## In Re:

SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-06 Joint Application of Northern
Pass Transmission, LLC, and PSNH d/b/a Eversource

## PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION - LACONIA January 14, 2016

SUSAN J. ROBIDAS, NH LCR 44

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| 1 | STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE |
| 2 | SIte evaluation Committee |
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|  | January 14, 2016-6:05 p.m. |
| 4 | Lake Opechee Inn \& Spa 62 Doris Ray Court |
| 5 | Laconia, New Hampshire (Belknap County) |
| 6 |  |
| 7 | IN RE: SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-06 |
| 8 | Pass Transmission, LLC, and Public Service Company of |
| 9 | New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy for a Certificate |
| 10 | of Site and Facility. <br> (Public Information Session |
| 11 | held pursuant to RSA 162-H:10, I-a.) |
| 12 | [Consisting of a presentation |
| 13 | by the SEC, a presentation by the Applicants, followed by a |
| 14 15 | Question-and-Answer Session, and comments received from the public] |
| 16 |  |
| 17 | PRESIDING: $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Michael J. Iacopino, Esq. (Brennan...) } \\ \quad \text { (Presiding as the Presiding Officer) }\end{gathered}$ |
| 18 | Pamela G. Monroe, SEC Administrator |
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| 20 | ALSO PRESENT: Iryna N. Dore, Esq. (Brennan...) |
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| 23 | COURT REPORTERS: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52 Susan J. Robidas, LCR No. 44 |
| 24 |  |

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NOTED AS PRESENT:
Counsel for the Applicant: Barry Needleman, Esq. Thomas B. Getz, Esq. (McLane Middleton)

Counsel for the Public: Peter C.L. Roth, Esq. Sr. Asst. Atty. General N.H. Dept. of Justice

Thomas Pappas, Esq. (Primmer Piper...)

Also noted as present from the
Applicants who were available
to provide the presentation and
answers to questions:
William Quinlan
James Muntz
Samuel Johnson
Kevin Bowes
Jerry Fortier
Lee Carbonneau
Bob Varney
Terry DeWan
Cherilyn Widell
Mark Hodgdon
Chris Soderman
Jessica Kimball
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PROCEEDING
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Ladies and gentlemen, if you can take your seats, we'll get started. If the Company representatives could get up here, that would be great. I'd ask everybody to bear with me tonight. I'm catching a little bit of a cold. I'll try not to cough into the microphone too loud.

Before we get started, in case you haven't been oriented, there are a number of -first of all, my name is Michael Iacopino. I am counsel to the Site Evaluation Committee. To my left is Pamela Monroe, the Administrator for the Site Evaluation Committee.

The purpose of tonight's meeting is a public information session. During the course of the meeting tonight, we'll follow the agenda that was out front. We will start off with a presentation from the Committee that $I$ will narrate for you to explain a little bit about how the Site Evaluation Committee operates and how it works and what it does. That presentation will be followed by a presentation
from the developers, the Applicant. And they will put on a presentation about their project. We will then go into a question-and-answer period. There are -- we ask that if you have a question for either the Site Evaluation Committee or the Applicant, you take one of these green sheets and write your question down. As you can see, I have them going every which way. That's because we try to categorize them and organize them, so that if we have a series of questions, for instance, about burying the lines, we go through those questions all in a series. It makes it a lot easier to learn about the Project, to learn about the issues if things are organized.

After we finish the question-andanswer period, we will then go into the period that we call "Public Statements." If you wish to make a public statement or comment about the Project or about the Site Evaluation Committee, please fill out one of these yellow sheets. There are some of these back there behind Iryna Dore, my associate, who will raise her hand right now. Behind her is some of these sheets.

If you wish to speak tonight, please fill out one of these sheets and bring it up here. And finally, we have a blue comment card, and these are for people who may not want to speak or ask a question tonight, but might want to tell us how they feel about the Project or about the process. If you want to prepare written comments, you can do that right on this blue sheet, and they will all become part of the record. Everything that we say here tonight is being recorded by our court reporters. A transcript will be developed after this meeting, and it will become part of the record in this proceeding. It will be reviewed by the Subcommittee that is hearing -- that is sitting in this docket, and that will include any written comments that are made tonight or at any point during the consideration of this application by the Site Evaluation Committee.

One thing I'd like to ask you to do is, if you have a question that you want answers to, please write it down. Please don't try to come up during the public comments or statements time to start asking questions of
folks, because, quite frankly, you're not going to get answers at that point. We try to do these meetings in an organized fashion. So if you have a question, especially if it's a question that you think everybody will learn something from, please write it down, and we'll deal with it in the question-and-answer period and save the statement and comment period for folks who want to give us their opinion or state something about the Project or the Committee's process. That will actually make for a much cleaner record for the Site Evaluation Committee to review.

Now, you might note that the Site Evaluation Committee itself is not here tonight. We are representatives of the Site Evaluation Committee, Ms. Monroe and I. There will be public hearings that the Subcommittee in this case will be here to hear public comments and to hear from the developers as well. Those will be published on our web site.

And to my right, anytime you need any information about this application or any other application before the New Hampshire Site

Evaluation Committee, the best place to check first is our web site, which is
www.nhsec.nh.gov. If you need to get in contact with us, the phone number for our administrator is (603)271-2435. And her e-mail is up there on the screen, Pamela.Monroe@ -- is it SEC or NHSEC?

MS. MONROE: SEC. Sec.nh.gov.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO:
sec.nh.gov. So that's how you can get in touch with the Committee.

I'm going to go right into the presentation to explain a little bit about the Site Evaluation Committee, its process and how it works. The Site Evaluation Committee is created by a statute. That statute is R.S.A. 162-H. The statute has been recently amended in the last session of the legislature. But the purpose of the Site Evaluation Committee is to provide a balance of the benefits and impacts on the site selection, on a number of very important things for the State of New Hampshire: The welfare of the population, private property, the location and growth of
industry, the economic growth of the state, the environment, historic sites, aesthetics, air and water quality, natural resources and public health and safety. The state legislature has determined that all of those things are important, and it's important to have an agency that balances those factors, the impacts and the benefits to those factors, when determining where to site and how to construct, whether it be generating plants or transmission lines, but energy facilities.

The second purpose of the statute is to avoid undue delay in the construction of new facilities.

The third point is to provide full and timely consideration of all of the environmental consequences of a proposed energy facility; and also, fourth, to provide full and complete disclosure to the public about facilities that are slated to be built in the state of New Hampshire; and finally, to ensure that the construction and operation of energy facilities is treated as a significant aspect of land use planning, where all issues,
environmental, economic and technical, are resolved in an integrated fashion. In essence, the Site Evaluation Committee is the statewide planning board for energy projects. Our process is designed to integrate all of the various permitting processes, as well as environmental, economic and technical issues. If you compare this to if you wanted to develop, say a shopping mall, you would have to go to a number of different state agencies to obtain various permits. The purpose of R.S.A. $162-\mathrm{H}$ is to have all of that done in what we call a "one-stop" type of -- "one-stop" or "integrated" system. The authority of the Site Evaluation Committee preempts the authority of your local planning boards and zoning boards. And again, it's a "one-stop shopping" or "supermarket" theory. Now, just because the Site Evaluation Committee's authority preempts local authority with respect to energy facilities, it does not mean that local authorities are not considered in the process. The site Evaluation Committee is required by statute to consider the views of your regional
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planning commissions, your local planning boards, zoning boards, conservation commissions, as well as your municipal governing bodies. And in doing that, the Site Evaluation Committee will listen to comments provided from towns and cities along -- that are involved with the project. And in addition, in almost every case, local ordinances are provided to the Site Evaluation Committee so that the Site Evaluation Committee can understand what the rules are in those towns and cities, despite the preemption. The Committee today consists of a number of state agencies and two public members. The Chairman of the Commission is Martin Honigberg. He is the Chair of the Public Utilities Commission. His fellow two Commissioners, Robert Scott and Kathryn Bailey, also sit on the Site Evaluation Committee. The vice-chairman of our Committee is Commissioner Thomas Burack from the Department of Environmental Services. The Commissioner of Transportation sits on our Committee, Victoria Sheehan. DRED Commissioner, Jeffrey Rose, sits
on this Committee. Also sitting on this Committee is either the Director of the Division of Historical Resources or the Commissioner of Cultural Resources, and the Commissioner is Mr. Van McCloud, and the Director is Elizabeth Muzzey. Usually it's the Director of Historical Resources who sits on the Committee. And then we have slots for two public members. One public member has to be an attorney, and one -- and both have to have experience -- I'm sorry -- expertise in issues that come before the Committee. Patricia Weathersby, Attorney Patricia Weathersby of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is our public member. Unfortunately, our other public member, Roger Hawk, of Concord, passed away last weekend. We do have an alternate public member that was appointed by the Governor as well, and that's Rachel Whitaker, from Berlin, New Hampshire, and she will be sitting on the Subcommittee in this particular case.

