1 STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 2 SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE 3 **December 07, 2016** - 9:12 a.m. **DELIBERATIONS** Public Utilities Commission 4 21 South Fruit Street Suite 10 DAY 1 MORNING SESSION Concord, New Hampshire 5 ONLY 6 7 SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-02 IN RE: ANTRIM WIND ENERGY, LLC: 8 Application of Antrim Wind Energy, LLC for a Certificate of Site and Facility. 9 (DELIBERATIONS) 10 11 PRESENT FOR SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE: SUBCOMMITTEE: 12 Cmsr. Robert R. Scott Public Utilities Commission 13 (Presiding as Presiding Officer) 14 Cmsr. Jeffrey Rose Dept. of Resources & Economic Development Dr. Richard Boisvert Dept. of Cultural Resources/ 15 Div. of Historical Resources (Designee) 16 John S. Clifford Public Utilities Commission/ (Designee) Legal Division Dept. of Environ. Services/ Dir. Eugene Forbes 17 (Designee) Water Division Public Member Patricia Weathersby 18 19 Also Present for the SEC: 20 21 Michael J. Iacopino, Esq. (Brennan... Pamela G. Monroe, SEC Administrator 22 23 COURT REPORTER: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 052 24

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PROCEEDING

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PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Welcome, everybody. We'll start the proceeding for I want to start by, for the audience today. and for the Committee, the evidentiary record is closed. So, what we're doing today is we'll engage in public deliberations on the evidence presented. Obviously, this is an open proceeding, but basically all the discussions will be between the Committee members. So, I don't know how -- this may not be the best theater you've ever been to. So, for instance, Mr. Ward just walked out to go to something else. Again, you're welcome to be here, but it's not a requirement for members of -- people in the audience.

I will start with a few things. For the Committee, again, I think -- Mr. Boisvert, do you have a microphone there for yourself also? Okay, you do. It's just down. I asked to get everybody a microphone so we can all talk without sharing. For formality sake less so, but more for, again, everything we say has to be transcribed, so, I know you all know

this, but, in the normal public discourse of conversations, we tend to talk over each other. That's not appropriate in this setting, because Mr. Patnaude only has two hands and can't write two conversations simultaneously. So, I will ask, and I may remind you as we discuss things, to take an unnatural break, so we can make sure that we're not talking over each other.

So, with that, I'll start. We do have a motion from Mr. Ward to strike some post-hearing brief components made by the Applicant. I'm denying that motion. Much of his motion really talks about the new election results. And, to the extent that that's his motion, the Applicant's submittal was done before the election results. So, I don't see a need to strike.

So, beyond that, I'll start with some, to set the groundwork, I'm going to ask Mr. Iacopino, one of the things we need to look at is burden of proof. There was some discussion of that. So, I'll ask him to start a little bit with that. Clearly, it's in our rules also. So, I just wanted to kind of set

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1
         the stage with that.
 2
                   So, Mr. Iacopino.
 3
                         (Presiding Officer Scott and Mr.
                         Iacopino conferring.)
 4
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Mr. Iacopino
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 6
         reminds me, perhaps it would be good to have us
 7
         introduce ourselves for the record. So, why
         don't we go through that. We'll start with
 8
9
         Mr. Forbes.
10
                   DIR. FORBES: Good morning. I'm Gene
11
         Forbes. I am here as a representative for
12
         Commissioner Thomas Burack at DES.
13
                   MS. WEATHERSBY: Good morning.
14
         Patricia Weathersby, a public member.
15
                   DR. BOISVERT: Good morning Richard
16
         Boisvert, Division of Historical Resources.
17
                   CMSR. ROSE: Good morning. Jeff
18
         Rose, Commissioner of the Department of
19
         Resources and Economic Development.
20
                   MR. CLIFFORD: John Clifford, Staff
21
         Attorney of the Public Utilities Commission,
22
         Designee.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: I'm Bob
23
24
                 I'm a Commissioner with the New
         Scott.
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         Hampshire Public Utilities Commission and the
         Presiding Officer for this proceeding.
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 3
                   Mr. Iacopino.
 4
                   MR. IACOPINO:
                                  Thank you. I'm Mike
 5
         Iacopino, Counsel for the Committee.
                   Mr. Chairman, the burden of proof
 6
 7
         overall in these proceedings lies with the
         Applicant. The Applicant has the burden of
 8
 9
         proving by a preponderance of the evidence each
10
         of the matters required in RSA 162-H, Section
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         16.
              They have the burden of proof to
12
         demonstrate to this Committee by a
13
         preponderance of the evidence that the
14
         certificate that they seek, if you granted it,
15
         there would not be an unreasonable adverse
16
         effect on aesthetics, historic sites, air and
17
         water quality, the natural environment, public
18
         health and safety. They have the burden of
19
         demonstrating that the Applicant has the
20
         sufficient financial, managerial, and technical
21
         capability to site, construct, and operate the
22
         Project. They have the burden of proving by a
23
         preponderance of the evidence that taking into
24
         account the positions and the reasoning of
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local planning and legislative bodies that
there will not be an unreasonable adverse
impact on the orderly development of the
region, "will not interfere with the orderly
development of the region" is what I should
say. And they have the burden of proving by a
preponderance of the evidence that the granting
of a certificate is in the public interest.

With respect to other matters raised by other parties that are not part of the actual consideration of the Application requirements itself, the party who posits a particular issue is the party with the burden of proof, and that burden of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of proof is expressed in our rules and, of course, in RSA 162-H as well.

And, in the rules, it's at Site

202.19. Section (b) indicates that the

Applicant has the burden of proof to "prove

sufficient facts for the Committee to make the

required findings" under the statute. And,

under Section (a) of Rule 202.19, "the party

asserting a proposition bears the burden of

1	proving the proposition by a preponderance of
2	the evidence."
3	So, those are the legal standards
4	that are required in this type of docket.
5	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Does anybody
6	have any questions or issues before we move on?
7	[No verbal response.]
8	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Hearing none.
9	Next, what I'd like to do is address the legal
10	issue of <i>res judicata</i> or claim preclusion and
11	collateral estoppel/issue preclusion that has
12	been raised by Counsel for the Public.
13	My understanding is, really among
14	many things we need to decide on that, is is
15	this really a is there a material difference
16	between this Application and the application
17	that was done at the last proceeding, I think
18	the Counsel for the Public called it "Antrim
19	I", I think.
20	So, with that, I'll go back to
21	Mr. Iacopino and ask him to kind of set the
22	stage a little bit for us before we have a
23	discussion on it.
24	MR. IACOPINO: Yes. You all have the

briefs of both the Applicant and Counsel for the Public and the other parties that wrote on this particular issue.

And, from counsel's perspective for the Committee, I believe that the cases that are cited in those briefs are, in fact, the body of case law that applies here in New Hampshire. And, if you take those case laws — that case law, particularly the Morgenstern case and the Appeal of the Town of Nottingham, and the Hill-Grant Living Trust case, all of which are cited to one degree or another in the various briefs filed by the Parties.

I think the Chairman has got it absolutely right. There's a factual determination that has to be made with respect to both the issue of res judicata and the issue of collateral estoppel, otherwise known as "issue preclusion".

And, to basically put it in a nutshell, there has to be a material difference here. The other thing that you may consider is whether or not there was an invitation contained in the prior order to come back to

the Committee.

Those are factual determinations. I cannot help you with those. Those are determinations that you have to make. And, basically, it boils to down to whether there's a material change -- material changes between this Application and the one filed in I believe it was a 2012 docket. But those are factual determinations that I, as your lawyer, cannot make for you. You must make them.

I can point out that perhaps the best example of changes is contained in the Morgenstern case. In that case, the second application on the merits had changes to that application that included, and this is just as an example for you, an example of what the Supreme Court has found to be the types of things that are a material difference. In that case, the second application included a new driveway design that allowed for more natural — and I'm quoting from the decision, "that allowed for more natural absorption of rainfall into the ground, and a new footprint design, which no longer required

1 a retaining wall to protect the wetlands." So, those are some of -- those are 2 3 just examples of things that the appellate court has relied on to find that a second 4 5 application contained material changes. PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you, 6 7 Attorney Iacopino. Perhaps I'll start to get the 8 9 conversation moving. I do find it compelling, 10 my recollection of the record of the 2012 11 docket was the Applicant, at the time, 12 attempted to alter, effectively, the 13 Application with some changes I think were 14 suggested by Ms. Vissering. And the response 15 from the Committee at the time, if I understand 16 it, was that that would change the -- they 17 would have to basically restart the process, 18 because the changes would -- effectively made 19 it materially different than what they were 20 looking at. So, that's compelling to me. 21 I'll also point out the obvious. 22 Since that application that was being 23 discussed, we now have different law and 24 different rules that are being applied. So,

1	the application, as far as what the Committee
2	is doing, is a little bit different in that
3	respect also.
4	So, does anybody else have any
5	comments, questions, or anything?
6	Mr. Boisvert.
7	DR. BOISVERT: Yes. I was on the
8	Subcommittee for the first Antrim Wind
9	decision. And, when that was brought up, I
10	recall discussions, fundamentally, we were
11	unanimous that this would have been an entirely
12	new application, that the economics would
13	change and so forth, and that we did not
14	consider it. We said it would be a wholly new
15	application, we would have to start over.
16	So, just to confirm your statement,
17	that was my recollection of my opinion and the
18	opinion of the others on the Committee
19	Subcommittee.
20	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Mr. Forbes.
21	DIR. FORBES: Yes. I was also very
22	interested in this point, that, you know, the
23	prior docket reached a conclusion here relative
24	to material differences.

1	Now, Counsel for the Public and
2	others have argued collateral estoppel issue
3	preclusion and such. Why wouldn't those same
4	principles apply to that decision, or would
5	they, of the Committee that said that this was
6	a material difference that they had? If
7	anything, the Application in front of us has
8	changed to a greater extent than what was
9	presented to that to the Committee back in
10	2012-13.
11	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Ms.
12	Weathersby.
13	MS. WEATHERSBY: That res
14	<pre>judicata/claim preclusion doesn't apply here</pre>
15	for probably the three reasons I think that
16	have been floating around. There's that
17	three-part test where they need to the same
18	parties, the same cause of action in the final
19	judgment on the merits, and I think it falls
20	down on the same cause of action. Because I do
21	think we need to account for the changes in the
22	Application based on that Morgenstern decision.
23	The changes of the 100 acres, the one less

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turbine, different turbines, the money for the

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         Forest -- all the changes in the Application.
         I think that we need to account for those. And
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         that causes the new Application to be
         materially different in nature and degree from
 4
 5
         the previous application.
 6
                    I also think that the changes in the
 7
         law, the SEC rule changes, require this to
         be -- require the issue -- the claim preclusion
 8
9
         not to apply, because the controlling law, in
10
         fact, will not be the same.
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                   And, also, when -- I do think I agree
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         with Dr. Boisvert and Mr. Forbes that the prior
13
         docket really did invite submission of the new
14
         application, calling it "materially different".
15
         And when that -- when a material -- and because
16
         of that, and the Hill-Grant/Kearsarge decision,
17
         I think that also shuts down the claim for res
18
         judicata.
19
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other
20
         comments?
21
                   Mr. Clifford.
22
                   MR. CLIFFORD: Yes. I just want to
23
         echo the statements made by Ms. Weathersby. Is
24
         that I've read the Morgenstern decision, I've
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1	read the briefs. And I think this is a
2	material change from the first application in
3	many respects. And, in particular, even absent
4	the invitation to file a subsequent
5	application, I think that the changes are so
6	numerous that you can't help but find that
7	there has been a change precluding the
8	excuse me eliminating the collateral
9	estoppel and res judicata effects.
10	So, that's where I come out on this.
11	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: All right.
12	I'll ask, are we comfortable for a vote or do
13	we want to discuss this further?
14	Mr. Rose.
15	CMSR. ROSE: Just a brief comment. I
16	appreciate Dr. Boisvert's refresher in terms of
17	the perspective of the previous SEC in their
18	ruling. But I also agree with the comments
19	made by Ms. Weathersby, in that I do believe
19	made by Ms. Weathersby, in that I do believe that their second Application contains
20	that their second Application contains
20	that their second Application contains substantive and material changes from the

1	show of hands regarding our let me formulate
2	this in my mind what the question is. For a
3	straw vote for whether we agree that the legal
4	doctrines of claim and issue preclusion do not
5	apply here? So, if I can get a show of hands
6	for a straw vote that they do not apply?
7	[Show of hands.]
8	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Go ahead.
9	MS. WEATHERSBY: I don't think we've
10	dealt with issue preclusion really yet.
11	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
12	MS. WEATHERSBY: More of the res
13	judicata/claim preclusion. I don't know if we
14	want to have more discussion on issues.
15	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Well, why
16	don't we tease that out a little bit more
17	before we do a straw vote then. So, it sounds
18	like you'd like to talk on that.
19	MS. WEATHERSBY: All right. So,
20	Counsel for the Public raised the issue of
21	issue preclusion, collateral estoppel,
22	particularly with regard to whether
23	conservation land can be a mitigation method in
24	this case and the identification of sensitive

1 sites.

