an acceptable risk for abutting landowners to take, in addition to increased noise and flicker?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection. It's beyond the scope of Ms. Linowes' testimony. BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Do you believe there should be a safety zone to protect land owners?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection.
MS. LINOWES: Well, I do discuss
safety zones within my -- that's a significant part of my testimony. And I --

MS. BERWICK: She does.
BY MS. LINOWES:
A. I agree with the stakeholders' recommendation that, in any case, the safety zones encompassing or surrounding the turbines should not extend onto property that is not participating or that's not part of the Project.

MS. BERWICK: Just a second. I'm having computer issues. I'll make the computer work... (Pause)

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Are there other areas where Antrim Wind Energy does not meet the SEC guidelines?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'll object. To the extent that Ms. Linowes has that in her testimony, it's already been spoken to. Just asking for rehash.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Are there others other than what is in your testimony?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'll object to that
as beyond the scope of her testimony.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Sustained.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. In the Applicant's response to WindAction Group's motion -- my computer just went. Sorry. I'm sorry. (Pause)

In the Applicant's response to WindAction Group's motion to obtain certain confidential documents belonging to Antrim Wind, LLC, dated July 21st, 2016, Mr. Needleman states, "The Applicant is currently in the process of negotiating and executing a turbine supply agreement and a service and maintenance agreement with Siemens at this time. The Applicant intends to have a fully executed TSA, turbine supply agreement, and service and maintenance agreement with Siemens before the final hearing. Subject to Ms. Linowes signing the attached NDA, the Applicant shall provide the requested documents to Ms. Linowes once the requested agreements have been fully executed, subject to the conditions set forth below."

We are all aware that you were not provided with these documents. Are you satisfied with the reason given by Antrim Wind Energy?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'm going to object, Mr. Chair. This is the subject -- this could have been the subject of motion practice. Ms. Linowes knew our position. She was free to take a different position. I don't think it's appropriate to be airing this issue here.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT:
MS. BERWICK: We never -- go head.
MS. LINOWES: It is true that I was made aware that those agreements were not available until just recently. And unfortunately, the Applicant was unwilling to make them available to me, other than my going to his office. So, given the lateness of this whole proceeding, $I$ was going to file a motion to compel and decided it was late in the game. So I'm disappointed that there was an unwillingness to freely give me documents pursuant to the order you had issued, and I'm concerned that that information is not part of the record. But we are where we are.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: And Mr. Chair, just to be clear on that, we did agree to make those documents available to Ms. Linowes if she came
to our office. We had a agreement about whether that was an appropriate way to do it. We each had our position. And she never pursued it.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Understood. Next question, please.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Lisa, you live in Lyman, New Hampshire, I believe. Can I ask how many miles it is from your house to here or how long it takes for you to drive here?
A. To here, it's almost just shy of two hours.
Q. Are you being paid at all?
A. I am not.
Q. Since it's not for the money, can I ask why you are doing this?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Objection. I don't see the relevance of that.

MS. BERWICK: I thought you asked these type of questions during the technical session.

MS. LINOWES: I do cover the
reason --
MR. NEEDLEMAN: I actually don't
think I asked these questions. But I still don't think it's relevant.

MS. BERWICK: You did.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Quickly, Ms. Linowes.

MS. LINOWES: I did cover that in my prefiled testimony.