Each person who is a state official on the Site Evaluation Committee has the authority to designate somebody from their
agency to sit on the Committee in their place. The only requirements are that that person must be either a senior administrator in that department or a staff attorney. In this particular case, the actual Subcommittee are the folks that are on the screen right now. Chairman Honigberg will sit; commissioner Burack has appointed Craig Wright, who is the Director of the Air Resources Division of the Department of Environmental Services, to sit in his place; commissioner Bailey will sit; Chris Way, who is the Director of the Economic Division of DRED, has been appointed by Commissioner Jeffrey Rose to sit in his place; commissioner Sheehan from the Department of Transportation has appointed Mr. William Oldenburg, the Assistant Director of Project Development, to sit in her place; and then, of course, our public members, they don't get to designate anybody, but Ms. Weathersby and Ms. Whitaker are both assigned to this Subcommittee that will consider this application.

In addition to the Committee members, there's another very important person who
attends all of our applications, and that person is called Counsel for the Public. Counsel for the Public is appointed by the Attorney General. He represents -- in this case it's a he, sometimes it's a she. He represents the public in seeking to protect the quality of the environment and in seeking to assure an adequate supply of energy for the state of New Hampshire. Counsel for the Public has all the same rights and responsibilities and privileges that an attorney representing a party in a court case would have. In this particular case, Senior Assistant General peter Roth is our Counsel for the Public. There's his contact information. But he's also here. I'm going to ask him to stand up, introduce himself. And tell the folks what you can do for them, Peter.

MR. ROTH: Good evening, everybody. My name is Peter Roth. I'm a senior assistant attorney general. I was appointed by Attorney General Joe Foster to represent the interest of the public in this case. I have been -- I previously served as Counsel to the Public in a
number of different cases involving other projects over the last 10 years. I have with me tonight an attorney who Counsel for the Public has retained to represent him in this proceeding, and we'll be working together. His name is Tom Pappas. He's here. He's with the Primmer law firm. And they're out of Vermont, but his office is in Manchester. We also have a very talented energy attorney from the Primmer firm who's not here tonight; he's from Littleton.

My job in this case is to ensure that the public interest is met in the proceeding, and the statutory requirement is that it be the proper balance between the need for energy and the impacts on the environment. And the statute allows us to retain experts and to present testimony and to conduct investigations and to cross-examine witnesses and otherwise assist the process and assist the public in participating in the project -- or in the proceeding. I do not represent any particular member of the public, and so I can't provide any of you or your organizations direct legal
advice or representation. I have to represent the interests of the broad, overall public in largely a state interest. However, I am always very interested in hearing what people have to say about the Project and if they have any questions about the process or about what we're doing with respect to the process and the Project. And the number on the screen here is my direct dial, and that's my e-mail address. And I encourage and urge any of you to give me a call or send me an e-mail, or both. And, you know, sometimes it pays to be a little persistent. Contact me and let me know what you think or ask me any questions that you may have. In addition, tonight you can feel free to, you know, tap me on the shoulder or greet me somewhere in the hall and, you know, give me a piece of your mind. So I look forward to working with any of you. And let me know if there's anything I can do.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Peter is somewhat modest. He is extremely experienced in this area of the law. He has served as Counsel for the Public on, well, most of the
applications that have come before the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee. So he's a resource that is a very good resource for the people of the state of New Hampshire.

One thing I wanted to address just before we get into what the application consists of is to give everybody an idea of what goes on before an application is actually filed with the Site Evaluation Committee. There are a number of things that an Applicant is likely to do and that various state agencies will do. These things don't come up in a vacuum. It's not one day that the Applicant or developer comes in and just drops off an application. There are many state and federal agencies that an Applicant will have to meet with before they even start preparing their application. There are things like our Independent System Operator which runs the grid for New England; an energy generator or transmission company obviously has to coordinate with the system operator so that they can get their electricity to market or build their transmission lines. There are
obviously environmental and resource studies that begin long before an application is filed. There are early pre-permitting meetings where there may be meetings between various state and federal agencies and representatives of a developer so that a developer can find out what the laws are and what's needed to be done in order to get an application filed. There are regional planning commissions, municipalities. Virtually every developer that comes before this agency engages in some kind of process with the government, the local government of where they want to build their facility. If you're an energy generator, obviously you need to deal with the transmission companies in your area. There are power purchase agreements that need to be negotiated, financing that needs to be obtained, consideration of tax issues. And then the very first step once a developer has moved along through all of that process is to engage in prefiling public information sessions. Those are sessions somewhat similar to this, but no representative of the Site Evaluation Committee is there. And before an

Applicant is permitted to file an application, it must hold a prefiling public information session in each county where their project is going to be developed. So, all of that goes on before an application is actually filed.

When an application gets filed, that application has to contain certain information. The application in this case, in this docket, is 27,000 pages, $I$ believe. An application before the Site Evaluation Committee must contain sufficient information to satisfy the requirements of each state agency having jurisdiction under state or federal law, and must have a complete application for each of those state agencies with it. They also must pay the fees to each of those state agencies that they would normally have to pay.

In addition, there's a bunch of
details there that an application must contain. It must reasonably describe the type and size of each major part of the proposed facility. It must identify the preferred choice for the route or the site of each major part of the proposed facility. And I know everybody here
is here for a transmission line project. Oftentimes the Site Evaluation Committee is considering generators, whether it be a wood-burner or gas-burning facility. So the issues are a little bit different, and the statute is made to cover both. An application has to reasonably. Describe in detail each impact that each major part of the facility will have on the environment. It must describe any proposals that the Applicant has for studying and solving environmental issues. It must describe -- and this is very important, especially when we talk about some of the smaller projects. They must describe in detail the Applicant's financial, technical and managerial capabilities to site, construct and operate the facility that's being proposed. It must document that copies of the application have been provided to the governing bodies in each community where the facility is proposed to be located. All applications must describe in detail the elements of and financial
assurances for decommissioning the facility. And they must provide additional information as
may be required to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and that chapter is R.S.A. 162-H that $I$ discussed right at the beginning. And I'll skip for a second here.

We have new administrative rules at the Site Evaluation Committee which provide for additional requirements that must be met in an application. And in this particular docket, just so that you're aware, this particular application was filed before those new rules went into effect. However, the law says that this particular docket -- when I say "docket," I mean this case -- will be governed under the new rules. However, the Site Evaluation Committee is required to permit the Applicant time to make any amendment to its application that is necessary. And in this particular case, we notified the Applicant on December 18th, 2015, and requested that they make such amendments by January 22nd of this year. So, an application -- the application can be found on our web site. In this particular case, it's a very large document. There's all types of information contained in
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there. And I would encourage anybody who is interested in what's actually being proposed, that's where you're going to get the most detail.

I'm going to go back. The Site Evaluation Committee process is governed by the statute, R.S.A. 162-H. And the statute has certain time frames that the Committee must meet. The first time frame is actually something the Applicant must meet, and I've talked a little bit about it; that is, they must schedule prefiling information sessions at least 30 days before they file their application. Once an application is filed, the Chairman of the Committee, Chairman Honigberg in this case, was required to expeditiously make sure that that application got out to any state agency having permitting or other regulatory authority over various parts of the Project. And the Subcommittee also is required to expeditiously review the application in its totality to determine if it contains sufficient information for the Site Evaluation Committee to undertake its processes. And in this
particular case, we -- the Subcommittee issued an order on December 18th, 2015, finding that the application was sufficient to carry out the purposes of the statute, and the application was, as we say, "accepted." "Accepted" doesn't mean granted. Those are two different words. It means that the application will now be reviewed by the Site Evaluation Committee. The Site Evaluation Committee can still grant the application, grant the relief requested in the application, or deny it. And we're going to go through a process that's governed by these time frames in order to make that determination.

We have a Subcommittee that's already been designated in this case. Within 45 days after the acceptance of the application, the Site Evaluation Committee is required to have five public -- in this case, five public information sessions, one in each county. I think tonight we're on our third one. We did Merrimack County on the 11th, Rockingham County on the 13th, doing Belknap County tonight. And then the next two are scheduled next week in Coos and Grafton Counties. These are the
public information sessions that you're attending here tonight.

Also within 90 days of the acceptance of the application, we will hold a public hearing in each county. At the public hearing the Subcommittee will be present. We will hear from -- the Subcommittee will hear presentations from the Applicant, but also will hear questions and comments from the public as well at those proceedings. And those are in the process of being scheduled in this particular case. We have to complete all of those before St. Patrick's Day.

Other important deadlines are that state agencies are required to submit their preliminary reports and proposed conditions to the Site Evaluation Committee within 150 days after acceptance; in this case, that's May 16 th. And then they have to submit their final permits, conditions and other recommendations within 240 days of the acceptance of the application; in this case, that means August 15th, 2016.