And I understand that there's five elements that need to be satisfied for collateral estoppel to apply: Has to be the same issue; has to be resolved finally on the merits; same party; a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue; and a finding that was essential to the first judgment.

And I think, with regard to the conservation land as the mitigation method, I think it does fall down a bit on whether it was resolved finally on the merits. I don't really think the issue was litigated. It seems as though the -- that suggestion -- that just kind of came out, and I would ask maybe Dr. Boisvert to look back in his memory, but it seemed as though it kind of came out during deliberation that mitigation wasn't -- the conservation land wasn't a satisfactory method of mitigation in that case. And, to the contrary, it was even suggested by Jean Vissering that some mitigation -- conservation land as mitigation might be reasonable.

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And, with regarding the sensitive

1 sites, I guess they both kind of fall down on That it wasn't really resolved, that 2 that. 3 issue wasn't resolved finally on the merits and it had a full and fair opportunity to litigate 4 5 The list of sensitive sites, again, seemed 6 to come out, obviously, through expert 7 testimony, but through the Subcommittee's deliberations that they said "these are the 8 sensitive sites". But I'm not sure that there 9 10 was actual back-and-forth on that. 11 Maybe you could help there? 12 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Dr. Boisvert. 13 DR. BOISVERT: I would not trust my 14 memory to those levels of detail in the 15 deliberations as to if we accepted all the 16 sensitive sites and so forth. We would have to 17 look back into the record. Our opinion was 18 that it had more to do with suggested changes 19 were large enough that we felt that we would 20 need to revisit major portions of the

Also bear in mind that we did not consider the financial capability or managerial

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Application, and that did not get into the

definition of all of the sensitive sites.

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capability. I don't believe we got to those.

And I believe there was an observation that, if one reduced the number of towers in the Project, that would reduce the production capacity, which would have an effect on financials. And that seemed to be a significant difference.

As to the mitigation options, I do not recall specific discussion on that.

MS. WEATHERSBY: Just looking back at the decision in the prior case, the Subcommittee decision regarding the mitigation, the conservation land as mitigation, says "However, the dedication of land to a conservation easement in this case would not suitably mitigate the impact", meaning the "impact of the Project". And I think that those two key phrases "in this case" and "impact" mean that it's not applicable to every single subsequent case. And, when the impact changes, because of reduced turbines, etcetera, that that will change it, and also just subsequent cases that the conservation easement as mitigation doesn't necessarily -- isn't

1 necessarily barred forever.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thanks for that, Ms. Weathersby. That was a much more granular look at the issue than I was.

So, help me out, being an attorney, and I'm not. So, I was originally looking at the issue of whether it's materially different for both issues. Is that not an appropriate assessment? For instance, the removal of Tower 10, the shortening of the Tower 9, the slight changes to the other towers seem to have at least some impact, obviously, on the visual aesthetics and the impact on scenic resources. So, that I was kind of lumping the two together. Is there a logic to that?

MS. WEATHERSBY: I think probably
Attorney Iacopino can address that more
carefully. My understanding is that, for res
judicata, you have to have the same cause of
action. And, when it's determined to be
materially different, then that wouldn't be -then that wouldn't be successful. Whereas the
test for collateral estoppel, the issue
preclusion, is a different test. And I think

that the changes to the Project impacted, but it impacts it slightly differently.

Attorney Iacopino, can you help me

out here?

MR. IACOPINO: I think you're exactly right. Res judicata is claim preclusion, which addresses the overall case, if you will. And collateral estoppel is issue preclusion, which involves particular issues that are important to the case.

And, however, at the heart of the analysis for both of them is whether there's been a material change. Because it would make -- if there's been a material change, the argument is that they would not be the same cause of action for res judicata purposes, and it would not be the same -- well, as you addressed, the same opportunity to litigate and to decide particular issues.

Remember, it's not "fact preclusion".

It's not every fact that the prior Committee found that you are bound by; it's the issues.

And, so, what you have to be concerned with is the substantial change affecting the issue

that's before you. So, it's not like, because they said that the -- the prior panel said that the -- you know, the runoff would travel for a quarter mile, you're not necessarily bound by that fact. But the issue may be is that, if the runoff is still going to -- still going to go a quarter of a mile, and that, for some reason, caused an unreasonable adverse impact on the natural environment, in that case you might be assuming that everything else remains the same, you might be bound by issue preclusion considerations.

So, the issue of whether there's been a material change goes to the heart of both of the questions. However, the legal turn of the phrase for each is a little bit different.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you for that. Any other discussion?

Mr. Clifford.

MR. CLIFFORD: I just -- I think that Attorney Iacopino pointed out in a nutshell, and I thought that that Sunnen case that was cited in the brief was particularly insightful, and that's where it falls down on both issue of

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claim preclusion is that it's where the controlling facts and the law remain unchanged. And I think, if you look at this as a whole, the controlling facts are -- and law are entirely different.

Now, while I was not present for the first case, I think that the invitation was made, and that the facts as presented, and I know there's been a lot of comparison throughout the 13 days of the proceedings to what was said in the prior application, it seems to me, just at first blush, that there's a material difference here between the first proceeding and the second, and, in fact, we now have a set of rules that were not in effect in the first proceeding. And, you know, material changes from everything from the number of towers, to lighting issues, to conservation issues, to differences in the amount of land impacted. I mean, it's an entirely different animal.

So, I come out that collateral estoppel and res judicata probably don't apply in this situation.

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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Anybody else?
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                         [No verbal response.]
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: What's the
 3
         sense of the Subcommittee? Are we okay for a
 4
 5
         straw vote at this point, on both issues?
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                         [Multiple members nodding in the
 7
                         affirmative. 1
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
 8
                                                   Ιf
         you -- I'll ask for a show of hands for those
9
10
         who don't feel these two doctrines apply?
                         [Unanimous show of hands by
11
12
                         Subcommittee members.]
13
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
14
         record can show at least the straw vote is
15
         unanimous.
16
                   Based on that, what I'd like to do
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         next is one of the things we do have to review
18
         is the status of the various state permits that
19
         are required for the Project. I'm going to run
20
         through the ones at least that I jotted down.
21
         And then I've asked Attorney Monroe, as the
22
         Administrator for the SEC, to elaborate. And,
23
         again, we may or may not wish to add conditions
24
         beyond, assuming we issue a certificate, add
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1 conditions beyond what are in the state 2 permits. 3 And, again, I'll pick on Mr. Iacopino. If we were to deviate, I know 4 5 the new rules now have some language that would tell us what to do if we deviate from a state 6 7 permit from another agency? MR. IACOPINO: Yes. If you're going 8 to -- if the Committee chooses to impose 9 10 conditions that are different than the 11 conditions required by a state agency, there is 12 a process in the statute. I'll pull it right 13 up for us here, so that I can read it exactly 14 It's in RSA 162-H: -to you. 15 [Court reporter interruption.] 16 MR. IACOPINO: RSA 162-H:7(a), which 17 says "If the Committee intends to impose certificate conditions that are different than 18 19 those proposed by state agencies having 20 permitting or other regulatory authority, the 21 Committee shall promptly notify the agency or 22 agencies in writing to seek confirmation that 23 such conditions or rulings are in conformity 24 with the laws and regulations applicable to the

project and state whether the conditions or rulings are appropriate in light of the agency's statutory responsibilities. The notified state agency shall respond to the Committee's request for confirmation as soon as possible, but no later than ten calendar days from the date the agency or agencies received the notification described above."

That is a new part of the statute since -- well, certainly since the last Antrim Wind docket. We've only had one docket since this particular portion of the statute has come into effect. That was the Merrimack Valley Project. There was no issues in that that needed to be forwarded to a state agency for review.

However, that is a process that,
obviously, adds a tail onto your process here.
And it's a tail that you — that you would have
to notify the state agency at the appropriate
time. You all would decide when the
appropriate time is. Whether you would do your
entire order first, or whether you would, as
part of your deliberations, prepare a notice to

a state agency and ask for their response. I'd leave that up to the Committee as to the actual procedure. There is nothing in the statute or the rule, as I recall them, that specifically governs, whether you can do that as part of your deliberations, or whether it is better done, not concluding, but coming to a final order and then sending the final order to the state agencies for review.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, if I could paraphrase that. So that the law says "if it's different". So that could be either more stringent or less stringent. If we make any change to a specific condition, effectively, we have to go through this process.

MR. IACOPINO: Certainly, if it's going to be less stringent, you absolutely have to. There's been no -- obviously, no interpretation of this statute as to what happens if you impose additional conditions that are considered to be more protective. However, given the fact that there is no interpretation of the statute, I would

recommend that the Committee invite the participation of the state agency in either direction.

And, again, remember, it's only those state agencies that have permitting or other regulatory authority. It's not every single suggestion or comment that has come from a state agency in a docket. It's only those that have been identified as having regulatory authority -- I'm sorry, permitting or other regulatory authority.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you.

And, with that stage set, I'll go through as I recall.

I know we have, from the Department of Environmental Services, there's a Wetlands Permit, the Section 401 Water Quality
Certificate. And my understanding is that there was a final decision from DES, Department of Environmental Services, on August 30th,
2016, and that they determined compliance with the Water Quality Certificate issued in 2012.
And they stated basically "they provide a reasonable assurance that the construction and

operation of the Project will not violate surface water quality standards".

The next one, again, before I'll go to Attorney Monroe, there was also an Alteration of Terrain Permit from the Department of Environmental Services. And, from that, they mention there's — there will be approximately 2,487,956 square feet of total disturbance. And, with that, there will be 495,292 square feet of impervious cover as a result of the construction and operation. And, again, they issued a final revised decision on August 30th of 2016.

The Department of Environmental

Services also issued a approval for a

individual sewage disposal system. I believe
that was for their operations and maintenance
building.

And I assume this will be discussed later with Dr. Boisvert, under historic resources, from the Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Historical Resources, there was the Section 106 review. And, with that, there was some input with the Army Corps

of Engineers. So, I assume Dr. Boisvert will discuss that in a bit also.

For the Department of Transportation, on November 17th of this year, we received the final report from DOT addressing requests for a temporary laydown yard drive and driveway. And they granted the permit with conditions.

And, then, as far as more official determinations, I note that the Federal Aviation Administration issued a Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation regarding the nine turbines, stating that they will not create a hazard to air navigation, if the Applicant implements requirements in the notice.

We also have some back-and-forth with the Fire Marshal's Office. Well, why don't I -- I'll pass it on to Ms. Monroe right now. Again, I was paraphrasing, but perhaps you could elaborate, and particularly, if there's anything we need to do as far as open items.

ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Okay. Yes.

You mentioned the Fire Marshal's Office. My
understanding is that there are plans required

for the fire suppression system that must be submitted for the nacelles. It must be submitted for review and approval. My understanding, from corresponding with the Fire Marshal's Office last evening, is that they don't have that final approval. So, that would need to be a condition of any certificate, if one was granted.

I would also note, relative to the environmental permits that, in the Alteration of Terrain, proposed conditions include conditions regarding blasting and monitoring, to ensure no impact on water quality.

You mentioned the DHR. In addition to the correspondence, there was a Memorandum of Understanding that was submitted to the Subcommittee, and that's there.

And, relative to Fish & Game, which under -- this will probably come up under the natural resources components, but there are two letters in the record. One was submitted on July 1, and that was from Director Normandeau, and it stated that the Fish & Game concur with the findings of the Natural Heritage Bureau in

the Department of Resources and Economic

Development, that they will likely not have any adverse impact on three identified species, which are the Ebony Boghunter -- Boghaunter, the Wood Turtle, and the Marsh Wren. But they did recommend "monitoring in the laydown areas...for the Wood Turtle movement while the project is under construction in the summer".

Then, on September 9th of 2016, we received another letter that was -- I believe that was submitted as a cover letter from the Applicant. But what they stated in -- what Fish & Game stated in that letter is that they recommended that modifications to the bird and bat conservation strategy include monitoring mitigation for the state-endangered common nighthawk. And this was recommended by the Audubon. So, that's something you may also want to consider.

And I believe that covers the state agency correspondence and approvals that we've received. There is — there was noted in the Application that there is a requirement to get a special permit to move a load in excess of

1	the legal limit from the DOT. That's for
2	transporting the turbine equipment. And that
3	there's also the requirement to obtain a
4	blasting permit prior to construction.
5	Any questions?
6	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any questions
7	before I move on?
8	[No verbal response.]
9	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, one thing
10	I'd like us also to kind of look at as we go
11	through issues is, under the assumption, you
12	know, if we were to issue a certificate,
13	typically, to address more granular issues, the
14	Committee will put conditions in the
15	certificate. So, I'd like to, you know, kind
16	of have us all keep a mental slate in the
17	background of things that we may want.
18	But what I think I heard from
19	Ms. Monroe is three, no yes, three potential
20	conditions; one on the Fire Marshal's Office,
21	one on, from Fish & Game, its recommendation
22	regarding monitoring of laydown areas during
23	the summer, and this last issue brought up from
24	Fish & Game, at the suggestion of Audubon, I

think you said, was modifications to the bird and bat study. So, that would be three conditions.