BY MS. LINOWES:
A. But in general, $I$ thought it was very important to be part of this proceeding because of the new rules. And given my participation in the rulemaking process, I thought it was important to be a participant.
Q. Okay. I don't know if they're going to allow this, but can you explain a little about what Point Action is?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'll object.
BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Okay. In my exhibit Abutter 51, Patriot Renewables, it's one page --
A. I know. I saw it. Go ahead if you want to ask the question.
Q. Okay. I'll read you the definition of what a receptor --
A. Oh, I have it.
Q. You found it?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Could you read the highlighted area.
A. "A receptor in the model is defined as a 1-meter square area, approximately [sic] the size of a typical window and 1-meter above-ground level. Average approximate eye level is set at 1.5 meters or 5 feet."
Q. Okay. WindPRO, the system used by Mr. O'Neal and the system that you just described, measures shadow flicker that occurs within a receptor exactly as you have read. There are differences between when shadow flicker will stop, according to Mr. O'Neal's assessment, at our barn structure versus when they will start and end at our house; sometimes seven minutes of difference, other times barely any. Our barn is 90 feet from our house at the bottom of our hill. This is per the shadow flicker report. Our barn is Receptor 57 and our house is Receptor 56. It's Attachment 6, Appendix C, Page 8 and 10. These additional minutes were not included in our expected hours of shadow
flicker. In addition, our house is 22.5 meters, or 72 feet, in length. Therefore, a true expected shadow flicker is much larger than a 1-meter square area that Mr. O'Neal predicted. Mr. O'Neal has only predicted the amount of shadow flicker for a 1-meter square area for our indoor dwelling.

Per SEC rules, is shadow flicker only to be considered within a 1-by-1-meter structure or within a person's living space, including outside yard and their entire house?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chair, I'm going to object. There's a lot of highly technical information in there, which I'm not sure is accurate. And I certainly don't think Ms. Linowes is qualified to answer. And it sounds like it's something that should have been asked of Mr. O'Neal. MS. BERWICK: I did ask Mr. O'Neal. MS. LINOWES: I can -PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Can you restate the question?

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Basically, I'm asking -- our house is -- our
barn is 90 feet from our house. According to Mr. O'Neal's shadow flicker assessment, flicker will start sometimes here seven minutes earlier than it starts here. And our house is 72 feet in length; yet, what they've measured as a receptor is a 1 -meter square area someplace around where our house is. They put a 1-meter square area. That's what they measure for -PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: And your question to Ms. Linowes?

MS. BERWICK: -- the amount of shadow flicker.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Okay. My question is: Per SEC rules, is shadow flicker only to be considered within a 1-meter structure -- a 1-meter-by-1-meter structure, or is it supposed to consider the entire length of the house, and in fact our yard? Also, we're outside. Our eyes can see the entire yard.

MS. LINOWES: I could answer that question.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Well, again, my objection is $I$ think the premise is incorrect.

I think Mr. O'Neal should have addressed this because it is highly technical. And I'm not sure that Ms. Linowes --

MS. LINOWES: It's not that technical.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I don't think Ms. Linowes has the technical capability to address this.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Ms. Linowes, quickly. And again, we'll give it the weight based on your credentials.

MS. LINOWES: Okay.
A. The WindPRO product model assumes that the shadow flicker actually is experienced inside a home, that shadow flicker is an indoor event. The SEC rule talks of -- says that shadow flicker can occur within the home, outside the home, at outdoor gathering areas, schools, roads. Actually, roads were not there, not included.

So, I believe what the question is, the way the model works is it would identify a window, because that's where shadow flicker, the shadow, is cast into the home. And Mr.

O'Neal's report states that -- it says -- and this is on Page 7 out of 87 , PDF Page 7 of Attachment 6, Appendix 6 -- Exhibit 6 -APP 33, Exhibit 6. It says the modeling locations in the vicinity of the Project were provided by AWE, a total of 150 locations. And then it says each modeling point was assumed to have a window facing all directions, which yields conservative results.

And the question is: If you have a long home, 70 feet long, 60 feet long, a window in the middle of it, and you have the sun moving through the sky as it goes from turbine to turbine, casting shadows at different locations, then is it going to capture all the times when a shadow is cast on the home? It may not. I don't know the answer to the question. But $I$ do think that that's a gap in the model. So I'll leave it at that.
Q. Thank you.

Could you look at exhibit Abutter 55.
A. Yes.
Q. Could you read the second paragraph -MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chair, I'm going
to object to the relevance of this document. MS. LINOWES: This is directly relevant.

MS. BERWICK: The relevance is the noise level, which, as an abutter who has been promised that it will not go over 30 decibels, this is very relevant.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: This is a different turbine manufacturer --

MS. BERWICK: Okay. I have another from --
(Court Reporter interrupts.)
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: One at a time. Ms. Berwick, you were saying?