Once that is done, the Site
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Evaluation Committee will begin what's called the "adjudicative process." They will hold a hearing, just like a trial, similar to what you see on TV. There will be witnesses that will get on the witness stand and testify. Those witnesses will be cross-examined. There will be exhibits presented. And ultimately, at the end of that process, the Site Evaluation Committee will sit down in public, discuss the evidence that they have received, discuss what they think of it, deliberate on the issues -all of this is done in public -- and ultimately take a vote and then ultimately issue a written decision on whether or not the Certificate of Site and Facility should be granted to the Northern Pass developers. In this particular case, that final decision must be made by December 19th, 2016, under our rules.

Many of you are here tonight, so I'm sure that you're interested in participating. There are a number a different ways that folks can participate in the Site Evaluation Committee process. First, you can contact Counsel for the Public, who you've already
heard from. That's a different number. That's the number that's up on the screen right now. It's just the main number to the Attorney General's Office. That will get you there. That can get you to Mr. Roth as well. The second way that the public can participate is by attending the prefiling public information sessions that were held in this case before the filing of the application. You can participate by attending meetings, such as those -- such as the one we're having tonight and had last week and will continue to have next week. In addition, you can attend the joint public hearings where the Subcommittee is actually present, and you will have the opportunity to speak directly to them or to ask questions of the Applicant while the Subcommittee is there, or to ask questions about the process as well. The fifth way, and a very important way, by the way, that you can participate is by filing written comments with the Site Evaluation Committee. Under the law, the Site Evaluation Committee will accept comments throughout the entire pendency of the proceedings. In other
words, right up until the time that they take their vote, they will accept public -- written public comment. And they must -- the statute requires the Committee to consider and weigh information and reports that come in from the public. And finally, any member of the public who can demonstrate that they have a right, duty, privilege, immunity or substantial interest that might be affected by the proceeding can file what's known as a motion to intervene." They can demonstrate that they will not interfere with the orderly process, and they demonstrate that they have a substantial interest, and they are granted intervention status by the Chairman of the Committee. They will then have all the same rights and privileges as the folks from Northern Pass, as Counsel for the Public, to participate in the adjudicative process. In other words, they can put on their own witnesses, they can cross-examine witnesses and whatnot. So if you have that type of interest where that is going to be impacted by these proceedings, you do have the right to file a
motion to intervene. That motion can be in the form of a letter. But you have to make sure that you explain those two things: What's the substantial interest that you have, and how you will not interfere, or how the interests of justice and the orderly and prompt conduct of our proceedings would not be impaired by allowing you to intervene.

In this particular case, Chairman
Honigberg has set February 5, 2016, as the deadline for filing of petitions to intervene in this case. So if you're interested in doing that, you should keep that deadline in mind. And if you have questions about how to file a petition to intervene, there's a couple things I can tell you to do. You can call Ms. Monroe or you can call me. But you can also look at other -- all of the dockets that are considered by the Site Evaluation Committee are on our web site. And you can go in there and see motions to intervene that have been filed by other parties, or parties in this case. There's already been some filed in this docket. But also, in other dockets you can see what they've
done. The web site is very helpful, actually, to folks who are interested in how we proceed. And then, finally, we're going to talk about what it is that the Site Evaluation Committee actually considers, what are the standards that it applies. Those standards can be found in Section 16 of R.S.A. 162-H. First, the Site Evaluation Committee must give due consideration to relevant information regarding the potential siting or routes of a proposed facility; second, the Committee must give due consideration to all of those significant impacts and benefits that I spoke about in the very first slide; and finally, the Committee must consider whether the issuance of a certificate will serve the objectives of R.S.A. 162-H, which were also contained in that first slide. In order to grant a Certificate of Site and Facility -- in other words, to allow a project to go forward -- the Site Evaluation Committee has to find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the Applicant has adequate financial, technical and managerial capability to assure that the siting, construction and
operation of the facility will occur in continuing compliance with any terms and conditions that are set forth in the permit or certificate; second, that the Project will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region -- and this next part is very, very important -- consideration having been given to the views of municipal and regional planning commissions and municipal governing bodies; third, in order to grant the certificate, the Site Evaluation Committee must find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the Project will not have an unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics, historic sites, air and water quality, the natural environment, or public health and safety. And then, finally, a new consideration or a new requirement in the latest version of the statute is that the Site Evaluation Committee, if they determine to grant the certificate, must be satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that granting that certificate -- in other words, allowing a project to go forward -- will serve the public interest.

Those are the considerations that the Site Evaluation Committee will use. If you ever go to our web site and review some of the prior decisions of the Committee, you will see and get -- be able to glean how the Committee goes about its work and how it comes to determinations with respect to those various criteria.

And finally, once again, our web site, the e-mail for our administrator and our phone number.

What I'm going to do at this point in time, we're going to follow the agenda and I'm going to turn the dais over to the folks from the Applicant. They're going to make a presentation about the Project to you, and after that we will begin the question-and-answer period. Thank you.

MR. QUINLAN: Thank you, Attorney Iacopino.

Good evening. I'm Bill Quinlan. I'm the President of Eversource New Hampshire, and it's a pleasure to be here tonight. As you know, we were in Laconia a few months ago and
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got some very useful feedback. These sessions have proven very beneficial to us as we continue to think about this project and to shape our final proposal. So I can assure you that the views, whether they're positive or negative around this project, some of the feedback we receive is very helpful and beneficial to the Company. So, thanks for taking time out of your schedule and being here tonight to share us with your views and hopefully have your questions answered. If we don't fully answer your questions during the formal $Q \& A$, you know, the Open House is going to continue to remain open. And there's a lot of experts on this project, our engineers, environmental team, et cetera. So, you know, feel free to pose the questions to that team, and we'll be certain to get you an answer. What we're going to do here is provide you kind of a brief overview by way of a video of the Project, just kind of reintroduce it to you so that you know some of the vernacular that I'm going to use in the presentation. And then we're going to drill
down into Belknap County, and then probably the most important part is take your questions and have an opportunity to share with you our answers.

So, with that, Andrea, why don't we queue up the video.
[Video presentation provided on the Northern Pass Project.]

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. Well, hopefully that was a helpful overview. As the video showed, you know, the impacts in Belknap County are really within the town of New Hampton, and it's these two segments in blue, okay. You'll see each is about $3-1 / 2$ miles long, so a little over 7 miles worth of overhead construction in the town of New Hampton. That overhead construction is going to be running parallel to an existing transmission line -- through an existing transmission right-of-way. So there's no new right-of-way. In essence, you'll have two lines running in parallel through New Hampton. The new line, the Northern Pass line, when you look at that segment, the most common height of that structure is around 80 feet.
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The existing transmission structures are in the 50-foot range. So it's somewhat taller, but it varies, structure to structure. You know, last year we made some changes to the Project, reducing the overall size of the project. It was a 1200 megawatt; it's now 1,090-megawatt project. When we made that change, we also changed some of the technology. And across the entire route we've been able to lower the new structure heights by about 5 feet, on average. And the last time we were here, we talked a little bit about structure design. So, you know, I know there's a lot of discussion around underground construction as a way of addressing view impacts, and that's one way to address it. There are many other techniques that we use when we actually get into the detailed design, and I'll show you that in a bit. Last time we were here, I showed you some generic depictions of what a traditional tower looks like, referred to as a "lattice" structure, and then what a more streamlined structure might look like. So I'll show you some view simulations today to kind of
illustrate what I'm talking about there. But my point is, you know, underground construction is certainly one way of addressing view impacts. There are other ways to mitigate view impacts. And we're very firmly committed to pursuing all of those as we get to our final design. We know that's a big issue. View impacts, scenic impacts of the overhead portion of the route, that's the question we continue to get most frequently. And it's got our full attention, I'll assure you of that.

Here's what the Department of Energy concluded, as the video depicted and Attorney Iacopino mentioned. The Department of Energy, which is the lead federal agency, did issue a draft Environmental Impact Statement last year. This was their conclusion. And they looked at the total project. They identified, I'll call it, a "modest" visual impact. Now, this was prior to the changes that we made which put an additional 58 miles of this line underground in and around the White Mountain National Forest. So this was their view then. We've since made that commitment. That's our new design basis.

We've scaled down the Project to accommodate that. So my view is that that rating from DOE probably will come down as a result of that decision. We addressed many of the scenic impacts that they had identified. At this point, over 80 percent of the line is either underground or in an existing transmission right-of-way, like in New Hampton, where there's an existing line, an existing cleared right-of-way, and what we talked about, two lines running parallel. The video did a good job, I think, of depicting the area of new construction, which is really up in the far North Country. The vast majority of that is one parcel of land that's referred to as the Wagner Forest, 24 miles of very remote timber land that is routinely harvested, so it's -(Audience interruption)

MR. QUINLAN: It's one landowner who has leased us that property rights. But my point is it's an area that is routinely subject to timber harvesting, and it's very remote. We intentionally moved this line from the western part of the state in northern New Hampshire to
the eastern part of the state to mitigate view impacts. That was a decision made several years ago. Nonetheless, we're employing many other techniques, and I'll show you some of them in a moment. But some of them are highlighted here, you know, more streamlined structures. There are things we can do with respect to the material that we use so that it's less visible, and I'll illustrate that for you in a moment. We're looking at every tower and getting them to be as low as they possibly can be. Ultimately, we'll use vegetation as a way to minimize visual impacts. These are all techniques that are routinely used in our business to address the principal issue being raised here in New Hampshire. Again, we're going to continue to look at this on a structure-by-structure basis.
(Audience interruption)
MR. QUINLAN: Sorry. Do you have a question? Okay we'll get to it.