Would you -- one of the challenges, I think anyways, having sat on the SEC for a while, is to get conditions from being verbalized to actual language that would be effective. We're fortunate that we have Attorney Monroe now as part of the SEC process. One of the tasks that she has is to actually inspect and ensure compliance. So, one of the other things perhaps we should have always been doing, but especially now is, to the extent we put conditions in a certificate, we need to make sure they're actually enforceable and can be monitored and acted upon. So, that can be easier said than done, I think.

So, with that in mind, can you -- I'm going to put you on the spot again, Attorney

Monroe, the Fire Marshal's Office condition,

can you give us an outline of what that would

look like?

ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: I believe what you would require is that the plan for the fire

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         suppression system be submitted, reviewed, and
         approved prior to construction.
 2
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And that
 3
         would be approved by the Fire Marshal's Office?
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 5
                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Yes. There's
 6
         also a -- and the Antrim Fire Department as
 7
         well.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT:
                                            I'm
 8
         interested in having that be a condition.
9
10
         didn't know if anybody else had any thoughts?
11
         Again, we're at the tentative spot right now,
12
         we haven't decided anything yet. But does
13
         anybody have any thoughts that a condition like
14
         that should be -- does that kind of capture
         what we want?
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16
                         [Multiple members nodding in the
17
                         affirmative.]
18
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any
19
         objections to something like that?
20
                         [No verbal response.]
21
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
22
         Hearing none.
23
                   Ms. Monroe, maybe you could take a
24
         stab at the next one, regarding the monitoring
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1	of the laydown area? I didn't tell her I was
2	going to do this. So, she's being put on the
3	spot.
4	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: See if I can
5	tap dance at some.
6	Well, I think it would be a condition
7	that would require, you know, and I haven't
8	looked at the natural the wildlife report in
9	depth. So, there may be something in there
10	that addresses this. If somebody knows that,
11	they might want to pipe up. But there would be
12	monitoring of the laydown and staging areas
13	identified on the Project map as parcels
14	#222-003, which is a gravel pit, and #212-027,
15	that both of these locations be monitored for
16	Wood Turtle movement.
17	I don't know if that would take some
18	type of independent monitor to carry that out.
19	I don't know if that crosses over into the
20	water/wetlands permits or not. I know,
21	generally, some of those conditions get wrapped
22	up into the wetlands conditions.
23	CMSR. ROSE: Mr. Chair?
24	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Commissioner

1 Rose.

CMSR. ROSE: Thank you. I just wanted to point out that this is -- that recommendation is consistent with the letter that Director Normandeau wrote, and that is in the Applicant 19 is the -- is the Applicant number -- exhibit number, I'm sorry. And, in that July 1st letter, it does state that language that Ms. Monroe just referenced, in terms of the recommended monitoring of the proposed Project laydown/staging areas.

And perhaps the only other element that we might add is, you know, for that monitoring to be reviewed and approved by the New Hampshire Fish & Game, that might be the best direction, in terms of the actual technical elements, to make sure that they review whatever that plan might be.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: That's the suggestion I was going to make also, both for that and the bird and bat study. That I was curious to get the sense of the Committee, if we kind of put the burden on Fish & Game and require this, before construction commences,

1	require that submission of a plan to Fish &
2	Game, and approval from them, before for
3	these plans, before obviously, with the
4	understanding that they would be implemented
5	before construction began, I was curious if
6	anybody had any thoughts on that?
7	[No verbal response.]
8	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: That seems to
9	be in line with what you were suggesting,
10	Commissioner Rose?
11	CMSR. ROSE: Correct.
12	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And, Ms.
13	Monroe, that seems like something that would be
14	fairly easily checked on compliancewise by you,
15	is that
16	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Yes. And I
17	imagine I will be working closely with DES and
18	Fish & Game or any other agencies to work
19	together to review compliance with the
20	conditions in the Certificate.
21	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And the
22	third, regarding the bird and bat study, again,
23	I would suggest that we would have similar
24	language, require the submission and approval

1	of a plan before construction were to start.
2	Would you care to elaborate on what
3	else you might want in there, from your
4	perspective, if you're going to check on
5	compliance, Ms. Monroe?
6	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Well, I
7	believe the recommendation was that the that
8	the bird and bat conservation strategy include
9	modifications to the monitoring and mitigation
10	provisions for the common nighthawk.
11	So, I believe those would the
12	recommendation would be to, to the extent that
13	that hasn't already been done, that those would
14	be added into that larger plan, and approved by
15	Fish & Game.
16	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any comments
17	on those three conditions, potential
18	conditions?
19	[No verbal response.]
20	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any, before I
21	move on from the state agency permits, anybody
22	have any other discussion before we move on?
23	CMSR. ROSE: Mr. Chairman, I'll just
24	reiterate that those conditions are consistent

with the recommendations, the bird and bat conservation study recommendations by the Audubon Society as well.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. Thank you for that. So, seeing no other comments, I'll move on.

I also want to, for those of us, and perhaps some in the audience, that have been around, prior to the 2014 law changes, we did spend a lot of discussion typically in these proceedings talking about alternative analysis. That statute's changed since then, so that won't be the lengthy discussion that we've had in the past.

But the Subcommittee does have to look at, you know, and give due consideration for all relevant information regarding the potential siting or routes of a proposed facility, including the potential impacts and the benefits. So, it's a little bit more vague right now. But I just want to point out that the alternatives analysis that we used to go through and discuss is no longer a requirement, for those who have been around for a while, and

1 a habit for me.

All right. With that, as we start to move into the more substance area, what I plan to do is generally follow the outline that we find in the rules, which is a little bit different order than the law. Obviously, the rules are based on the law, but I'm just talking about the order of how we'll address things.

I've designated a Committee member to lead the discussion for each of the areas that we'll discuss. The burden of the discussion is not just on the one person, obviously. Then, we'll entertain discussions by the whole SEC. Depending on the flow, similar to what we did with the two legal doctrines we discussed, I may suggest a straw vote also, to see where we -- get a sense of the Committee to see where we are.

And, as I mentioned, we'll want to keep in mind conditions as we go through this.

Are there issues we have, but a condition could address? That may be -- which is why it's called a "condition", you know, "but for this,

1	we would allow" or "not allow". So, keep in
2	mind potential conditions and the language.
3	And also just remind that we need to
4	be able to support on the record our ultimate
5	discussion, so the discussion is all on the
6	record also.
7	So, with that, the first issues we'll
8	discuss are based on the setting in the rules,
9	which is Site 301.13(a) through (c), which is
10	reflected in RSA 162-H:16, IV(a), is we're
11	required to make a finding of financial,
12	technical, and managerial capability.
13	I've asked Attorney Weathersby to
14	kind of lead off on that. And, again, you
15	know, we should basically get ourselves
16	comfortable with that, to the extent we can.
17	And, if it looks like we have some consensus, I
18	may ask for a straw vote.
19	So, with that, and, Ms. Weathersby,
20	you get to start off, so you can kind of set
21	the tone for the whole proceeding here. So,
22	the floor is yours.
23	MS. WEATHERSBY: Okay. Thank you.
24	Yes. I've had the pleasure of diving deep into

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the technical, managerial, and financial capability of the Applicant and their affiliates. And I think it's important for both of -- for all three of those areas to understand the structure of Antrim Wind and its owners, partners, etcetera.

So, when the Application -- because it's different than when the Application was first filed. The Eolian piece has gone away, as Eolian was purchased. So, instead of it kind of going off in a V, if you imagine the corporate structure, it kind of reconnects. So, there's Antrim Wind Energy is the bottom box, and then that is owned by Walden Green Energy Northeast Wind, LLC, and is also now owned by Walden Antrim, LLC. But both of those Walden entities, Walden Antrim and Walden Green Energy Northeast, are now owned by Walden Green Energy, LLC. So, it kind of -- it reconnects into more of a diamond shape. And, then, Walden Green Energy, LLC, is in itself owned by the Walden Founders and RWE, principally the RWEST, the RWEST, Principal Investments Walden, which seems to be the investing arm of RWE.

So, that's kind of the overview of how the Company is structured.

capability, our Rule 301.13(a) indicates we must look at two factors. It reads: "In determining whether an applicant has the technical capability to construct and operate the proposed facility, the committee shall consider: First, the applicant's experience in designing, constructing, and operating energy facilities similar to the proposed facility; and (2) The experience and expertise of any contractors or consultants engaged or to be engaged by the applicant to provide technical support for the construction and operation of the proposed facility, if known at the time."

So, looking first at the Applicant's experience, Antrim Wind Energy is an entity that was created specifically for this Project. It has not constructed any wind projects. But its owners, Walden Green Energy Northeast Wind, Walden Antrim, Walden Green Energy, LLC, does have experience. It's developed, financed, constructed renewable generation assets in New

England, Massachusetts and Vermont. It's currently developing over 200 megawatts of solar, wind, hydro projects, including this Project, here in the United States, Latin America, and in Europe.

More important, RWE, the guy at the top there of the chart, it's developed, financed, and launched projects -- projects worldwide. It's a very old company, founded in the late 1800s in Germany. They have over 49,000 megawatts of electric generation projects throughout Europe. They have over 2,500 megawatts of wind assets. It's got market capitalization, we'll get into the finances, but like almost \$13 billion, operating revenues of over \$60 billion. And some of the principals have a lot of experience in developing, investing, and selling their energy projects.

But, that said, Antrim Wind Energy is the entity that's responsible for the overall management of this Project. To assist it in its technical -- technical challenges here,

Antrim Wind has hired a fairly impressive, in

my opinion, group of contractors and consultants. It's hired DNV-GL as its Owner's Engineer. The Owner's Engineer advises the Applicant in finalizing the Balance of Plant construction, the turbine supply and service and maintenance agreements.

And DNV-GL has been around for over 30 years. It's the world's largest consultant to on- and offshore wind industries. It operates in more than 100 countries. It's been the independent engineer on approximately 30 projects in New England. And it's going to help in all aspects of the construction, including safety.

And, then, it's hired or is in the process of hiring Reed & Reed as the Balance of Plant Contractor. It's got a Pre-Construction Service Agreement -- Services Agreement signed with Reed & Reed. That PSA will be replaced by the Balance of Plant Contract, assuming a certificate is issued. And that contract provides that Reed & Reed is going to provide the electrical design, the procurement, technical construction services. It's going to

do all of the things that are required to complete and turn over the fully commissioned and operational project. There's certain costs and schedules, safety requirements, etcetera, are all wrapped into the Balance of Plant Contract. So, basically, Antrim Wind is going to rely on its contractual arrangement with Reed & Reed to construct and commission and deliver to Antrim Wind the fully operational project.

Reed & Reed has got a good amount of experience, including installing Siemens turbines. It's been around for about 88 years providing heavy civil construction. It's done a lot of wind project development, including project design, scheduling, budgeting, project management. It's installed more than 95 percent of the wind -- the larger wind projects in the Northeast, including the Lempster facility, Jericho, and Groton Wind. It's installed more than 280 wind turbines.

And, then, they have also hired -Antrim Wind is also going to contract with
Siemens Energy. It's going to be the turbine

supplier and the service and maintenance
provider. Siemens is a global company,
supplies large energy projects and services for
power generation. It's got over 35 years of
experience in wind turbines. It's a subsidiary
of the Siemens the larger Siemens company
based in Germany that was founded in the mid
1800s. They're a they're ranked number 58
on the Fortune Global 500. It's a big company.

So, Antrim Wind and Siemens have entered into a Turbine Supply Agreement, the TSA that we've heard about, and a Service and Maintenance Agreement, SMA.

The TSA governs Siemens'
responsibilities to deliver the turbines to the
Project, where Reed & Reed will then install
them, and Siemens will assist, if necessary,
with some of the technical aspects. Siemens
will also work with Reed & Reed for the turbine
commissioning. The TSA also has the warranty
provisions, etcetera.

The Service and Maintenance Agreement with Siemens is that two-year agreement we've heard about, that covers all servicing of the

either going to extend the SMA with Siemens, or perhaps go to another company to do the service and maintenance. They have referred to perhaps that being with either UpWind or EDF Renewables. And they -- my review of those companies indicates that they are also experienced. They both operate about 3,000 megawatts of wind energy facilities in the U.S. UpWind is owned by Vestas. EDF is a large utility, a big renewables branch, etcetera.

I can give you more information on the contracts and all that, if you'd like. But my opinion that, while Antrim Wind doesn't have a lot of technical experience, it's surrounded itself by those that do.

I can, Commissioner Scott, I can move onto managerial and financial, or we can talk about technical if you'd like?

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Why don't we see if anybody has any questions or more comments on the technical side. I'll start myself. And maybe I can't talk right now, so

maybe I shouldn't be talking, but the -- I think your last statement is something I was going to add though. Perhaps Mr. Kenworthy himself doesn't have experience in building and operating, but it appears from the construct that, through either their parent relationships or the people they have contracted with to build and operate, that it's -- arguably, there's plenty of experience there that would, in my opinion, that would support that there is the technical capability there.