MS. BERWICK: I have another _- I'll ask my other question first, okay, and then maybe I'll be allowed to ask this one.

BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. I received an e-mail last night at 10:30 from a resident of Falmouth, New Hampshire [sic], named Kathleen Valeriani. I provided that e-mail. They also have property on Gregg Lake. She informed me that in Falmouth they put up two wind turbines 10 years ago. To quote her,
and I am sure she will be sending in a letter to the SEC soon -- I think she sent it in today, so you can all verify this -- "We went through studies, meetings, heard data about projected decibels, that the flicker won't bother [sic] anyone, how much money could be made, how good it will be for property values, the benefits of wind energy, and no danger to humans and wildlife. In 2010, our town erected two, not nine, like the proposed Antrim Wind Energy Project, 1.65 megawatts, 400-foot turbines on town land. Fast forward to 2016, and none of what they told us turned out to be true. Currently, seven families are suing the town for not being able to live on their property. They are suffering ill health effects -- will address later. The town is suing itself because it didn't get the proper permits like local citizens would have to do. They are costing the taxpayers money... We have dead bats all over the affected neighborhood, and the town can't afford to decommission them. Property values in the neighborhood have [sic] plummeted, and no one wants to buy houses
there." It's a --
MR. NEEDLEMAN: Mr. Chair --
BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. "-- royal mess. When the turbines were operating at night, some people slept in" --

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Ms. Berwick, we have an objection.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: I'm going to object to this being read into the record. If somebody from another state would --

MS. BERWICK: She had land --
(Court Reporter interrupts.)
MR. NEEDLEMAN: If somebody from another state with land in the area would like to submit a comment, they're certainly entitled to do so, but it seems inappropriate to spend time reading this into the record.

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: I agree. So you've already said she's going to put comments in the record, $I$ believe; correct?

MS. BERWICK: Yes. I wanted to ask Ms. Linowes if she was familiar with the Falmouth Wind situation --

MR. NEEDLEMAN: And I'll object.

That's beyond the scope of her testimony.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Sustained.
MS. BERWICK: So, even though Ms. Linowes has a lot of information that could help the SEC Committee in their decision, it's not allowed. It actually all had to be put in -- I have a real objection to this process, because I didn't realize that when I filed my prefiled testimony, which I did the day before leaving to go take care of my daughter who was having a baby, that $I$ had to put everything $I$ had in there then. I didn't realize at that time. And then, when we were told the supplemental testimony had to be only about what we were asked about during whatever you call those technical sessions, and no one asked us a question, so that makes it really hard to add anything, and now we're not allowed to add anything -- I mean, I just don't understand how the point of this is supposed to be to get the information out and to actually present information so a wise and valid decision can be made. And it does seem to be just so weighted on their side, that everything has to be done
before and they get to show their side against whatever we say. Our supplemental testimony, they got to write -- got to respond to, but we don't get to respond to their response to our supplemental testimony. It doesn't seem to be a fair process. And I will file my objection. Well, $I$ don't know how to file an objection. I'm just going to say right now that I think that this process is not very fair that way. PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: And that's now in the record. So, next question, please. MS. BERWICK: So I cannot ask her about Exhibit 55 [sic] that shows the decibels of 6.8 above what the turbine was supposed to produce? Am I not allowed to, the Falmouth turbines?

MR. NEEDLEMAN: Same objection.
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Sustained.
MS. LINOWES: Okay.
BY MS. BERWICK:
Q. Lisa, there were data requests made on Day 7 of these hearings, which was September 29th. And a lot was made today by Mr . Needleman about Ms. Connelly's not answering -- their not putting

## [LINOWES]

anything in until September 29, why didn't she do it right after the technical sessions, blah, blah, blah. But there was a data request made on September 29 th by the Committee members to Antrim Wind Energy, was then repeated on Day 11, October 20th, by Mr. Iacopino. The request was for three things: How often are the sensors cleaned on the turbines, how often are they calibrated, and what is the cutting point that the system uses for flicker?