Here's an example of what I'm talking about, okay. This is the -- and this was an area where there's an existing line. To get
some attention last time we were here -- that's the Pemigewasset River, and this is the existing conditions. This is an example of what we refer to as a "visual simulation." So we've identified some of the critical areas so we can take a hard look at what do they look like today, what would it look like with the project as proposed, what can we do to reduce visual impacts and apply those techniques. We do have visual simulation experts who assist us in this, and they work very closely with our engineers and design teams to do everything we can to reduce visual impacts. I'll just show you one that's still a work in progress. We still have to work on this one, given its significance.

So this is what Northern Pass would
look like with a conventional -- this is Northern Pass. That's a conventional lattice structure. That's a visual simulation of a picture I showed you last time. This is the existing transmission line that runs through that transmission corridor today. This land has been cleared so we can see what those
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structures look like. Obviously, that vegetation would be allowed to grow back to its natural state, okay. So this is from New Hampton looking across the river to Bridgewater, okay. You'll see a lattice structure. This is a monopole, which is a single pole with three conductors hanging off it. It's at the top of a hill, so it's elevated and you're essentially looking up at it. So it's probably the most direct line of sight that you could possibly have of this. It's about a tenth of a mile from this vantage point up to that, those structures, okay. That's what a conventional design might look like. As we take a hard look at this, and as our engineers study it, this would be a monopole replacing the previous lattice structure. In this case, it's what's referred to as a "weathered steel" monopole. That's a material and a color that's designed to blend in to the surrounding forest. So if you're in a tree-lined area, this might be the type of monopole you would use because it would blend in with the trees, okay. Against a white
background like the sky, that is not likely the one you would use. This is also a weathered steel monopole with the existing line, okay. So we continue to look at this, and we say, okay, if we went to a galvanized steel, what might that look like? So if you look at that and you look at this, okay, this is now a galvanized steel. It doesn't rust. It remains basically silver. That's the type of structure you might use against a white background.

Now, our work is not done on this
location, but I'm just trying to demonstrate to you some of the techniques that we intend to continue to use as we think about how do we mitigate view impacts, okay. There are dozens of these view simulations up and down the route that we've prepared and that our experts and our engineers continue to work on. We understand the significance of this issue, and we intend to continue working on it, okay.

All right. Beyond visual impacts, one of the other things we hear as we talk about Northern Pass is, "What does it mean to my local community from a tax perspective?"

Again, here in Belknap County, there's only one town through which Northern Pass would be run. This is what the annualized tax revenue would look like. There's a range there. That's based upon kind of the range of cost estimation around the Project for the actual infrastructure in that town, as well as, you know, the tax base and the tax methodology that the town may apply. But, you know, this is something we are in dialogue with municipalities up and down the route about. In some towns, this is a very significant property value for a town. For example: Some of the smaller towns in the North Country, you know, the asset value, the book value of the asset that we're putting into the town, you know, approaches their current grant[?] list. So it's a very significant question that municipalities may have in the North Country. (Audience interruption.)

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. So this is a topic of importance. We understand that. We are making commitments around taxes to these towns with respect to methodologies. And as
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our final design comes into focus, we'll be able to narrow this range and get more specific around what this looks like on a town-by-town basis, okay.

The other question we've gotten from the outset, since at least I've been involved in this, is, "What does this mean to the state of New Hampshire?" Now, there's been this perception out there that Northern Pass is all about taking hydro power from Canada and delivering it to Boston or Connecticut and that none of the benefits will reside here in New Hampshire. So what we've done here is to really capture the true story: What does this project mean to the state of New Hampshire? And we'll go through them quickly.

The video alluded to what does it mean from an energy cost perspective. This is the issue you hear from businesses and residences across New Hampshire. You know, if you talk to any business leader about their top three issues, if you're in an energy-intensive business, one of them is going to be energy. They're going to say, "Prices are high.
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They're unstable. I can't plan. And if they don't stabilize and aren't lowered, we're going to have to look at other options because we're not competitive." Businesses across New Hampshire say that, and business across New England say that. When we take almost 1100 megawatts of stably-priced power and deliver it to New Hampshire, that's a conservative estimate as to what it's going to mean to New Hampshire businesses and residences from an energy cost perspective. This is based upon what that power will do to lower the overall wholesale market price in New England. You can extrapolate this up. So New Hampshire's share of this is $\$ 80$ million a year. For new England, this is about an $\$ 800$ million a year energy cost savings, okay.

Beyond that, we've made a commitment
as part of our ForwardNH Plan to establish a fund, a $\$ 200$ million fund that's targeted towards the communities that are going to be hosting the line. Why did we do that? We're doing that because we are demonstrating the benefits that this project can bring to New

Hampshire. And, you know, there's been questions: "Is it going to have a negative impact on tourism? How about economic development? You know, clean energy?" We're making a $\$ 200$ million commitment to fund initiatives in those areas, in these towns, in essence, to drive tourism, create economic development opportunities, promote small-scale, clean-energy solutions, okay.
(Audience interrupts.)
MR. QUINLAN: Beyond that -- beyond that, the tax revenues, when you look at it all across the towns up and down the route, about $\$ 30$ million a year. When we do our analysis of what does it mean from a jobs perspective, you'll see over 2,000 jobs during the construction phase and several hundred jobs thereafter, a very significant driver of gross domestic product here in the state of New Hampshire, okay.

It's not mentioned here, but one of the things we've committed to is that, to the extent possible, and this referred to as our "New Hampshire first" commitment, all of the
construction and associated work on this project will first be made available to New Hampshire companies and New Hampshire employees, and we'll only look outside of this state when there's, in essence, not sufficient resources in this state. So we truly anticipate, you know, putting a lot of New Hampshire residents to work on a very important project, okay. Up north we've created a Job Creation Fund. It's really designed to help do in essence what the name says, which is create jobs. That's going to be managed locally. The companies, in essence, are going to turn the funds over to an independent group, and they're going to look for job creation opportunities in the North Country. And I think many of you know that's an area that can use that type of infusion of funding.

When you look at the total economic benefits to New Hampshire, back to the question, "What's in it for New Hampshire? Isn't this all about southern New England?" It's almost $\$ 4$ billion worth of direct economic benefits, okay. That's what it
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means from an economic perspective. The environmental benefits are unparalleled as well. You're looking at over 3 million tons a year of reduced carbon dioxide emissions. If you think about --
(Audience interruption)
MR. QUINLAN: If you think about the power plants that are retiring or are being displaced by a project like this, whether it's coal or oil, any fossil fuel, you do the numbers, that's what it means from a carbon reduction perspective, 3 million tons a year, okay.

There are several other things we are doing here to create other environmental benefits. One that was not mentioned in the video is some transmission upgrades we're planning for up in the North Country. That's going to allow is the small-scale renewable generation to advance. So you've got existing hydro plants, small plants, biomass plants. You've got wind plants up in the North Country that will benefit significant from these transmission upgrades, meaning they'll become
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more viable. We also create the ability to develop more small-scale renewable. And this is in effort to balance the clean energy benefits of the large hydro importation and allow the small-scale renewable developers to continue to move forward. Consciously designed to do that, okay. So that's what this project does mean to New Hampshire, both economically and environmentally.

You know, what happens if the Project gets built elsewhere? Maine, Vermont, et cetera?
(Audience interruption)
MR. QUINLAN: You know, the short answer is these benefits go with it, okay. That is the short answer. And, you know, when you talk to many across the state, whether it's a business who's looking to lower and stabilize their energy costs or an individual who's looking for a stable construction job for a three-year period, you know, these things matter. Municipalities who perhaps can use an additional tax basis, these are very material considerations. We've specifically designed
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this to meet those needs, okay.
So, with that, I think we're at the point where we're ready for questions and answers.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: All
right. These are your questions, folks [indicating]. There's a lot of them.

There's a number of questions that are directed to the Site Evaluation Committee. I'm going to take those first. These are questions that would seem to be only directed to the Site Evaluation Committee. But, if I change my mind and there's an answer to be had from the Company, $I$ will let you know, Mr. Quinlan.

The first one, the question says:
"There seems to be some recent controversy about the Forest Society and its donors on an issue involving the Balsams, will the Site Evaluation Committee require that groups like the Forest Society and Say No to Northern Pass disclose who finances their activities?"