So, that's my thought on the issue.

Does anybody else have any comments?

Mr. Clifford.

MR. CLIFFORD: I think Ms. Weathersby summarized it rather succinctly. That there was credible testimony, I thought, on behalf of the Applicant about the people that it would surround itself with. And at least they appeared in the papers to demonstrate the kind of capability one would be looking for, either from the Applicant's position or even from an outsider's position. That you seem to want people to either have done this before or, if

1	they haven't done it before, that they would
2	have surrounded themselves with people who have
3	done it before, you know, have installed
4	turbine farms and actually looked at these
5	issues.
6	So, I think, to that extent, I think
7	there was plenty of information in the record
8	and testimony that we did hear that the people
9	that would be involved in this Project seemed
10	to have satisfied that element, at least in my
11	opinion. I didn't hear any specific testimony
12	to refute those particular points.
13	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Excuse my
14	cold. Anybody else, any other comments you'd
15	like to raise or concerns we'd like to voice?
16	[No verbal response.]
17	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: It sounds
18	like, Attorney Weathersby, you can move onto
19	the next subtopic.
20	MS. WEATHERSBY: Okay. So, we'll
21	move onto managerial capability.
22	So, Rule 301.13(c) states that: "In
23	determining whether an applicant has the
24	managerial capability to construct and operate

the proposed facility, the committee shall consider: (1) The applicant's experience in managing the construction and operation of energy facilities similar to the proposed facility; and (2) The experience and expertise of any contractors or consultants engaged or to be engaged by the applicant to provide managerial support for the construction and operation of the proposed facility, if known at the time."

So, again, you look at the Applicant, and then you look at those that it surrounded itself with. And it's a similar situation that kind of plays out, whereas Antrim Wind doesn't necessarily have a lot of experience in managing the Project, but those that it surrounded itself have much more.

So, Antrim Wind, we've heard about and from Mr. Kenworthy, he's the head of project development at Walden and the Executive Officer of Antrim Wind. He's leading and managing the Antrim Wind Project, and also some other projects in Pennsylvania. He was the founder of Eolian Renewables for seven years,

before that was bought by Walden, and he has about ten years experience in the industry.

But then you go up a level where

Walden -- or two levels, Walden Green Energy,

that's owned by Mr. Weitzner who we heard from,

and George -- George and Sarah, we're going to

call them that, too, and those three work full

time for Walden Green Energy. They have

developed solar projects, and they're presently

developing three wind projects.

The Walden management team has combined about 45 years of experience, in more the sort of the financial part of it; the structuring of the Burgess Power Purchase Agreement, hedging strategies, financing the facilities. They have some expertise specific to the wind industry. Mr. Weitzner has about 25 -- more than 25 years experience in the energy and commodities business, worked at Barclay's, JP Morgan, etcetera.

But then the real managerial experience, aside from sort of the financing components and the contract components, is RWE.

RWE, I've already commented on them a bit, but

they have over 3,500 megawatts of wind power, onshore/offshore, throughout the world. You know, a large company, got over \$6 billion worth of renewable projects. But RWE does not appear to have built any wind in the United States.

RWE is going to provide the managerial support as Walden Green Energy's board is 50 percent -- 50 percent of the board seats are held by RWE persons. So, those key persons are in contact with Walden Green Energy. So, this Project will get the benefit of their education and their support.

Then, again, we have DNV-GL, the Owner's Engineer. They have got the service agreement that I've already referred to, to provide support during construction and through operation. They have managerial experience.

They have done the Maple [Maple Ridge?] wind farm in upstate New York, and over 30 projects in New England.

Reed & Reed we've already talked about. So, they have -- Antrim Wind, again, doesn't have particularly deep managerial

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         experience, but they have engaged some
         qualified contractors in Reed & Reed, DNV-GL,
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         and Siemens, and then their affiliates, the
 4
         expertise of the Walden entities and RWE,
 5
         suggest that they have the managerial
 6
         capability to construct and operate this
 7
         facility.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you for
 9
         that.
                Any discussion? Or questions?
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         Concerns?
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                         [No verbal response.]
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And, again,
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         I'll reiterate, similar to the technical
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         capability, it appears to me that the -- I'll
15
         make a similar statement for managerial
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         capability, the whole mix seems to, whether
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         it's the people contracted with, including
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         Siemens, of course, who I can't imagine who
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         would be better equipped to address the Siemens
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         turbine, or the hierarchal -- hierarchal, is
21
         that a word? No. The parent company's
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         involvement with other projects, it gives me a
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         level of comfort regarding managerial
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         capability than just AWE alone.
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1	Any other comments? Director Forbes.
2	DIR. FORBES: Yes. I was struck by
3	the term of the operational contract. That
4	kind of leaves in question what happens after
5	the first couple of years. And I was wondering
6	what the rest of the Committee felt about that.
7	I certainly would trust that the managerial
8	capacity is there to ensure that that
9	operational contract is either extended or
10	substituted with other operational strength.
11	But it is a concern that I thought was one that
12	we should be thinking about.
13	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Were you
14	thinking of some kind of condition?
15	DIR. FORBES: Yes. I just wonder if
16	it would be within the realm of, you know,
17	something we could do at this point to define
18	or maybe have the Applicant provide some
19	additional assurance after a couple of years
20	after that contract is over.
21	Is that something that is appropriate
22	or not? I'm kind of thinking out loud on this.
23	But I do have that concern about "what happens
24	when that expires?"

1	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Well, I'll
2	let Attorney Iacopino correct me if I'm wrong.
3	I think that we have a fair purview here to put
4	conditions in if we have a concern.
5	One thing I would raise is, depending
6	on how you structured the condition, who is
7	it who would be are you suggesting they
8	would require a full Committee approval to do
9	something? That seems kind of
10	DIR. FORBES: I wouldn't want to put
11	that work that burden on us at all.
12	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Or would it
13	be something we I don't know if we could
14	delegate something like that to the
15	Administrator? So, that would be one question
16	I'd have. Going back to my earlier statement
17	on conditions, you know, I want to make sure,
18	whatever we do, to the extent we ultimately
19	issue a certificate, the conditions are
20	something that Attorney Monroe can look at and
21	say "okay, I know how to see if that's been
22	implemented or not."
23	DIR. FORBES: Well, I think it might
24	be helpful to have some kind of report back to

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         us from the operation -- from the group,
         describing what they have taken for steps to
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 3
         ensure continued operation. I don't know where
         you go from there, if, in fact, we felt it was
 4
 5
         inadequate. But at least it would put some
 6
         pressure on the Applicant to put down in
 7
         writing a commitment that would be hopefully
         reasonable.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Well,
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         perhaps, and Attorney Monroe is going to wish
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         she hadn't come today, I think, one thing we
         could do, for instance, as you suggested, a
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         condition that the Applicant would be required
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         to report to the Administrator the follow-on,
         you know, "after that two-year period, what are
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         the arrangements that are being made?"
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                   And, in theory, if there's a concern
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         raised in her mind, she could bring it to us, I
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         suppose.
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                                  That would make sense.
                   DIR. FORBES:
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Attorney
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         Iacopino, did you have a concern?
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                   MR. IACOPINO: The only thing I would
24
         point out is, if you look at our rules, Site
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a Subcommittee, to issue conditions for a proposed certificate. There are several of them there. But everything that you've just	
them there. But everything that you've just	
5 talked about is included in those.	
You might but, as a subcommittee,	
you might want to take a look at that rule, as	
8 that might give you other ideas, in terms of	
9 the types of things that you can do under thes	3
10 types of circumstances.	
PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Could you	
give us that cite again.	
DIR. FORBES: Would you repeat that	
14 cite.	
MR. IACOPINO: Site 301.17, entitled	
"Conditions of Certificate". And I think	
there's ten subsections to it I'm sorry,	
nine subsections to it.	
19 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: While we're	
looking at that, Attorney Clifford, did you	
have something?	
MR. CLIFFORD: Yes. I just wanted t)
add, I recall I had some questions on that	
area, either of Mr. Marcucci or Mr. Kenworthy	

or Weitzner, or all three. And I would and
there was some discussion about what would
happen after the Siemens contract ran out. And
maybe the simple answer would be that, at the
end of the third year or second year, I can't
remember exactly what it was, that that
subsequent contract for the service and
maintenance just be required to be submitted to
Ms. Monroe. I mean, I wouldn't view it that
we'd have, for example, if the Application were
approved, that we'd have any purview or
responsibility to alter or change that
contract. But just that there was some
assurance going forward that there was a
service and maintenance contract in effect for
years 3 through, say, 25, whatever it happened
to be. And maybe more along the lines of a
reporting requirement, that people could feel
satisfied that "Yes. There's an entity out
there that would be taking care of these
things, responsible for maintenance, etcetera."
And that's where I would be looking, and maybe
that would help alleviate your concerns as
well.

1	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Commissioner
2	Rose.
3	CMSR. ROSE: Thank you. Yes. I'm
4	hesitant to tell a contractor who they should
5	be doing business with. But, as I recall, and
6	I'm just going back in my memory here, that I
7	believe Mr. Kenworthy even referenced two other
8	I think fairly well-established entities by
9	which he might consider viable for the
10	maintenance after that two-year period. So, I
11	don't think he was precluding any particular
12	company, but that it would be a highly
13	reputable entity.
14	So, I think that the idea of making
15	the Committee aware via the Administrator, who
16	the active, you know, company is that is doing
17	that maintenance, I think that is worthy of
18	consideration. But I wouldn't want to be too
19	prescriptive as to what company the contractor
20	could actually do business with.
21	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: What I was
22	trying to suggest is perhaps just a reporting
23	requirement to the Administrator.
24	CMSR. ROSE: Yes.

1	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And, then, as
2	Attorney Iacopino points out, in 301.17, we can
3	delegate certain things to either the
4	Administrator or state agencies. So, again, I
5	would rely on her, her judgment. First of all,
6	that would allow her to be aware of the change,
7	which I think is important, since she has a
8	mandate to look at compliance. And, in doing
9	so, obviously, if she saw an issue, she could
10	raise it to us. So, I would be comfortable
11	with that.
12	CMSR. ROSE: Likewise.
13	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Anybody else?
14	Is that a condition that people will generally
15	support?
16	MS. WEATHERSBY: So, is the condition
17	that the Applicant is required to maintain a
18	service and maintenance agreement with a
19	qualified third party, and copies of those
20	contracts are provided to Commissioner Monroe?
21	Or did I I'm trying to understand exactly
22	what the condition is.
23	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: That wasn't
24	exactly what I was suggesting, but we could

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1
         certainly do that.
                    I think I was -- I was thinking more
 2
 3
         generically that they presented that they have
         a two-year -- or, will have a two-year
 4
 5
         contract. Anything they do subsequent to
         change that status, I'd just like it reported.
 6
 7
                    So, my only -- I don't have an issue
         with the way you phrased it. But I'm not sure,
 8
         in perpetuity, as they develop experience and
9
10
         maybe hire their own staff, that they wouldn't
11
         be able to do some of this on their own, and
12
         I'm not sure that would be a bad thing. You
13
         know, ten years from now, maybe that -- I'm not
14
         sure I'm at the point of saying "they shouldn't
15
         be allowed to do that." But I would like some
16
         reporting, so the Administrator can at least
17
         evaluate whether what they're doing is
18
         appropriate, if that makes sense?
19
                         (Ms. Weathersby nodding in the
20
                         affirmative.)
21
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other
22
         discussion?
23
                         [No verbal response.]
24
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT:
                                            Is that
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1	something you could frame up for us for a
2	later at the end, what I've asked is
3	Attorney Monroe to kind of keep a tally of all
4	the potential conditions, and we'll have to
5	make sure we're comfortable with the wording
6	before we finish up this proceeding, assuming
7	we issue a certificate.
8	So, where were we on
9	MS. WEATHERSBY: So, I think we're
10	finishing up managerial capability. And I can
11	go into financial, if we if the Committee so
12	desires?
13	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Sounds good.
14	MS. WEATHERSBY: Okay. So, turning
15	to their financial capability. So under
16	301.13(b) [301.13(a)?]: "In determining
17	whether an applicant has the financial
18	capability to construct and operate the
19	proposed energy facility, the committee shall
20	consider: (1) The applicant's experience in
21	securing funding to construct and operate
22	energy facilities similar to the proposed
23	facility; (2) The experience and expertise of
24	the applicant and its advisors, to the extent

the applicant is relying on its advisors; (3)

The applicant's statement of current and pro

forma assets and liabilities; and (4)

Financial commitments that the applicant has

obtained or made in support of the construction

and operation of the proposed facility."

So, I think it might be helpful here to just go into how they're proposing to financially structure the Project. The Project is expected to cost 63 to \$65 million. The construction is anticipated to be funded with approximately \$54 million of debt and tax equity, and then about \$11 million of equity that will be supplied via Walden Green Energy, flowing through from RWE.