So now, on this very last day of questioning, have you received that information from that data request?
A. I have not.
Q. So how could we respond to any information that was responded to?

Lisa, what is that 1300 -foot safety zone you were talking about?
A. The 1300-foot --
Q. Yeah.
A. That was what the SEC had opted to impose on the Granite Reliable Wind Energy facility.

MS. BERWICK: Okay. That's all my questions. Thank you.

## [LINOWES]

PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Thank you, Ms. Berwick.

Anybody from the Harris Center?
[No verbal response]
PRESIDING OFFICER SCOTT: Okay.
We'll take a five-minute break.
(Brief recess taken at 4:52 p.m.
Hearing continues under separate
transcript noted as Day 13
Evening Session.)

| \$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 70:11,18 } \\ \text { according (6) } \\ 67: 21 ; 73: 14 ; 77: 24 ; \\ 109: 14 ; 120: 15 ; 122: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { addressing (2) } \\ & 41: 2 ; 68: 1 \\ & \text { adjacencies (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 101:8 } \\ \text { agreement (5) } \\ 116: 11,12,14,15 ; \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 126:10;130:5 } \\ & \text { anymore (2) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 19:1;61:15 |
|  |  |  | 118:1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anyplace }(\mathbf{3}) \\ & 33: 16 ; 103: 22,23 \end{aligned}$ |
| $43: 24$ | account (2) | adjacent (1) | agreements (2) |  |
| \$40,000 (1) | $\begin{gathered} 31: 9 ; 35: 12 \\ \text { accounted (1) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31: 14 \\ \text { adjust (1) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 116:19;117:10 } \\ & \text { ahead (5) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { apologize (2) } \\ 5: 21 ; 60: 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| 38:16 |  |  |  |  |
| \$55 (1) | 71:19 accuracy (1) | 70:16 <br> adjusting (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 64:10,11;103:12; } \\ & 105: 23 ; 119: 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APP (2) } \\ & 76: 12 ; 124: 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 78:23 | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 1 \\ & \text { accurate }(4) \\ & 26: 23 ; 27: 6 ; 33: 20 \\ & 121: 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { adjusting (1) } \\ & 68: 12 \end{aligned}$ | airing (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 76:12;124:4 } \\ & \text { appear (3) } \end{aligned}$ |
| \$65 (1) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 68:12 } \\ & \text { adjustment (2) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { appear }(\mathbf{3}) \\ & 66: 22 ; 67: 2,12 \end{aligned}$ |
| 78:23 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 70: 15,18 \\ & \text { admit (1) } \end{aligned}$ | algorithm (1) | appears (2) |
|  |  |  | 71:19 | 43:24;66:1 |
|  |  | $52: 21$ | Allen (5) | Appendix (3) |
| [No (2) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { acoustician (1) } \\ & 69: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { admitted (1) } \\ & 17: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67: 17,18,20 ; 73: 10 \\ & 77: 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76: 13 ; 120: 22 ; \\ & 124: 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 79:12; 131:4 } \\ & {[\text { sic] (12) }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 69:8 } \\ \text { acousticians (2) } \end{gathered}$ |  | allow (10) | Applicant (15) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 69:2;72:8 } \\ & \text { acres (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 16 ; 48: 4 ; 49: 20 \\ & 100: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 3 ; 10: 17 ; 12: 13 \\ & 14: 21 ; 40: 14 ; 45: 24 \end{aligned}$ | 8:16;13:8,15; |