There is no general requirement that
any intervenor disclose who finances their
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activities. That doesn't mean that, if there is a dispute over whether or not a entity can participate in the proceeding, that that information may not become relevant or may become relevant. But, in general, there's no specific rule that says that a person or a company or an organization that wants to intervene has to reveal where it gets its finances.

The next question for the Site
Evaluation Committee is: "Is there an explanation as to why Counsel for the Public's letter raising concerns about the completeness of the Application filed the day before the Application was determined to be complete, why did it not appear on the Site Evaluation Committee's website for several days, when filings submitted afterwards from other parties appeared sooner?"

The only answer that $I$ have for that is we don't know the reason why. We received a lot of filings right at that time. And, we apologize that they didn't come in -- that they didn't get put up on the website in the order
in which they came in. But it was -- I don't have -- there's no -- put it this way, there's no specific reason why that happened, and it wasn't meant to happen that way.

The next question involves intervenor status. "Please explain the intervenor process in detail, the petition requirements, assume a petition is" -- a "petition to intervene", I assume the questioner is asking -- "is accepted. Please explain step-by-step after acceptance. Must an intervenor appear before the Committee or can the Committee accept written testimony? What is the time required for review? And, any suggestions on what works best?"

I can't give you legal advice. I do recommend, to folks who can afford it, if you are going to try to intervene in the process, it is always better to hire legal counsel than not, and you certainly are entitled to have a lawyer if you intervene in the process.

However, $I$ can tell you that, in order to file a petition -- in order to get a petition granted to intervene, you must
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demonstrate that you have a right, a claim, or a substantial interest in the outcome of the proceeding, and that it's in the interest of justice for you to participate, and that your participation will not impair the orderly conduct of the proceedings. If you submit a petition that satisfies those three requirements, your petition should be granted.

Once your petition is granted, you'll have the same rights and responsibilities of any other party in the proceeding. That means that you will have to identify your witnesses by whatever deadline is set for doing that. It means that you will have to submit prefiled testimony and any motions that you might have by whatever deadlines are set. You must object to motions by whatever the deadlines are. And, you must comply with the Committee's rules. And, those rules are available on our website.

The next part of the question is:
"Must the intervenor appear before the Committee?" It's a hard question to answer, because I can't imagine a circumstance in which, if you actually went through the
intervention process, why you wouldn't want to appear before the Committee? Because, remember, during the adjudicative phase, intervenors have the right to cross-examine witnesses and put on their own witnesses.

So, it doesn't -- it wouldn't really make a lot of sense to intervene just to submit written testimony, because the Site Evaluation Committee accepts written testimony right up until the time of their deliberations.

So, could you become an intervenor and move to be excused from actually being at the hearings? Yes. You could probably file a motion to do that. It just doesn't, at least from the way we normally operate, I don't know why somebody would.

And, what is the time required for review? The timeframes were on the screen up there. The adjudicative portion of the process will occur between day 240 , I forget what the actual date was, sometime in August, I believe, and day 365. That would be really the timeframe where, if you intervene, and you're going to participate fully, that's the
timeframe where you're going to be -- your presence is going to be most required.

I hope that answers the questions.
MR. ROTH: Hey, Mike?
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Yes, sir.

MR. ROTH: Can I add something to that?

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Absolute ly. Peter, if you want to add, $I$ don't have a microphone for you. Can we -- thank you.

MR. ROTH: No, that's okay. This is a place where I can provide some information and insight without providing anybody legal advice. But intervention is really important, and I would encourage anybody who has an interest to do it, and it's not as hard as he just made it sound. And, the Committee is actually fairly liberal about allowing people to intervene, and the formalities of doing it are pretty simple. All you do is you need to write a letter and explain why, you know, a few reasons why you think it's a good idea.

I think it's really important, and I
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would advise everybody who wants to do this, to obtain counsel. And, if you can't afford counsel, no one will be appointed for you. And, I cannot represent you, but I can provide you some information and guidance as the process rolls along.

It's a fairly typical thing for groups of people who are similarly situated to band together and intervene as a group. You know, for example, the -- you know, the Pemigewasset River Keepers Group or the Smith Street Residents, or whatever group you want to put together, come in as a group and file either a joint request to intervene or file your own separate intervention request, and then join together and participate together. As far as submitting testimony, it's -- if you submit testimony, then you really need to be part of the process, and that means you have to be subjected to cross-examination during the hearing. Now, that said, a person who puts themselves out to be cross-examined and submit testimony, that's going to, in my humble opinion, gets more
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weight than someone who stands up and gives unsworn commentary at a hearing. Not that those aren't important, but the weight of a person who actually testifies and sits for cross-examination from these guys [indicating] is, and from me, is actually -- that's a courageous thing to do and shows a great deal of commitment and will get a lot of attention. Thank you.

FROM THE FLOOR: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, Peter.

The next question deals with -- well, it asks: "Will the SEC seek information from other states that also have major transmission projects being planned?" And, it gives some examples: "Plains \& Eastern Clean Line in Oklahoma", "Trans West Express in Wyoming", "Sunzia Southwest in Arizona", and "Great Northern Transmission Line".

There is no requirement that the Site Evaluation Committee consider projects being planned in other places. However, that doesn't mean that they're never considered. It depends
upon what the issues are that come up. And, sometimes the way in which an issue has been dealt with in another jurisdiction or another state does indeed become relevant. In large part, that's up to the parties to the proceeding to bring those things to the attention of the Site Evaluation Committee. As you know, the Site Evaluation Committee has one employee, that's Ms. Monroe, and it only sits when there are applications before it. So, the answer to the question really is "it depends." And, I think the last question that's just for the SEC is: "I am an Eversource employee, but $I$ am not directly involved in the Northern Pass Project. How do we ensure that our interests are considered by the Site Evaluation Committee?"

It doesn't make a difference whether you're wearing an orange shirt or whether you're an Eversource employee, everybody has equal standing before the Committee, and the equal rights to use all of those public participation measures that $I$ went through previously in our presentation. You can
provide written comment. You can come to public meetings and public hearings and speak from the dais or ask questions. If you have an interest, you can move to intervene. The fact that you happen to work for one company or a different company makes no difference, you have the same rights as everybody else before the Site Evaluation Committee.

The first group of questions for the Applicant that we've organized into generally, because some of them have more than one question, and they may get off -- out of categorization.

MR. QUINLAN: Could I just respond to that employee question, because that's not one we've gotten before?

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sure.
MR. QUINLAN: I just wanted to, whoever submitted that, thank them for, first of all, taking time to be here tonight. And, I see many familiar faces out in the audience. So, I do appreciate you taking the time out of your day to be here.

And, I know there are 1,500 of you
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out there. And, I do think, you know, our employees are an important voice on this matter. So -- and, I think Attorney Iacopino just mentioned some of the ways to formally get involved. It sounds like this employee is not involved on Northern Pass. But I think you understand the importance of this Project and the opportunities it creates for our employees to get involved in some really exciting work.

So, thank you for that question, thank you for being here and for your engagement.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. Mr. Quinlan, the first group of questions that we're going to address deal with the route, the right-of-way, and it looks like some environmental issues.

The first question is: "Does
Northern Pass, in its consideration of permanent impacts to wetlands, consider the functions and values of the wetlands they're impacting when calculating mitigation ratios as part of their mitigation plan?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. I'm going to
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introduce Lee Carbonneau, who is one of our environmental experts. Lee. She's with Normandeau .

MS. CARBONNEAU: Yes. Thank you, Bill. Lee Carbonneau, with Normandeau Associates.

So, when we evaluate the impact, the permanent impacts to wetland areas, we do consider, and we have categorized these wetland impacts by their principal and other functions and values, for every wetland that's impacted we've done this. That information is in our Application materials. We have a big table at the end of our Wetland Resource Report, and it has every wetland, with every impact, and all of the functions and values that are identified.

In calculating what the actual area of impact is for mitigation purposes, every wetland, regardless of its functions and values, is included in that. So, even a very low-functioning wetland, that has minimal wetland functions and values, is treated equally. They are all included in the
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calculation of wetland impacts.
Where the functions and values become important is how we determine what is appropriate mitigation for those impacts. So, if the bulk of the impacts are related to good wildlife habitat, if that's what most of the wetland functions are, then we will try and identify mitigation opportunities that highlight wetland mitigation functions of wildlife habitat.

So, all of the wetlands are included in the calculations, but the functions and values are important in determining what kind of mitigation we do.

MR. QUINLAN: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next question, Mr. Quinlan, is "will all towns" -"all towers", I'm sorry, "on the existing right-of-way have a fall zone within the boundaries of the right-of-way?

MR. QUINLAN: I'm going to refer that to Sam Johnson. Sam is one of our project engineers. He's from Burns \& McDonnell. And, also, I'll introduce Jim Muntz, who's the
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President of our transmission business.
MR. JOHNSON: So, the answer to that
is that all of the structures are designed to follow the National Electric Code. And, they're specifically designed such that tower failure will happen, in almost all instances, within -- within the right-of-way itself.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next question is: "Why is the proposal for such a high voltage line? Is it correct that the need for the height of the transmission towers is directly related to the voltage?"