The Project financing is going to use what seems to be the standard in the United

States for wind industry development, the two-phase financing; with the construction financing phase and the permanent financing phase. The construction financing is a combination of a construction loan and then the construction equity. And, then, once the facility is complete, the construction loan

converts into a permanent "term loan".

So, of those four factors we need to look at, the first one is the financial experience of the Applicant in securing funding. And, again, Antrim Wind Energy is the newly created entity just for this Project. It really doesn't have experience securing funding, other than what it's secured so far for this Project.

But the experience and expertise of its advisors is more substantial. The Walden management team, they have got combined 45 years of experience structuring power purchase agreements, hedging strategies. They have financed over \$5 billion worth of power generation. The Walden Founders have worked together for many years at leading financial institutions.

And, then, RWE, which is where the equity is ultimately coming from, I've already told you about them, but they have got market capitalization of almost \$13 billion, operating revenues of 60 -- mid \$60 billion range, a publicly traded company, etcetera.

1	The Counsel for the Public did raise
2	issues about RWE's financial stability due to
3	changes in Germany's energy production market.
4	And those were dismissed by Mr. Shaw in his
5	testimony. And he indicated that the
6	\$11 million is really largely immaterial, if
7	you can believe it, to RWE, with such a
8	large a company that's so largely
9	capitalized. It's, you know, sort of the
10	proverbial "drop in the bucket". It's got a
11	BBB it still has a BBB-, I believe, credit
12	rating, 118 or 120 years old. And, basically,
13	he said there's no danger of the company going
14	under or not being able to finance the
15	11 million that's needed. They're still being
16	lent money at good rates, and their, you know,
17	stock prices is holding. So, that concern of
18	Counsel for the Public, that was what Mr. Shaw
19	had to say about it.
20	The Applicant's statement the
21	third factor that we are to consider is the
22	Applicant's statement of current and pro forma
23	assets and liabilities. That was confidential

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information. I don't know if people want to

24

look at it, want to go into a private session, but I guess I can say that, you know, it's been looked at. And my layperson's look at it did not -- did not raise any red flags for me.

The fourth factor is the financial commitments that the Applicant has obtained or made in support of the construction and operation of the proposed facility. So, the construction loan, it's a non-recourse loan, meaning it's not guaranteed by the parent companies, but it's secured by the Project assets. But Antrim Wind does have letters of interest from both Key Bank and Bayerische Bank. They're not commitment letters at this point, they're letters of interest.

They also have letters of interest for the tax equity portion of the Project from Citigroup, State Street Bank, and CCA Group.

A lot of prerequisites had to be satisfied before the lending is finalized, most of which are satisfied or very close to being satisfied. Obviously, they needed the Certificate to be issued and permits in place. They needed power purchase agreements, and that

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they have signed a power purchase agreement with New Hampshire Electric Co-op for 25 percent of the energy, and they have a letter of intent from Partners HealthCare for the remainder.

They have also been selected to be part of the New England Clean Energy Pool --Clean Energy RFP. Another prerequisite was the Turbine Supply Agreement, and that they have a binding Memorandum of Understanding for the TSA with Siemens. They needed a Balance of Plant Contract, the BOP Contract, and that's -- they have a pre-construction -- the pre-construction agreement with Reed & Reed that would be replaced by the Balance of Plant (BOP) Contract after the final Certificate is issued. need an O&M Agreement for ongoing maintenance of the Project, and they have negotiated a binding MOU for the SMA agreement with Siemens. And that will be finalized, again, after the Certificate is issued.

And there's also an agreement with DNV-GL to be the Owner's Engineer. So, most of the -- I would say that the prerequisites for

1 lending are kind of teed up.

The construction equity, they have a commitment from RWE to provide 100 percent of the construction equity to construct the Project. RWE is going to provide it to Walden, which would, in turn, invest it into RWE through Walden Green Energy Northeast. It's expected to be about 11 million. There was some concern that "What if it's more than 11 million?" And there was testimony that basically said "If it's more, they'll kick in more. It's not an issue."

The secured cash flow from the PPAs basically determines the amount of the debt, and the amount of the debt then determines how much equity RWE will need to contribute.

AWE has agreed to a condition, if we desire to impose it, which I would recommend, that it will provide evidence to the Committee that the debt and equity financing required for the Project -- for construction of the Project is in place prior to commencement of construction. And I can't imagine commencing without that in place, but I think it is a good

condition to have, just to be sure.

And, then, when the Project is complete and AWE has accepted the facility from Reed & Reed, then the Production Tax Credits are sold, and the remaining debt of the construction loan converts into the term loan for the permanent financing.

I can get into the P99 and the P50 and all of that for financial tests for repayment of the loan, if desired. But I guess I would say that, to summarize, they need — they're anticipating a 37 percent capacity factor, the P50. The banks are lending the money based not on that 37 percent factor, but on the P99 factor, which is the 26 percent. And there was an issue raised by Counsel for the Public, I believe, that the wind isn't going to be blowing as hard or as steady, etcetera, and the Project won't be generating as much energy and, therefore, the financing may not work out. But the financing is based on that 26 percent capacity factor.

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Ms. Linowes that, if the tax credits are not

There was also a concern by

1	reapproved, the Project finances don't work. I
2	don't necessarily understand where that the
3	tax credit reauthorization and all that stands.
4	So, I really I'm not sure I could speak to
5	that.
6	There was also some issues about
7	curtailment and how that would affect the power
8	and the financing for curtailment due to noise
9	or shadow flicker. And there was testimony
L 0	that they could not really the Applicant
L1	really couldn't see a situation where the
12	curtailment would have a material financial
L 3	impact on the Project, again, I think going
L 4	back to that 26 percent capacity factor.
L 5	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you for
L 6	that. Any discussion?
L 7	[No verbal response.]
L 8	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Well, I guess
L 9	I'll start then.
20	You've kind of alluded to it. The
21	one thing that gives me some confidence
22	regarding the financing is the fact that, if
23	anything, I think the Project's oversubscribed,
2 4	as far as, you know, they have either locked in

purchase power agreements or letters of intent, the Three-State (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island) Clean Energy Solicitation, the fact that they have been asked to participate in that. That indicates there's a strong demand for this type of power, at least in my mind. So, that helps a lot in being comfortable.

You know, I do take some pause in RWE and their financial position, I don't know where that all ends up. But, again, seeing that there's a market, if you will, that would then derive confidence from investors in being able to sell a product, to me, gives a better assurance that that's less of an issue, if you will.

Any comments from anybody? Director Forbes.

DIR. FORBES: I would just support the condition that was mentioned relative to securing financing. I think that's very important, and should be a condition that we impose, should we approve this Application.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: I support

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that also.
 1
                     Anybody else?
 2
                         [No verbal response.]
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: How about on
 3
         the condition? Any objections to that?
 4
 5
         Anybody concerned with that kind of condition?
 6
                         [No verbal response.]
 7
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
         Ms. Monroe will add it to the list, I think.
 8
                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Can she just
9
         rearticulate it please. I got some of it,
10
11
         but -- thank you.
12
                   MS. WEATHERSBY: Basically, a
13
         condition -- let me find it. Basically, a
14
         condition that it will provide evidence to the
15
         SEC that the debt and equity financing required
16
         for the construction of the Project is in place
17
         prior to commencement of construction.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: How about the
18
19
         overall issue? Attorney Weathersby has laid
20
         out a lot of background on the finances. Are
21
         there any concerns? Comments?
22
                   Commissioner Rose.
23
                   CMSR. ROSE: Thank you. Just one
24
         clarification. First, thank you for that well
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1 thought out and thorough presentation. I thought I heard you, when you were 2 3 referencing the management team's experience, and you referenced the combined 45 years of 4 5 experience, and I wasn't sure if I heard this right, but I thought you may have mentioned 6 7 "successfully financed \$5 million" in generation and infrastructure. And, at least 8 in my notes, I had as with a "B", as in 9 "billion dollars". Just wasn't sure if I heard 10 11 that correctly, but I thought that was a pretty 12 significant change. 13 MS. WEATHERSBY: The Walden 14 management team has a combined 45 years of 15 experience structuring PPAs, hedging 16 strategies. They have financed more than 17 5 billion --18 CMSR. ROSE: Okay. 19 MS. WEATHERSBY: -- of power 20 generation and oil and gas supply. 21 CMSR. ROSE: Thank you. I thought I 22 might have heard "million", but I had "billion" 23 in my notes as well. 24 And, then, I would just concur with

1	the Chairman's comments about the assurance
2	the "reassurance", I should say, of having the
3	PPAs in place and the interest in the output of
4	the energy, and how that is reassuring, from a
5	financial perspective.
6	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other
7	comments? Ms. Weathersby.
8	MS. WEATHERSBY: I'm not sure
9	Commissioner Rose's condition and the other
10	condition are the same. They have agreed to a
11	condition to show the construction financing,
12	basically, the money coming from RWE, the tax
13	credits, and the bank financing. Knowing about
14	the PPAs is another piece, but it's not I
15	don't think it falls into the condition as was
16	proposed.
17	So, I think we are you saying you
18	also want to see the power the signed PPAs
19	for 100 percent of the power?
20	CMSR. ROSE: No. That's not what my
21	intent was, other than to reference the fact
22	that they appear to be in a much the demand
23	for the output seems to be at a higher level
24	than perhaps during the previous docket that

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1
         came before the Committee.
                   MS. WEATHERSBY: Thank you.
 2
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: That's what I
 3
 4
         understand, too. So, I thought you were
 5
         basically agreeing with me.
                   CMSR. ROSE: Yes.
 6
 7
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Which I
         always like to hear.
 8
9
                   CMSR. ROSE: Yes. All right.
10
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other
11
         comments?
12
                         [No verbal response.]
13
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any concerns
14
         that we should -- that we haven't talked about
15
         that we should talk through? Anybody?
16
                   MR. CLIFFORD: I just had one. This
17
         doesn't really go to any specific requirement,
18
         but it just raises a question. Should the
19
         permit be granted is, I know, for example, as a
20
         regulator, the Utility Commission monitors, you
21
         know, the output of electric companies. I just
22
         was wondering if there was a way we would know
23
         what they're contributing to the grid into the
24
         future, and whether that's something we might
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want to talk about or think about later. I

don't know where that fits. But it was just

a -- not that it's a reporting requirement or

it's a condition of the permit, but it would

just be something informationally to know "what

is this thing contributing overall to the New

Hampshire power system?"

The thought just crossed my head. It may be completely irrelevant. But it's just something that came up into my head now. And it's not really a reporting requirement. It probably doesn't even fit into this category. But I figured, as long as things come up, we should bring them out when they come up, so that we can keep track of them as we go forward.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: I can say

from my -- the work I do on regional market

issues, first of all, I'm not sure I'm

supporting a condition either, but I will say I

think, to the extent somebody wanted to have

some visibility, I believe, to the extent,

obviously, the Project would want to generate

renewable energy credits, those have to be

1	effectively registered, probably is the wrong
2	word, in the NEPOOL GIS System. So, there's a
3	tracking mechanism for the RECs. The RECs
4	don't get generated unless they produce
5	electricity also.
6	So, there is a way to figure that
7	out, at least in my mind, is my understanding.
8	MR. CLIFFORD: Right. And, as I
9	said, I'm not implying it as a condition. It
10	was just a question that came up as, well,
11	okay, so, it's just one of those "So, how are
12	we doing, you know, if we permit things?" I
13	don't know if there's if Lempster does
14	anything or Groton does anything that we can
15	look at and say "Oh, you're contributing, you
16	know, 3,000 kilowatt-hours yesterday, great.
17	You know, good job", or whatever.
18	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And, to that
19	extent, at least based on my knowledge of the
20	other wind projects that we have issued a
21	certificate for, we don't have any we don't
22	watch them in that capacity, is my
23	understanding. I'm not suggesting we couldn't,
24	but

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1
                   MR. CLIFFORD: No.
                                        I'm not
 2
         suggesting that we do either.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Anybody else?
 3
                         [No verbal response.]
 4
 5
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Are we, if we
         lumped technical, managerial, and financial
 6
 7
         together, are we comfortable with a straw vote
         or do we feel still need to discuss it?
 8
                         [Multiple members nodding in the
9
10
                         affirmative.]
11
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, seeing a
12
         lot of head nods for a straw vote. So, this
         will be -- again, this is informal, we're not
13
14
         binding anybody. So, to the extent you're
15
         comfortable that they have demonstrated
16
         technical, managerial, and financial
17
         capability, as a straw vote again, I would ask
18
         that you raise your hand if you think that's
19
         the case?
20
                         [Committee members raising their
21
                         hand unanimously.]
22
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: All right.
23
         And, so, that's the straw vote, nonbinding.
24
         Looks like the sense of the Committee is that
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1
         that has been accomplished.
 2
                   So, at the request of the
 3
         transcriptionist, and my call of nature, which
         I'll take care of, we're going to take a break.
 4
 5
         So, thank you.
 6
                         [Recess taken at 10:51 a.m. and
 7
                         the deliberations resumed at
                         11:06 a.m.]
 8
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
9
10
         back on the record.
11
                   Next in the sequence, according to
12
         the rules, we get into unreasonable adverse
13
         effects. If we follow the rules exactly, we
14
         would next go to aesthetics. But Mr. Boisvert
15
         has suggested that looking at historical sites
16
         may be logical, I don't want to put words in
17
         his mouth, but particularly to avoid any
18
         confusion regarding the crossover between
19
         historic sites and aesthetics. Is that a fair
20
         statement?
21
                   DR. BOISVERT: Yes.
22
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So,
23
         Mr. Boisvert, the mike is yours.
24
                                   Thank you. Historic
                   DR. BOISVERT:
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sites are a particular area that need to be considered for potential adverse effects. And, in many cases regarding wind projects, it is visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that might be the areas that would be the source of adverse effects, and this is under the federal regulations.