| 13; | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \operatorname{acres}(1) \\ 39: 10 \end{array}$ |  |  | 48:15;49:4;50:13; |
| 1 | across (1) | adopted (3) | $\begin{aligned} & 46: 22 ; 53: 15 ; 69: 14 \\ & 119: 14 \end{aligned}$ | 51:11,14;58:8;71:8; |
| 5:20;126:6,23 |  | 68:3;69:4;77 |  | 98:3;116:9,13 |
| 129:13 | Action (1) | adopts (1) | allowed (13) | 117:12 |
| A | active (1) | $11: 1$ |  | 35:16 |
|  |  | $11 \cdot 1$ | 7;125:17 | Applicant's |
| abandoned (1) | $\begin{gathered} \text { actively (1) } \\ 41: 14 \end{gathered}$ | 31:6 | $128: 6,18 ; 129: 15$ | 23:19;39:13;116:2, |
| 85:4 | activities (1) | aesthetic (2) | allowing (2) | $5$ <br> Application (13) |
| able (6) |  | 38:18;39:2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 49:14;97:15 } \\ & \text { allows (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 13 ; 51: 14 ; 78: 2 \\ & 80: 10 ; 81: 4,20,23 \end{aligned}$ |
| 66:24;126:15 | actual (6) | aesthetics (2) | 13:13 |  |
| above (4) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 26:18,20;48:22; } \\ & \text { 50:10;61:6;65:11 } \\ & \text { actually (14) } \end{aligned}$ | $38: 22 ; 41: 22$ affect (2) | almost (2) | 82:9,18,21;83:3,7,16 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 61:13;65:4;95:18 } \\ & 129: 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { affect (2) } \\ 10: 20,2 \end{gathered}$ | Along (1) | applications (1) |
| above-ground (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8:6;25:4;33:19; } \\ & 38: 5 ; 57: 5 ; 65: 16 \end{aligned}$ | affected (1) | 99:7 | applied (3) |
| 120:8 |  | 126:21 | 13:8;20:3;33:1 | 56:22;70:16;71:12 |
| absolutely (4) | 78:13;107:12;111:7; | afford (1) |  | apply (2) |
| 15:17;23:17; | :24;123:14,19; | 26:22 | 61:9 | 6:15;67:3 |
| 92:5 | 8:6 | afforded (2) | amon | approach |
| absorption (1) | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 23 ; 33: 2 ; 43: 10 ; \\ & 128: 18,18 \end{aligned}$ | afternoon (3) | amoun |  |
| abuts (1) |  | 5:10;42:19;5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 61:5;69:21;79:1; } \\ & 121: 6 ; 122: 11 \end{aligned}$ | appropriate (8) <br> 7:20;12:8;24:18; 38:17;54:10;55:23; |
| 102:18 | added (5) | again (23) |  |  |
| Abutter (11) | 33:5;71:12, | 9:2;13:7; | amphitheater (1) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 117:6;118:2 } \\ \text { approval (2) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 88:1;92:6;9 | 72:1;74:20 | 18:36:8:39:7 | 30:15 |  |
| 101:19;108:24; | $\begin{aligned} & 59: 3 ; 68: 13 ; 95: 17 ; \\ & 96: 24 \end{aligned}$ | $33: 18 ; 36: 8 ; 39: 7$ $49: 4 ; 53: 16 ; 55: 22$ | analysis (13) | 9:21;52:5 approved (1) |
| 109:20;110:24; |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49: 4 ; 53: 16 ; 55: 22 ; \\ & 65: 15 ; 78: 10 ; 80: 14 \end{aligned}$ | 6:16;7:2;18:4; 26:12;30:19;31:17 | $\begin{gathered} \text { approved (1) } \\ 9: 17 \end{gathered}$ |
| 113:12;119:19; | 96:24 <br> add-ins (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 65:15;78:10;80:14; } \\ & \text { 81:21;89:22;91:11; } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26: 12 ; 30: 19 ; 31: 1 \\ & 36: 5 ; 37: 2 ; 41: 22 ; \end{aligned}$ | 9:17 <br> approves (1) |
| 124:21;125:5 | 43:5 | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 14 ; 100: 9 ; 113: 12 \\ & 122: 23 ; 123: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 51:8,9;56:17;57:9 } \\ & \text { analyzed (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $51: 13$ |
| 97:8 |  |  |  | approximate (1) |
| abutting (2) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:19;30:8;43:7; } \\ & \text { 109:23;110:19; } \\ & 114: 15 ; 121: 1 \end{aligned}$ | against | $22: 16$ <br> angle (3) | 20:8 |
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