MR. QUINLAN: Again, I'm going to refer that question to Sam and Jim.

MR. JOHNSON: The answer is "yes". The higher the voltage, typically, the higher the structures have to be. And, the reason for that is that you have to have clearances between the conductor at its lowest point to the ground. Coupled with that, structure heights are often dictated by the topography of the land. Again, you need to maintain the clearances. And, again, that's also designed per the National Electric Code.
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PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. The next sheet has three questions on it. First one is: "What percentage of New Hampshire electric needs does the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant provide?

MR. QUINLAN: You know, Seabrook is, I believe, a 1,200 megawatt station. I think it was recently upgraded. You would have to ask the owner of that station as to what portion of that power is used to serve load in New Hampshire. I don't know with whom they have contracted, whether that's even being used to serve customers in New Hampshire, or whether it's serving customers in Maine or Massachusetts. That's really a question that I can't answer. Seabrook, again, is a 1,200-megawatt plant, a little bit larger than Northern Pass. Northern Pass is just under 1,100 megawatts. Okay.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next question on this sheet is: "What comparison is there between Eversource and New England Clean Power Link?" I assume they mean the Northern Pass Project.
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MR. QUINLAN: Could you repeat the question? I'm sorry.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: "What comparison is there between Eversource and New England Clean Power Link?"

MR. QUINLAN: At a high level, you know, for those of you not familiar with New England Clean Power Link, that's a project proposed by a developer in Vermont. It's similar in size, 1,090 megawatts.

I'll say a couple points of differentiation. Obviously, we're not in Vermont, we're in New Hampshire. We're in the process of working with our partner, Hydro-Quebec, on siting an interconnection that essentially would deliver power to the U.S. border. So, the generation, the hydro sources, are not at the border, they're further north in Canada. There's actually a project being sited and will be built in Canada by our partner to deliver power that could then flow onto the Northern Pass line. I'm not aware of a similar project being sited to deliver power to the New England Clean Power Link.
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You know, I'll say that perhaps a point of differentiation is not only is Hydro-Quebec our partner building that line, they also have entered contracts with us to deliver power into New England through our line. I don't everything about the New England Clean Power Link, but, just from the media coverage of it, $I$ don't know what their power supply is, and I'm not aware of a line being sited in Canada.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, the third question on this sheet is: "What upgrades will be made to the existing lines between Deerfield and Ayer, Mass. --

Massachusetts?"
MR. QUINLAN: Sam or Jim.
MR. JOHNSON: Yes. So, the
Northern -- the impacts of Northern Pass on other upgrades are actually only between Deerfield and Scobie Pond. The extension of that down to any Massachusetts location is not part of this Project.

The upgrades that will happen are ten structures, within the 343 structures that are
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within that corridor, will be raised approximately five feet.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next question is: "What are you going to do when the new power lines overstep the right-of-way and/or if there is no right-of-way set up?"

MR. QUINLAN: I'm not sure I
understand that question, but --
MR. JOHNSON: So, the Project -- the Project itself is designed to stay within the existing right-of-way corridor. There will be no places where the design is outside of the corridor at all. So, 100 percent of the Project will be maintained within the existing right-of-way.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir. If you want to make a statement, please fill out a card, and you can make a statement at the time --
[Audience interruption.]
MR. QUINLAN: I will say, just to follow up on that point. You know, not only are we staying within our existing
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rights-of-way, --
[Audience interruption.]
MR. QUINLAN: -- but, you know, the land rights necessary for this Project have been secured, and that's part of our SEC filing.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: YOu know, throughout our meetings so far this year, everybody has been very courteous. And, I hope that this body, the public here today, will remain courteous as well.

The next question really goes to the SEC. It's regarding environmental impact, and asks: "Will you consider only the impact in New Hampshire or will the impact at the source in Canada be part of your consideration? If this is not a prior consideration, can we ethically" -- I think it's "ethically" -"discuss one end of the project without addressing the repercussions we would be contributing to at the origin of the project?"

The answer is that, by statute, the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee will consider the benefits and impacts of the
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Project in the State of New Hampshire, and will not likely consider impacts in Canada or in other jurisdictions.

Now, it doesn't mean that there might not be some discussion or some consideration of that. But I previously went over with you the Section 16 of RSA 162-H, and those are the -those are the statutory requirements that the Site Evaluation Committee is required to consider. And, those are the -- and they don't include anything outside of the State of New Hampshire. So, that's the best answer that I can give you to that question.

The next series of questions deal with burying the -- burial of the proposed power line. The first question states that: "The Appalachian Mountain Club continues to oppose the project, but isn't it true that the route modifications including burial of the line in the entire White Mountain area eliminates any view impacts in that region?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. That is true. You know, as I said earlier, late in 2015, before we moved into the siting process, we
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made the commitment to 52 miles of additional underground construction, largely based on feedback from groups such as this. You know, prior to making that decision, we had met with many groups across the state, had gotten a lot of feedback on the importance of that White Mountain National Forest area, including Franconia Notch, the Appalachian Trail, et cetera, and that was consistent.

Almost irrespective of where you were in the State of New Hampshire and who you were talking to, the first thing we heard about was the impact on the White Mountain National Forest. That's what drove that decision to go with underground construction. That was not an easy decision for us to make, because it resulted in having to reduce the Project size by 15 percent. We probably added several hundred million dollars worth of construction costs to the Project. And, it was all intended to address view impacts in and around the white Mountain National Forest area.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next
question is: "Northern Pass says that it
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listens to the people of New Hampshire. I have two questions." And, there are two questions here. "Northern Pass buried 8 miles through Clarksville and Stewartstown, why? Is it because the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Land Trust would not allow Northern Pass to go through their land?"

I'm going to give you the second question, too, because it's similar. "Northern Pass buried 35 miles through the White Mountain National Forest, why? Is it because Northern Pass could not go through the National Forest with towers?"

And, then, the questioner writes: As Councilor Ray Burton said before he passed away, "Bury the entire line through this beautiful state or pick up your tent and go home"."

MR. QUINLAN: So, the --
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The
questions are regarding the 8 miles in Clarksville and Stewartstown, and 35 miles, according to the questioner, in the White

Mountain National Forest.
MR. QUINLAN: So, I'll answer the second question first, and then I'll refer the first question to Mr. Muntz, who was here when that earlier decision was made.

But, as to the, you know, the decision in and around the White Mountain National Forest, you know, one thing, so everyone's clear, we have an existing transmission right-of-way with an existing transmission line running through the White Mountain National Forest.

So, the previous proposal was to use that existing corridor running parallel to that existing line. We determined not to do that. It wasn't because we couldn't do it, we have all the legal rights and property rights necessary to do it. We made that decision to move out of the White Mountain National Forest to minimize view impacts.

And, as I said, it resulted in almost
a 20 percent reduction in the size of this Project, and therefore the benefits of this Project, and several hundred million dollars of
additional costs. Not because we couldn't do it, because, based upon feedback from New Hampshire, we determined not to do it. Okay?

So, that was the decision around the White Mountain National Forest. And, Jim, the earlier decision around the 8 miles in the North Country.

MR. MUNTZ: Yes. The initial -- Jim Muntz, President of Transmission of Eversource. The earlier decision about the 8 miles, it was an initial reaction to the feedback we got about the north 40 miles of this Project, where there was no right-of-way, there was no transmission line already. As we looked at securing the 22 miles in the Wagner Forest, the other 8 miles, you know, became something that -- underground became the best option for us to establish control of the route and have a viable project going forward.

So, that's basically, you know, how that came about.

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. And, just to round out that answer, because I wasn't here then, but $I$ do know a little bit of background.
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Not only did we commit to 8 miles of underground construction, as I said earlier, we moved that whole new right-of-way section in the North Country to the east, to get it away from view impacts and to get it into this timber forest area. Okay?

So, that was a combination decision, going underground was our way of getting to the eastern part of the state.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. The next question is a lengthy one: "In 2013, Vermont asked Hydro-Quebec to put lines under Lake Champlain and the highway (interstate). It was agreed to. Why is this? What is happening in Vermont that is not happening in New Hampshire? States must be respected in the same way. Our livelihoods will be affected in the same way. There are old railroad beds and a river (long) where these lines should be" -I'm sorry, "river bed (long) where these lines should be buried in New Hampshire. Then a bike path from Concord to Colebrook could be built for the citizens. P.S. Your company gives out false info. 80 percent of the lines are not
being buried. It is only one-third of the lines."

Several questions in there. Why don't you take a crack at them.

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. I'll refer the
later question -- I guess, the first part of that question to Mr . Muntz. But the "80 percent" refers to "either underground or an existing right-of-way". Okay? We recognize it's about a third that is underground. So, 60 miles is underground. The "80 percent" figure is the combination of that, plus portions of the route that are in an existing right-of-way running parallel to an existing transmission line. Okay? Just so we're clear. Okay.