There's some confusion in the general public as to the distinctions between the federal and the state criteria. And I thought it would be useful to address the historic sites first, and proceed to then -- and that might make it more clear when we get to the aesthetics.

The "Effects on Historic Sites",

Section 301.06 in the rules, is required of the applicant on their submission of the application. And this requires that they demonstrate that they have gone through the project review regarding the Natural Historic Preservation Act, which is a federal process, which would require -- requires identification of all historic sites and areas of potential archeological sensitivity in areas, then to

determine -- a finding or determination by the
Division of Historical Resources, the state
agency, if applicable, the lead federal agency,
that there are no historic properties that will
be affected or that there be no adverse
effects. And then to proceed, if there are,
descriptions of measures planning to avoid,
minimize or mitigate the potential adverse
effects on the historic sites and archeological
resources. And, then, a description of the
status of the applicant's consultations with
Division of Historical Resources of the
Department of Cultural Resources and the lead
federal agency.

What's important to understand is

What's important to understand is
that, under the Section 106 process, the
federal process, the effects to historical
resources are determined by the lead federal
agency and the State Historic Preservation
Officer, SHPO. Using rules defined in 36 CFR
800, federal regulations, and carried out by
the New Hampshire Division of Historical
Resources. This entails identification of the
historic properties, including buildings,

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1
         structures, and archaeological sites;
         determination of effects on those properties,
 2
 3
         if there are adverse effects, then description
         of measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate
 4
 5
         these adverse effects. It is important to note
 6
         that, for the purposes of this application
 7
         process, the definition of "Historic Sites" in
         the SEC rules follows the definition of
 8
 9
         "Historic Properties" in the federal
10
         regulations, i.e. eligible for listing on the
11
         National Register of Historic Places. It is
12
         also important to know that Unreasonable
13
         Adverse Effects" in the SEC rules are not
14
         defined in the same way as "Adverse Effects" in
15
         the federal regulations.
16
                   For Section 106, adverse effect is
17
         found:
                 When the project alters any
18
         characteristics of a property that make it
19
         historic, which is to say eligible for the
20
         National Register.
21
                   For determining an unreasonable
22
         adverse effect, the SEC considers: That all
23
         resources potentially affected have been
24
         identified and considered; the number and
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significance of adversely affected resources, especially considering the size and nature of the energy facility; the extent, nature and duration of adverse effects; the funding and determinations made under Section 106 and RSA 227-C:9, the latter being the state regulations for historic properties; and effectiveness of mitigation efforts and do they fit the best practices.

The Applicant conducted archaeological and above ground resource surveys as part of the identification process.

No archeological sites were identified. Five properties or sets of built environment properties were identified, two historic districts, and two other properties were identified, but were found to have received no adverse effect. One historic property, White Birch Point, was identified as having an adverse effect if the Project were to be built. The White Birch Historic District is significant as a group of historic camps, developed intentionally in the early to mid 20th century along the shores of Gregg Lake due

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to its scenic and recreational qualities.

Introduction of industrial turbines within its viewshed alters this historic characteristic and was therefore found to have an adverse effect under Section 106.

We also need to consider unreasonable adverse effects on historic properties under Section 301.14, Subsection (b). The process to consider the treatment of adverse effects under the Section 106 process as applied by the NHDHR is a consultative process. The NHDHR does not issue or deny permits, rather it consults with the lead federal agency, the applicant and consulting parties to the Section 106 process. This consulting party status is similar to but not identical to that of intervenors in the SEC process. The objective is, in order of preference, to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effect. Negotiations for mitigation in the Section 106 process represent that which was mutually attainable among the parties and not necessarily the optimal resolution from any one of the parties' perspective of the DHR.

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So, it is -- the end result was a

Memorandum of Understanding developed between the NHDHR and the Applicant. That Memorandum of Understanding proposed that a kiosk could be built, placed at the White Birch Point Association's facility on the lake, described how it might be done. And, if that proposal were not acceptable to White Birch Point Association, an alternative might be developed of a website, and there was various criteria there. And, then, a final, if neither those worked, there would be a consultation process between the Applicant and the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources to come up with some other acceptable mitigation.

This is a melding of the federal process and the SEC process. It becomes a matter of delicate wording to associate it all. The key here is to understand that the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources does not issue or deny permits. But we are required to be part of a consultative process with the lead federal agency and other parties. The SEC rules have absorbed that approach into its rules. And, so, it is a unique kind of

1 adaptation to the process. And, with that, I would like to end 2 3 my part of the presentation and open it up for 4 discussion here. PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you. 5 6 Does anybody have questions or comments? 7 could start, if anybody -- unless somebody else wants to? 8 9 [No verbal response.] 10 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Dr. Boisvert, 11 I'm interested in the, I'll call it, for want 12 of a better word, the mitigation for White 13 Birch Historical Society. 14 DR. BOISVERT: Uh-huh. 15 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: One thing, if 16 I remember, was raised, to the extent that 17 there was either some kind of signage developed 18 or even a website, there was an implication that that may not be enough. And I think we 19 20 saw, I can't remember the context, an exhibit 21 of some signs that were dilapidated and allowed 22 to deteriorate. So, to the extent that that 23 were to happen, as far as meaning a sign or

even a website be developed, I think I'm

24

1 interested in some kind of condition that the 2 Applicant would be required to maintain the 3 condition of the sign or, to the extent there's 4 a website, to maintain that, you know, for a 5 website, for instance, to the extent that DHR 6 viewed that as an acceptable mitigation, 7 obviously, servers require upkeep, you know, that there's ongoing maintenance to make it 8 9 viable and work, whether it's software upgrades 10 or whatever. 11 So, I'm just curious if you had any 12 thoughts on that? 13 DR. BOISVERT: I agree that the 14 impact of the turbines will be ongoing. So 15 long as the turbines are present, there would 16 be that adverse effect. And it is only logical 17 that the mitigation have the same tenure as the 18 impact. Depending upon how we decide 19 mitigation ought to be structured, I think that 20 needs to be incorporated into the mitigation 21 package. I think that's perfectly reasonable. 22 So, I entirely agree. 23 There is another aspect, and -- well,

let me hear from the rest of the Committee

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1	before I work weigh in with my own
2	observations.
3	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Anybody else?
4	[No verbal response.]
5	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: How about on
6	the again, basically, I'm proposing a
7	condition. Is there any other comments on
8	does that type of condition make sense? Is it
9	enforceable, Ms. Monroe? Is there something we
10	should be looking at on that end?
11	Ms. Weathersby.
12	MS. WEATHERSBY: I would just want to
13	make sure that that third alternative is still
14	viable. That I think it was a sign, if they
15	don't want a sign, maybe a website. If they
16	don't want a website, let's work something else
17	out.
18	So, I think that then the suggestion
19	by DHR, you know, be the condition with an
20	ongoing maintenance requirement for whatever is
21	ultimately selected.
22	DR. BOISVERT: And I'd like to point
23	out that the Memorandum of Understanding is
24	Applicant's Exhibit 26, if you want to look at

1	it for the details. I hesitated to read it all
2	into the record. It's not terribly long, but
3	it would be a fairly lengthy recitation. I can
4	read it into the record, if you'd like?
5	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: I don't think
6	you need to, unless the Committee needs to
7	refresh themselves. It is part of the record,
8	as you said.
9	DR. BOISVERT: Right.
10	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And I think,
11	Ms. Weathersby, you've alluded to another,
12	maybe it needs to be a condition, unless we
13	just accept the MOU, is we would delegate, in
14	this realm, we would delegate to DHR this third
15	alternative, right? So, if there's not an
16	agreement, we don't expect it, presuming,
17	again, we issue a certificate, we don't expect
18	it to come back to the SEC to reconvene. I
19	think that would be something within, you know,
20	at least I would suggest we would delegate our
21	authority to DHR to negotiate and/or approve.
22	What does DHR think of that?
23	DR. BOISVERT: I think that would be
24	appropriate. Those kinds of stipulations have

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been incorporated in the past, and we particularly deal with these with easements, where we have a longstanding relationship to review on a regular basis effects on a property and so forth. So, this is not unprecedented for the Division.

One thing that I would like to mention is that the Memorandum of Understanding was developed without consultation of the White Birch Point Association. And, just so that you know, I have been kept separate from any negotiations and discussions of Cultural Resources throughout this entire process regarding Antrim Wind. I feel that it would be appropriate, up to the point of essential, to at least request their input on anything that would be either placed on their property or even discussing the White Birch Association. Not to say that they have a veto power, but it's important to have that community engaged in the development of a mitigation. They may elect not to participate, and that's certainly their right. But I think that there needs to be an affirmative step to engage the White

1 Birch Point Association.

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I think that using a website by itself, or even in combination with a kiosk, has a very distinct appeal. Let us use 21st century technology, frankly, 20th century technology, to try to address the mitigation. This is going to go forward for at least 20, and quite likely many more years than that, as a project, the turbines will be up, and certainly their hope that it would be used for longer. Let us not limit ourselves to something that might have been useful, acceptable, and standard practice many years ago. Maybe using them in tandem, where you have the equivalent of a QR code added to the exhibit, the kiosk, so that someone could simply take that and then follow it up. I can see that being an advantage for people who are handicapped, who can't easily get out of the car or whatever, or were just interested in general, they can access the information without having to go to the location. I think that we need to be looking

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forward for these kinds of mitigations as we go

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through this process. And, not just for historic preservation, but take into account the length of time and how we can address how these mitigation measures can be most usefully applied over the long stretch of time.

So, I would say that this Memorandum of Understanding as a condition would be I would think that we would -- I appropriate. would suggest that we add consultation with White Birch Point Association as part of the development of the mitigation solution. And, if they elect not to participate, fine. That would not prohibit -- should not prohibit moving forward with the mitigation, because mitigation is for the whole public, not just for the association itself. We're looking at the entire community, broadly defined as having an interest in this historic place. And, forty years from now, the people in the White Birch Association are apt to be quite different people, that people come and go.

So, I would say that we should make this as a condition, and in consultation with the White Birch Association, and try to develop

1	a mitigation plan that is sensitive to the
2	depth of time.
3	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any
4	discussion?
5	MR. CLIFFORD: I have a question.
6	How did was this particular area noticed in
7	the first application? Or it was only
8	discovered in this Application, is that
9	correct?
10	DR. BOISVERT: The first application
11	was in the process of identifying all the
12	properties. It is common with projects of this
13	sort that a programmatic agreement would be
14	developed so that identification and evaluation
15	of the resources can go forward even before the
16	final decision is made. This is because it can
17	take quite a long time, for instance, with
18	archeological sites, to carry out a mitigation
19	program. As you can imagine, investigation and
20	excavation of an archaeological site is usually
21	a fairly complicated process. And, so, the
22	identification of all the properties is not
23	necessarily going to be completed by the time
24	the hearings are held. It can be, in some

projects, a very lengthy process.

This is a smaller footprint, a smaller project, and they were closer, but it was not completed. This was identified in the interim between the hearings for the first Antrim Wind docket and this one. And it's simply part of that larger process.

MR. CLIFFORD: Thank you. And I would tend to agree, to the extent there's an association, if there is any kind of condition put, that the people that live there should ultimately have the say. And we shouldn't impose any condition, if we were to require one, on people who may not like -- may not want anything on their -- in their association.

DR. BOISVERT: Right. And the addition of something physical to their property is certainly a consideration. But, also, the discussion of their property done in an official fashion is also something we should seek their input. At the same time, I would not say that they would have necessarily a veto for something like that of content in a website, there is the broader issue. But, when

you get down to physical property, I think that is on a separate ledger.

MS. WEATHERSBY: Sure. So, I'm having trouble distinguishing, separating aesthetics from historic resources. Because we've heard lots of complaints and we've seen the visual simulations about the views and how they're -- views of the -- how the views of the residents of the White Birch Point area are affected.