MR. MUNTZ: Yes. For the first part,
I think, for clarification, I would suggest that the State of Vermont has not talked to Hydro-Quebec about that. The Project proposed in the State of Vermont is by a transmission developer that said "hey, we're going to run a line from Canada down to here." And, people are free to, you know, propose those type of
projects. That type of project is basically a merchant transmission project, where they need to get a supply on one end of the line, and customers on the other, and have an agreement between those two that will cover the cost of the line. And, that's the business they're in, that's how they make money.

They've proposed a line. You know, to date, we're not aware who their customers are or who their power supply is. So, you know, it really doesn't have anything to do with the State of Vermont and Hydro-Quebec, to our knowledge. Basically, that developer has asked the State of Vermont for permission to run that line. And, we'll see how that evolves as we proceed.

FROM THE FLOOR: May I ask a question about that?

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: What's your question, sir?

FROM THE FLOOR: There was an article recently, over the last few days, about the New England Pass [sic], and it stated that the State of Vermont has just approved them to
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build that. And, that it's also going to be buried in Lake Champlain, as well as underground, after it gets at the end of lake Champlain, into the bottom of Vermont to connect up to the grid.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
Why don't we let -- why don't we let
Mr. Quinlan give you his best answer that he can about that project. If you could explain, please, because there's a lot of questions about this Vermont project?

MR. MUNTZ: Yes. Yes. That is true. This developer that I've talked about has made that proposal in Vermont, and they have received approval to do it. Now, you know, if that was us, we'd say "we need to know who's going to, you know, buy the product from the line, who's going to put the energy into the top part of the line, if you will? And, we also need to know what contractors are going to build that line for, you know, the price -- for the right price, such that, you know, the money works out and people, you know, make a return on their investments?"
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Those are all questions that are not clear about the Vermont line. Many, many merchant transmission lines are proposed around the country. The success rate of those, from, you know, announcement to siting, is very low. Okay?

So, I would also offer that this same developer has a line that is approved to run from Canada down to New York. That's been approved and has had all its permits for several years. That's advertised as a \$2 billion line. Nobody's building it, because there's nobody willing to pay for it, there's no contractors that seem to be willing to build it for what, you know, certainly for 2 billion. We have talked to a lot of contractors, as part of getting ready for this Project, and there's also no supply identified for that project.

So, those are the ingredients you need to have a successful transmission project. We have a supply. And, we have customers in New England. We have someone willing to pay for it. So, we feel like this application has much more chance of success than a merchant
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line.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. The next question is -- actually, there's three questions on one sheet.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sir, if you want to make a statement, please fill out a card. I've allowed you to stand up and make the question out-of-line. You could have wrote it down on a sheet. You can still do that, if you'd like? But we need -- we do need to move on. There's a lot of people who have asked questions here, and we want to get them all answered to the best of our ability.

The next sheet as three questions on it. The first one is: "What is your basis for saying that Franconia Notch is off limits for burying the line? Have you consulted with all of the parties involved: New Hampshire DOT, New Hampshire DRED, Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Appalachian Mountain Club? If not, why not? If so, what did each say?"

That's the first question. Why don't
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you take that one first.
MR. QUINLAN: Okay. I'm going to refer this question to Mark Hodgdon. Mark, why don't you introduce yourself and some of the outreach we've done.

MR. HODGDON: My name is Mark
Hodgdon. I'm a private attorney in Concord, who's been consulting with Northern Pass on road permitting issues for public highways. For 24 years, I was in the Attorney General's Office and represented DOT.

The question is regarding what consent decree or memorandum that's been filed in federal court and governs any construction in Franconia Notch. It was part of the litigation surrounding the creation of the Franconia Notch Parkway. And, anybody that knows Franconia Notch Parkway knows that it is not your typical interstate design; it is, in fact, very different, and goes down to one lane in each direction at one point.

And, originally, as designed, it
wasn't even divided. There wasn't even a barrier there. And, that was permitted by the
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federal government, Federal Highway Administration, back in the ' 80 s, as part of the settlement of the litigation because of the very highly sensitive environmentally -environmental considerations in the Notch, as well as the cultural considerations. It is really an important area for the State of New Hampshire for all of us residents. And, it might very well be the most environmentally sensitive area in the state. But that litigation specifically says that "There shall be no further construction or additional lanes within Franconia Notch."

So, the question is, "have we consulted or sought to change that agreement?" And, the reason is, we're not party to it; DOT is. And, I happen to have been representing DOT back in the '90s, when they did seek to change that agreement and put in a guardrail between the two lanes. And, that process took years to accomplish, simply to put in a guardrail, after people had been killed in there.

So, I am well aware of how difficult
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that process is. And, DOT is not inclined to engage in that process for anything but safety issues. So, we know that that is not really a viable opportunity to change that agreement, especially for this Project, and given some of the other signatories to that agreement, including the Society and the Appalachian Mountain Club.

So, DOT has no appetite to seek a change. They would have to agree to do so. And, that's why we sought alternative routes.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Just stay up there, Mr. Hodgdon, because I have two more questions that involve the roads, so -MR. HODGDON: Okay. Lucky me. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next one is: "Have you specifically asked New Hampshire Department of Transportation whether you could use any part of I-93 before you proposed using state roads in Grafton County? If so, what did the Department of Transportation say? If not, why not?"

MR. HODGDON: As is typical with this -- with any kind of project of this size,
we have had ongoing discussions with DOT for at least three years. I can't remember how long, actually. And, so -- and, we're, as you might imagine, I'm very familiar with their rules and regulations and their policies. And, so, we have had extensive discussions with them. And, we knew where their preferences and their interests lied, and that's why we proposed the roads we did.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The third question on this sheet is: "Have you specifically asked New Hampshire DOT whether you could use Routes 302, 18, 116, and 112 before you announced this route in August 2015? If so, what did New Hampshire DOT say? If not, why not?"

MR. HODGDON: We filed the
Application requesting that with DOT. It would be inappropriate, prior to the filing of the Application, to ask if we could use those roads. We complied with their criteria as they asked us to do, and submitted documents that met their standards and criteria so that we could move forward.
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They are still reviewing the process. Even today, they haven't said we can use or can't use any particular roads. It would be inappropriate for them to do that. They're reviewing the Application. What they have said to date is that everything we submitted allows them to review the Application. In other words, it's complete.

We chose those roads, in part, because of our consultations with DOT and knowing their concerns, particularly with I-93 and Franconia Notch.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next question is really addressed to the SEC. So, I'll take a crack at answering it.
"Has the Site Evaluation Committee done an economic impact study on the potential cost to the state on locating this in I-93, in terms of traffic delays, traffic rerouting, and impacts on tourism?"

The Site Evaluation Committee, up to this point, has done no studies at all. The Application is filed before the Site Evaluation Committee. And, the various studies are
normally done by the parties. And, the Site Evaluation Committee will consider what studies they are going to rely on, just like a judge in a trial determines what evidence is more persuasive. So, the SEC has not done an economic impact study.

You may want to address whether the Applicant has done one.

MR. QUINLAN: We have not.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: I'm sorry?

MR. QUINLAN: We have not.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
The next question is: "Some people have pushed to have the project buried on $1-93$. Can you explain how that would work with diverting traffic and getting off exit ramps, et cetera?"

MR. HODGDON: Can you read that question again for me, counsel?

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sure.
"Some people have pushed to have the project buried on I-93. Can you explain how that would work with diverting traffic, getting off exit ramps, et cetera?"
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MR. HODGDON: Yes. Well, sort of. What you have to understand about I-93 is, according to DOT's own policies, it's intended, and I think everybody kind of knows that I-93 is probably -- I'll say it is the most important artery in the state. There are others that are very important. But I-93 runs up through the heart of the state. It's the longest, it's the most heavily traveled. And, it's designed for "optimal mobility and safety of through-traffic". That's why there are no sidestreets, there are no abutter -- abutting driveways. That's why there's only entrance and exit ramps. DOT wants to protect that purpose. That's -- when anything comes up about $1-93$, protecting that purpose, "safety and mobility of the through-traffic", is their number one concern. And, it probably is their top three concerns.

That means, when you're talking about putting a longitudinal -- what's called a "longitudinal installation", utility installation, in a corridor, DOT's policy, number one is, "you can't do it", meaning
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"running along the highway", that's what "longitudinal" means, as opposed to a crossing, which is a whole separate animal. DOT's first rule is "you can't do it".

The second rule is, "you can do it if you prove extreme hardship", and that -- there are several criteria for that. The most important one, for our purposes, there are others that are important, don't get me wrong, that we probably can't meet, but you can't have any other viable alternative. And, our Application is, by definition, viable alternatives.