But is it fair to say, for the purposes of this analysis, we're really more taking -- not to consider the views -- the view impact on the homeowners, but the effect of the views of the Project on the historic resource itself, and how it may affect its eligibility for listing on the National Historic Register, etcetera. And right now we're not really considering the effect on the homeowners. And, therefore, the mitigation of the website to address the history piece may address the historic component, even though it may not

1 address the visual impact of the persons. Is that a fair statement? 2 PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: You're 3 looking at me, that's my understanding. But I 4 5 think that's one of the reasons why Dr. Boisvert asked to have this issue raised 6 7 before the aesthetics. DR. BOISVERT: We have to understand 8 9 that, in considering the adverse effects, and 10 I'm speaking in the federal realm, it is for 11 those properties where a setting, landscape, and a feeling are integral to the 12 13 identification of that property as being 14 historic. 15 Let me take the example of a 4,000 16 year old archeological site, where people were 17 carefully manufacturing their tools. And we 18 see evidence that this is a very important 19 process, and something that is important to the 20 understanding of that time period. 21 particular archeological site might be within 22 200 feet of a turbine. But the characteristics 23 that make that property important are not 24 damaged in any way by the presence of the

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turbine, so long as the turbine doesn't cause there to be disturbing events.

If a particular structure is significant for its architecture, that this is a absolutely pristine example of a craftsman style bungalow, and it's sitting within a quarter mile of the turbine, that architecture is not damaged by the presence of a turbine.

But let us take an extreme example of a property such as Canterbury Shaker Village. Where the setting, the landscape, the feeling is integral to the history of the Shakers. And placing a large turbine right on the edge of that, looming over the property, would be considered to be an adverse affect, because it would affect the setting and the landscape. And it's that kind of parsing of the criteria that makes the property significant that then triggers into that part of the determination of adverse effect. And, in fact, the Division of Historical Resources has a matrix that lays out all the criteria. And we go through -- or not -- the architectural historians will go through and determine whether or not there is

1 adverse effect.

So, it is a subset of the aesthetics. And there are portions of it that would clearly come in under the same kinds of concerns with the aesthetics. But there are going to be some aspects that are not under that, and they overlap. And this is one of the reasons why I thought it might be useful to address historic sites first, so that they get a clear interpretation, hopefully as clear as I can make it, it's difficult.

And I don't know if I've answered your question. But it is also the impact on the property, not on the owner of the property. This is another aspect that needs to be understood. We're looking at these properties as the properties. The ownership will change over time, usually. Sometimes they're owned in the public domain, and the ownership may not change for 200 years. But, with privately owned properties, it's quite common that they change over time. So, we're looking at the effect on the characteristics that make that property historic. And "historic" here means

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         that whatever makes it eligible for listing on
 2
         the National Register.
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                   MR. CLIFFORD: So, just so I'm clear,
         this particular area does meet that criteria?
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                   DR. BOISVERT: Yes, it does.
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                   MR. CLIFFORD: So, we have to
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         consider it as such and how it would be
         affected.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Director
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         Forbes.
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                   DIR. FORBES: And along those lines,
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         I'm curious how you would characterize the
13
         impact to the White Birch properties' character
14
         from the other development around Gregg Lake?
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                   DR. BOISVERT: Which development?
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                   DIR. FORBES: Well, just the
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         residential use that surrounds the lake, the
18
         boating, the activities. The characteristic of
19
         that historic site has been impacted by other
20
         things. And, certainly, if we're considering
         the reasonableness of an impact, I think it's
21
         important to note that this isn't the first
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23
         invasion of that, that, you know, environment,
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         if you will, or that aesthetic.
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1	DR. BOISVERT: Uh-huh.
2	DIR. FORBES: And, so, I just was
3	curious your thoughts on that.
4	DR. BOISVERT: Yes. This is getting
5	on the outer boundaries of my own personnel
6	expertise. But, to answer your question, on
7	Gregg Lake, there are other developments. But
8	many of them are of the same time period and
9	same nature as the properties within the White
10	Birch Point District. They were not
11	necessarily included in the district, maybe
12	because of physical location, maybe because
13	their time period of construction may have been
14	somewhat later and did not fit into White Birch
15	Association. There is also the aspect that the
16	White Birch Association was a sort of a
17	self-defined, voluntary group that pulled
18	together, and it is its own entity. But other
19	entities are out there, they're not necessarily
20	competing, but they may be, if you will,
21	compatible.
22	What about other utility
23	construction? That's a good question. They
24	would need to be evaluated, if there was a

might indeed come forth with mitigation
measures, if there were to be some federally
associated construction. I say "federally
associated", federal funds, license or permits,
that's part of the trigger for a Section 106
process. They would be considered. And there
would be a similar process to identify the
resource, the effects, and propose a
mitigation, if necessary.

The aspect here is that that would require some federal involvement. And that's what our Division looks at. And we have — that is our mission, and we try not to go well beyond it, unless someone invites us give them technical assistance. And we can certainly say "This would be a good way to treat this property" and so forth.

In short, we look at what is on the table in front of us now, given the physical environment, social environment, and legal environment. And, as those change, then there are adjustments to it, in the physical, social, and legal aspects.

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PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Mr. Clifford.
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                   MR. CLIFFORD: And just so I'm clear,
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         if I actually -- if I'm a homeowner in White
         Birch Point, there are no restrictions on what
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         I can do with my property, is that right?
                   DR. BOISVERT: Yes.
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                   MR. CLIFFORD: So, if I want to tear
 7
         my house down, I can or I can't?
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                   DR. BOISVERT: Absolutely. And this
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         is a common misconception that listing on the
11
         National Register of Historic Places, or even
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         being eligible for listing, imposes limitations
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         on the property owner, and this is untrue.
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         imposes limitations on federal agencies to
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         adversely affect the property. So, people
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         often pull out "Well, if I wanted to paint my
17
         house purple, you know, you can't stop me."
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         You're absolutely right.
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                   MR. CLIFFORD: Right.
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                   DR. BOISVERT: And there have been
         those kinds of events. There are no
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22
         restrictions.
23
                   You may have heard erroneous
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         descriptions that involved local historic
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districts, which, under their municipalities,
do have the authority to say what kind of
windows you have, how your property will look
and be used. Can you put certain additions on
your property? Those are local restrictions
created in that municipality, or whatever
governmental agency. Those are not the
National Register.

The National Register does not impose any limitations on the property owner. And there have been a large number of cases where individuals have removed the property, on their own, on their own dime, and that is perfectly legal. It's a misconception in many cases, but that authority does not exist.

MR. CLIFFORD: Thank you. Because I was just familiar with those regulations, for example, in Charleston, in Georgetown, and in certain -- Alexandria (VA), certain districts where there's local control on what you can do, but there's not overriding federal.

DR. BOISVERT: Right.

MR. CLIFFORD: And I just want to make sure there wasn't anything specific here.

DR. BOISVERT: Right. Right. And I'm pleased that you asked the question, so I would have an opportunity to try to put that explanation out there.

The confusion often arises in that some localities will use the National Register listing as a yardstick for whether or not they want to consider the property historic in their own regulations. And that, I think, may be the cause of some confusion. But the short answer is "no".

MR. CLIFFORD: Okay. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, getting back to our rules, we're required to determine whether there will be an unreasonable adverse effect on historical sites. And I guess I'll ask for discussion purposes, Dr. Boisvert, my read of that would be DHR and the applicable federal agencies, have effectively, with the caveat of mitigation measures for White Birch Association has said they're okay with that. Which would imply to me that those are the agencies with the expertise in this, and they're comfortable with this.

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                    Is that a fair assessment?
                   DR. BOISVERT: Yes, it is.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. And,
         as far as, you know, the 301.14(b)(5) says we
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 5
         also have to look at "The effectiveness of the
         measures proposed...to avoid, minimize, and
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 7
         mitigate unreasonable adverse effects".
                   So, am I also correct in that,
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         because DHR was basically suggesting these
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         mitigation measures, that that's obviously
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         acceptable, in their eyes? Those are
12
         acceptable mitigation measures?
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                   DR. BOISVERT: They negotiated that
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         with the Applicant. And it was what they
15
         mutually agreed upon. You could surmise that,
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         if it were a decision made solely by the
17
         Division of Historical Resources, it might have
18
         been different. If it was devised solely by
19
         the Applicant, it might have been different.
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         This represents the agreement that was
21
         negotiated and mutually acceptable.
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                   And, so, it's -- and, again,
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         fundamentally, the answer to your question is
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         "yes". But, also, as I mentioned, the decision
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1	about this is left up to the Committee. As a
2	Committee member, I would suggest that inviting
3	the White Birch Association to participate in
4	this, which didn't happen in the first
5	go-around, would be, I think, an important
6	addition to the condition, and let it proceed
7	from there.
8	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other
9	discussion?
10	MS. WEATHERSBY: I'm just going to
11	back up a little bit, so I fully understand the
12	process. There were a number of historic sites
13	identified within the area. The only one that
14	triggered an adverse effect was White Birch
15	Point, correct?
16	DR. BOISVERT: Yes.
17	MS. WEATHERSBY: And the federal
18	decision was that there was no adverse effect,
19	but the State felt there was an adverse effect.
20	Is that correct?
21	DR. BOISVERT: Yes. And this goes to
22	a very longstanding dispute between the Army
23	Corps of Engineers and the Advisory Council on
24	Historic Preservation and the State Historic

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Preservation Officers. The Advisory Council is a federal level agency that basically is a court of appeal, might be one way to look at it, regarding historic preservation issues.

It's an independent agency appointed by the President. And it reviews decisions that are made at the state level, where the federal agency help set policy.

The Army Corps of Engineers many years ago developed their criteria for what would be determined as the area of potential effect, in other words, what will be affected by a given project. Their interpretation is vastly more narrow than that developed by the State Historic Preservation Officers and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. As a consequence, there are situations where the State historic Preservation Officers, there is an adverse affect, because this is an area of potential effect, the impact. Army Corps of Engineers says "No, it's not." And this has been a long-running dispute. It is often resolved on a case-by-case basis. And it is, frankly, sometimes determined as to what Army

1	Corps district that you're in. So, that is why
2	the Army Corps of Engineers is not involved in
3	this particular mitigation development or
4	negotiations for the mitigation.
5	The Applicant decided that they would
6	cooperate and try to mitigate the adverse
7	effect as the State Historic Preservation
8	Office saw it. I think that's positive. And
9	it was the discussions consultation, excuse
10	me, from that. So, it followed the process as
11	defined in the federal regulations, absent the
12	presence of the Army Corps of Engineers at the
13	table for the development of this specific
14	mitigation proposal.
15	MS. WEATHERSBY: Okay. Thank you for
16	that. So, it sounds like there was a pool of
17	identified historic sites. The only one that
18	was found to have a possible adverse effect was
19	White Birch Point.
20	[Dr. Boisvert nodding in the
21	affirmative.]
22	MS. WEATHERSBY: Federal and State
23	disagreed on whether there was an adverse
24	effect. The State believes there was. But

1	they have worked through a mitigation package
2	with the Applicant, which we're going to put a
3	condition on, that will satisfy the State, and
4	minimize or at least mitigate what they found
5	to be an adverse impact on the site.
6	DR. BOISVERT: Correct, except for
7	one except for one small point. The Army
8	Corps of Engineers did not conclude that there
9	was no adverse effect on White Birch Point.
10	Army Corps of Engineers said "we are" that
11	they were not going to consider looking at it
12	at all. That they would not include it in the
13	areas that they felt were associated with the
14	permit that the Army Corps was going to issue.
15	And, so, it wasn't that they said
16	"there was no adverse effect"; they said "not
17	our concern".
18	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other
19	discussion?
20	[No verbal response.]
21	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Are we
22	comfortable with a straw vote at this point?
23	I think we've if somebody can
24	correct me if I'm wrong, I think we've agreed

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         that there will be, to the extent we, again,
         issue a Certificate, there would be conditions.
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         And let me start with that. Is the
         Administrator, you already have notes on that,
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         so you're fairly comfortable?
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                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: I was going to
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         ask.
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. So,
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         why don't we clarify that before we vote.
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                   So, my understanding is that we would
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         have a condition that would require, whether it
         be signage on-site or a website or a third
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         yet-to-be-decided mitigation measure, that the
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         Applicant should be required to maintain that.
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         For instance, if it was a sign, it would have
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         to be maintained in good condition and legible,
17
         that type of thing.
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                   DR. BOISVERT: Uh-huh.
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                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: The website
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         would still have to be active during the life
21
         of the Project, as an example. And am I
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         also -- at least in my notes, we also discussed
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         delegating authority to DHR for authority to
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         develop this third potential outcome, should
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the White Birch Association not agree to either the sign or the website. And my understanding -- my recollection also is Dr. Boisvert, I agree, suggested that all this should be done in consultation with the White Birch Historical Association, to the extent they wish to participate.

DR. BOISVERT: White Birch Point Association, yes. They're not an historical association. There is an historical society in Antrim, but it's separate from White Birch And I want to make that clear. Yes. Point.

And my comment that there is improving technology and methods for such things as kiosks and so forth, that there are reasonable methods today that allow for much longer lasting kiosks than what might have been put up 20 years ago, 40 years ago. And there are -- you know, they're not unreasonable, in terms of costs and so forth. And I think that, obviously, all parties would want to take advantage of improvements in technology and design.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT:

So, help me

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         out --
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                   DR. BOISVERT: So, yes. It would
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         need to be maintained. I'm just saying that it
         will probably be easier to construct one that
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         will need less maintenance over time, just
 6
         because we've improved our technology.
 7
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: So, you're
         not suggesting yet another condition?
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                   DR. BOISVERT: No, no, no. No. I'm
10
         saying that all parties, I believe, would be
11
         very interested in having a construction that
12
         was going to last a long time and look good.
         There's no incentive not to do that.
13
14
                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Can I just ask
15
         a point of clarification?
16
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Please.
17
                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Perhaps
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         Attorney Iacopino could help out here. So,
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         there's a Memorandum of Understanding between
20
         DHR and Antrim Wind that sets out all of this.
21
         Couldn't we just have that as an addendum?
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         Because it covers the website, it covers --
23
         what it doesn't cover, I guess, is consultation
24
         with the White Birch Association.
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1	MR. IACOPINO: That's how I would
2	answer your response.
3	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Okay.
4	MR. IACOPINO: I think you've
5	answered it. Is that there is the MOU, you
6	could make that a part of your Certificate or a
7	condition of the Certificate. However, what
8	the Committee is now discussing has this
9	additional component of involving the White
10	Birch Association in there, if the White Birch
11	Association chooses to be involved.
12	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Okay.
13	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And I would
14	add, maybe it's inherent in adding the MOU to
15	the Certificate, but I would want to be my
16	intention would be the Committee would delegate
17	to DHR an acceptable negotiation of a third
18	outcome.
19	DR. BOISVERT: And I'd like to point
20	out that standard language in memorandums of
21	understanding include amendments, and this has
22	it. "This MOU may be amended when such
23	amendment is agreed in writing by signatories."
24	There are only two. So, it's anticipated there

1	would be opportunity for additions or
2	amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding,
3	it's standard.
4	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Okay. It also
5	has a reporting requirement, I believe.
6	DR. BOISVERT: That could certainly
7	become an additional condition, yes.
8	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: It's actually
9	in the MOU. There's a monitoring and reporting
10	condition at number (3).
11	DR. BOISVERT: I would have to reread
12	it again. Yes. There is monitoring and
13	reporting, yes. So, that's part of it.
14	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other
15	discussion on conditions for historical
16	resources?
17	[No verbal response.]
18	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Are we
19	comfortable for a straw vote that we would
20	I'll pose it this way, that the that the
21	Applicant has met its burden to show that there
22	are no unreasonable adverse effects on
23	historical resources? Could we have a hand
24	vote for that of all who agree with that?

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1
                   DR. BOISVERT: With the condition.
                         [Unanimous show of hands by
 2
                         Subcommittee members.]
 3
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Understood.
 4
 5
         That was assuming the conditions --
                   DR. BOISVERT: Yes.
 6
 7
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: -- were added
         in also. So, the record could show that, for
 8
9
         the straw vote, we were unanimous. Okay.
10
                   So, now, the next question for the
11
         Committee is going back to the order that is
         found in the rules, we would arrive at -- I say
12
13
         that, because we took a little bit out of order
14
         historical resources on the "unreasonable
15
         adverse effects" portion of the rules, that
16
         would take us now to 301.14(a)(1) through (7),
17
         which is "aesthetics", and RSA 162-H:16, IV(c).
18
                   So, I'll add the obvious, that I
         think this is the largest issue of contention,
19
20
         and certainly it was at the last docket that's
21
         been discussed quite a bit also.
22
                   So, what I would -- my intention is
23
         is Dr. Boisvert and myself have kind of divvied
24
         this up. My guess is this won't flow as quite
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1
         as smoothly as, for instance, your
 2
         presentation, Attorney Weathersby. But my
 3
         intention, from my end, was to basically
         outline a little bit of some of the
 4
         back-and-forth in the testimony, there's been a
         huge amount of testimony, on both -- many of
 6
 7
         the aspects, and then identify what I see are
         some key issues of contention, and then reflect
 8
         back on the seven parts of that rule. And
9
10
         rather informally, Dr. Boisvert and I have
11
         agreed to kind of divide those seven parts up.
12
                   So, my question to the Committee is
         it's almost ten of twelve.
13
14
                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Excuse me.
15
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Whoops.
16
                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: I don't think
17
         lunch is here yet, --
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
18
19
         which case, --
20
                   ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: -- if that
21
         factors into your decision.
22
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Hold on.
                                                      Off
23
         the record please.
24
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
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1 ensued.]

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. All right. So, we can break now, lunch won't be here for another ten minutes. Or we can proceed with this, break in the middle of the discussion. So, I don't know if anybody has any strong feelings either way?

MR. CLIFFORD: I think it's good. It would be rather disjointed if we started for ten minutes on what you've described as one of the largest components of this, so that we can have some continuity. I think it's kind of disingenuous to spend ten minutes on it, and then try to come back. Unless you just want to outline what we can do. But, I think, to have a debate, I think we should probably table that till the afternoon.

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any other thoughts?

DIR. FORBES: I would also mention that the next one up, next issue up is air quality. I think that will be a brief discussion. If you'd like to jump ahead to that, we could probably wrap that up before

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1
         lunch?
                   PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: That's a
 2
         great suggestion. Why don't we do that then.
 3
         We'll go to air quality. And that's for
 4
 5
         obvious -- you'll surmise that I've asked
         Director Forbes to address that issue, at least
 6
 7
         lead us off in discussion on that.
                   And, again, I'll refer you to our
 8
9
         rules, Site 301.14(c), as well as RSA 162-H:16,
10
         IV(c). Again, this is under -- on the general
11
         topic of "Unreasonable Adverse Effects", the
12
         subcategory of "Air Quality".
13
                   So, Director Forbes.
14
                   DIR. FORBES: Yes. Thank you. I was
15
         going to go over the citations. But, since
16
         you've mentioned them, I will go directly to
17
         the Application.
18
                   The Applicant, on Page 81, has
19
         addressed air quality. Pointing out that "Once
20
         constructed, the Antrim Wind Energy Project
21
         will produce no air emissions; and therefore it
         will not have an adverse impact on local air
22
23
         quality."
```

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And they continue to or also point

24

out that the Project as a source of renewable energy, it's clean, it "will reduce reliance on fossil fuel generation plants", and thus we'll see a reduction in emissions.

They cite some credible scientific studies in their Application that basically point to the reduction of emissions from natural gas and other fossil fuel fired generation facilities.

And, so, there really has not been any major debate on this issue. There have been some suggestions by some of the testimony that the indirect production of wind turbines would create some pollution, if you will, from mining activities and others. But I think that focusing -- I think this Project would focus on the aspect of what these turbines would do at this location.

And I think that the facility does not have any air emissions. So, it would not be a concern here.

So, I welcome any thoughts. But that's all I could find on the record relative to air.

1	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Any
2	discussion?
3	Attorney Clifford?
4	MR. CLIFFORD: No. I was just going
5	to suggest that maybe we can dispense with that
6	and bring it to a vote, because I didn't really
7	see any adverse effects on air quality.
8	And the point you raised just was too
9	speculative. It was like dropping a rock in a
10	pond and saying "it causes a tsunami". I
11	didn't get the reach that it caused more mining
12	activity.
13	So, I don't see any air quality
13	So, I don't see any air quality effects.
14	effects.
14 15	effects. DIR. FORBES: Yes. The point that
14 15 16	effects. DIR. FORBES: Yes. The point that was missing for me was any quantitative, you
14 15 16 17	effects. DIR. FORBES: Yes. The point that was missing for me was any quantitative, you know, information relative to those indirect
14 15 16 17	effects. DIR. FORBES: Yes. The point that was missing for me was any quantitative, you know, information relative to those indirect activities, what it might be in terms of a
14 15 16 17 18	effects. DIR. FORBES: Yes. The point that was missing for me was any quantitative, you know, information relative to those indirect activities, what it might be in terms of a quantity. Or, whether or not, if this Project
14 15 16 17 18 19	effects. DIR. FORBES: Yes. The point that was missing for me was any quantitative, you know, information relative to those indirect activities, what it might be in terms of a quantity. Or, whether or not, if this Project went forward or did not go forward, those
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	effects. DIR. FORBES: Yes. The point that was missing for me was any quantitative, you know, information relative to those indirect activities, what it might be in terms of a quantity. Or, whether or not, if this Project went forward or did not go forward, those mining activities would be affected in any way.

1	Forbes, your introduction, in my view anyway,
2	seemed to address emissions, if you will, or
3	lack thereof, once the facility is up and
4	running.
5	Are there concerns regarding
6	construction and, you know, that type of thing
7	that we should address?
8	DIR. FORBES: Again, I don't believe
9	there are. I have not seen any or heard any
10	testimony regarding that. That would, again,
11	be quantitative. Certainly, there would be
12	emissions from vehicles that were at the site,
13	both for construction and long-term. But
14	those, I think, are relatively insignificant
15	and do not require permitting.
16	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: And, to the
17	extent blasting is an issue, as far as air
18	quality, there's some, you know, and this is
19	going to be addressed in other parts, I think,
20	but that there's a DES component, and there's
21	also a blasting agreement with the Town.
22	Correct?
23	DIR. FORBES: Well, I think the most
24	significant thing relative to blasting, which

1	I'll get into when we talk on the water issue,
2	is relative to the Alteration of Terrain permit
3	conditions. Administrator Monroe mentioned
4	that there is a proposed condition to follow a
5	"best management practices" memorandum that's
6	on the DES website relative to blasting. And
7	it does provide the best management practices,
8	but not does not have raise any concerns
9	relative to air emissions.
10	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Thank you.
11	Anybody? Discussion?
12	MR. CLIFFORD: Well, I just wanted to
12 13	MR. CLIFFORD: Well, I just wanted to raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen
13	raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen
13 14	raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen it in progress, both on 93 and other parts of
13 14 15	raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen it in progress, both on 93 and other parts of the state. And, in an earlier career, I
13 14 15 16	raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen it in progress, both on 93 and other parts of the state. And, in an earlier career, I actually worked with a company that was
13 14 15 16 17	raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen it in progress, both on 93 and other parts of the state. And, in an earlier career, I actually worked with a company that was involved peripherally in that line of work.
13 14 15 16 17	raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen it in progress, both on 93 and other parts of the state. And, in an earlier career, I actually worked with a company that was involved peripherally in that line of work. And, generally speaking, I mean, with the
13 14 15 16 17 18	raise the blasting issues, I've actually seen it in progress, both on 93 and other parts of the state. And, in an earlier career, I actually worked with a company that was involved peripherally in that line of work. And, generally speaking, I mean, with the matting that's down, there really are no air

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that that was the way this was going to

just open spaces. And I didn't get the sense

23

24

1 operate.

So, I would hesitate to even speculate that there were going to be any air quality effects, you know, with the blasting.

And I think it was maybe they're proposing like 5,000 cubic yards or something like that. And, so, it was significant, but it wasn't so significant that I would think it would cause any unreasonable effects.

note, from my prior life, that for -- whether it's a gravel pit or other construction activities, there's not a requirement for a permit from the Air Resources Division with DES, but there are rule requirements to mitigate dust plumes, that type of thing. So, those are, in effect, independent. Not to say we couldn't put them in our certificate, but those are requirements for that type of activity regardless of whether there's a certificate issued or not.

Any further discussion?

[No verbal response.]

PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Do we want to

1	do a straw vote to get a sense of the
2	Committee?
3	[Multiple members nodding in the
4	affirmative.]
5	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. So,
6	the straw vote would be on whether there's an
7	unreasonable adverse effect regarding air
8	quality caused by this Project. And I would
9	move that there it sounds like, from
10	Director Forbes, the motion should be that we
11	agree there is none. So, I'd make that the
12	motion, I think, for our straw vote.
13	So, all in favor, if you could raise
14	your hand?
15	[Unanimous show of hands by
16	Subcommittee members.]
17	PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay. Again,
18	for the record, that was unanimous as a straw
19	vote.
20	So, again, the sense of the
21	Committee, do we want to continue with Director
22	Forbes or do you want to break for lunch now?
23	You were doing Water Quality next, is that
24	correct?

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1
                    DIR. FORBES: I think Water Quality
         might take a little longer to discuss.
 2
                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: Okay.
 3
                    DIR. FORBES: So, I would suggest
 4
         breaking for lunch.
 5
                    PRESIDING OFCR. SCOTT: All right.
 6
 7
         So, in keeping with tradition, I would argue
 8
         for a 45 -- no longer than a 45-minute lunch.
         And we'll be back. Thank you.
9
                         (Lunch recess taken at 12:00
10
11
                         p.m. and concludes the
12
                         Deliberations Day 1 Morning
13
                         Session. The Deliberations
14
                         continue under separate cover in
15
                         the transcript noted as
16
                         Deliberations Day 1 Afternoon
17
                         Session ONLY.)
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20
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22
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