So, we can't meet the "extreme hardship" criteria. Even if you do meet the "hardship" criteria, DOT will prohibit you from doing it in the median or in the roadway. Those are out. So, if you meet the "hardship" criteria, you can't build it in the road or in the median. But they want you out by the fence line. And, if you're driving up and down 93, if you look off to the left or the right, you can look into the woods, and usually it is in the woods, because it's back, it's uncleared
area and undisturbed areas, you will see a fence. That's the right-of-way limits. That's where the state property boundary is. They want you out in that area as close as practicable to that.

And, they won't allow you to access on or off the highway to build out there. Which means you'll have to build an access road, essentially parallel to the highway, which also is for future maintenance. Again, they don't want you exiting or entering from the highway.

So, in answer to the question, there won't be any detours for the most part, there may be very few, very -- one or two exceptions. But, for the most part, if you are going to build on 93 for 50 to 60 miles, we would be creating a gravel road next to the roadway, taking down all the trees, blasting ledge, taking out the wetlands or filling them, and creating, essentially, a parallel access road for 50-60 miles.

So, the question asks "well, what's the impact on the detours?" DOT rules are
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designed to minimize the impact on detours. But that means that there will be extreme impacts on the aesthetics of that road, as well as environmental resources, and the trees and vegetation. Your ride on I-93 would change, very different, it would look different.

MR. QUINLAN: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Mr.
Quinlan, this next question is directed directly to you. It says: "Has Mr. Quinlan read any of the thousands of public comments submitted to the DOE regarding the EIS, and did he note the many calls to bury Northern Pass in Coos County, Belknap County, and Merrimack County?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. I've read -- read many comments, and I've heard directly from many across the state about options for addressing view impacts. As I said at the outset, you know, we continue to work on that issue. We think we've made a very significant commitment with the one we discussed earlier around the White Mountain National Forest, and we're going to continue to work on impacts.
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But I've certainly received plenty of feedback on this issue.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. The next batch of questions comes under the general heading of "economics". Of course, some of them may stray, because there's numerous questions on some sheets.

The first one is: "Exactly what percentage of the energy delivered by the line will be used in New Hampshire?"

MR. QUINLAN: So, all of the energy flowing across this line will be delivered to the terminal point here, which is in Deerfield, New Hampshire. Okay? So, that's where electrically the power will be delivered from Northern Pass, all of it. We have reached an agreement with our partner, Hydro-Quebec, who is the source of the power, to reserve at least 10 percent of that power for Eversource on New Hampshire customers. Okay? That's the minimum amount that's available to us.

To the extent there's an interest in New Hampshire in a greater percentage, I'm sure New Hampshire can access additional percentage.

But, electrically, it's all delivered here. Contractually, we've got 10 percent. Why 10 percent? Because we are a little less than 10 percent of New England's load. New Hampshire, in its entirety, is about 9 percent of all of New England's load. So, we wanted to ensure at a minimum that we received our fair share. It's not to say we couldn't request 20 , or buy 40 or more. It's a question of, you know, accessing that in the market and buying it. But we do have that 10 percent reservation.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next question is a follow-up to that: "Is this the most cost-effective way to meet the demand this line will serve? Have externalities been internalized in the economic analysis? Has the economic analysis been made available publicly? And, if not, why not?

MR. QUINLAN: Can you reread that question?

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sure.
MR. QUINLAN: I want to make sure I
have all the elements.
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PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sure.
"Is this the most cost-effective way to meet the demand this line will serve?" It's actually, really, a series of three questions. "Have externalities been internalized in the economic analysis? And, has the economic analysis been made available publicly? And, if not, why not?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, again, what we've been striving for is a balance. One that balances the economics of this Project with our ability to site this Project here in New Hampshire at a federal level, and having a Project that works technically. We have -- we have made concessions on the economic side to make it a more attractive project to New Hampshire. We have reduced the benefits by about 20 percent, by our decision to underground more of the construction. We have added several hundred million dollars of costs to the Project, in an effort to strike that appropriate balance.

So, is it, from a pure cost/benefit analysis, the single most beneficial? No. You
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know, it's far less expensive to have an all-overhead construction line, 1,200 megawatts, using conventional cable, which was originally proposed. We've made significant adjustments to that to address New Hampshire's concern and to strike an appropriate balance. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: What about "the economic analysis has been made available publicly? And, if not, why not?" MR. QUINLAN: You know, I know as part of our SEC Application, the testimony of our expert from London Economics is part of that Application. Portions of their analysis I understand are subject to a protective order, because they're proprietary.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sir, why don't we handle your question this way, okay? We're recording everything that's going down here with court reporters. They can't hear you. I would ask if you would fill out a yellow card and bring it up here, and then, at the time when we make the public statements, you can make your statement up here. And, if
you --
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: If
you -- may I finish, sir? May I finish? If you believe that they haven't answered a question, and you want to make that part of your statement, that's fine. The other thing that I would ask you to do is write your question down on a green sheet, like the dozens of other folks have done, and --
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Do You have any more of an answer to his question about the -- well, I'll read the question again. "Is this the most cost-effective way to meet the demand this line will serve? Have externalities been internalized in the economic analysis? And, has the economic analysis been made available publicly? If not, why not?" MR. QUINLAN: So, as to the first question, it is the balance that we think is necessary for this Project to move forward.
[Extended audience interruption.]
MR. QUINLAN: Yes. Okay. Now, I
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better understand your question. So, one of the things we're trying to do is to address the large number of power plants that have retired in this region. You know, you're probably aware that several nuclear plants recently have retired or are about to retire, one in Vermont, Pilgrim Station in Massachusetts. And, additionally, coal-fired power plants, oil-filed power plants, across New England, including in New Hampshire, have been retiring. So, about 25 percent of the existing fleet has either retired or will be retiring.

The options for replacing baseload generation are very limited in New England. We're not -- not likely to be building new nuclear plants, coal plants, oil plants in the near future. We've become hugely dependent on natural gas, to the point where over 50 percent of our load is served by natural gas.

So, to have any measure of fuel
diversity in this region, we need an alternative to gas, for baseload power generation. The single best, most cost-effective alternative to natural gas
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that's viable in New England is large-scale hydro. Okay?

That's not to say that there's not a role for wind and solar. Those are intermittent resources. They are not going to replace baseload power plants.

So, the short answer to your question is "yes". In my estimation, unless you want to become 70 or 80 percent dependent on one fuel supply, which tends to be very volatile, natural gas, large baseload hydro imports are the most cost-effective approach in meeting New England and New Hampshire's load requirements in the future.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you. The next question is: "Is the rate in the MOU/PPA with Hydro-Quebec market rate or a fixed rate? Either way, is New Hampshire required to accept the stated rate?"

MR. QUINLAN: So, what's being referred to here is a Power Purchase Agreement that we anticipate entering into with our partner, Hydro-Quebec. At this point, we have executed a Memorandum of Understanding with our
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partner, Hydro-Quebec, which will ultimately be converted into that Power Purchase Agreement.

The terms of that Memorandum of Understanding are the principal terms you would expect; you know, duration of the arrangement, the pricing terms, the environmental treatment of the power, the clean energy flowing over the line. All of that is spelled out in the Memorandum of Understanding. It is subject to a protective order. It's confidential at this point. So, I am not in a position to disclose it.

Ultimately, the New Hampshire Public Commission will determine whether our entry into a Power Purchase Agreement is in the best interest of customers. So, when we're at a point where we have a true Power Purchase Agreement, we will submit it to our regulator, they will look at it and determine whether that's in the economic best interests of customers and should move forward. So, everything we're doing with Hydro-Quebec is subject to review by our regulatory body.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next question follows up on that one, it appears.
"You claim that the Project will have benefits of $\$ 80$ million, and last night you suggested that people read the London Economics study that is part of the Application. Isn't that study marked "confidential" and you have filed a motion with the SEC to keep it confidential? How can we look at the study to review the claimed benefits if it is confidential?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, that is the study I was referring to. It's the London Economic study. It was filed as part of our SEC Application subject to a protective order. So, to the extent I misspoke last evening, it was because I was not aware that we had sought protective treatment for that particular study. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, the next follow-up question is for the Site Evaluation Committee: "When will the SEC make this study available to the public?" And, that's a determination that will be made by the Chairman of the Committee. There is a motion for it to be confidential, and that decision will be made, once the interventions have been ruled on, and folks
have had an opportunity to weigh in, and either agree with or object to the Motion for Confidentiality.

Next question: "New Hampshire pays about 50 percent more than the national average for electricity, which is a real problem for keeping businesses and jobs here. It seems that the power generators, many of whom seem to oppose the Project through their industry association, are making money on the back of New Hampshire. Ratepayer" -- "on the back of New Hampshire ratepayers. Can you address how this Project will reduce rates?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes, I can. And, it was alluded to, both in the video and in the presentation.

This Project will lower New Hampshire rates in two ways. First, is the suppression of the overall wholesale price of electricity in New England. Okay? So, as I said, when you take 1,090 megawatts of competitively priced power, you deliver it into New Hampshire, it displaces large inefficient, generally carbon-emitting power plants. So, those less
cost-effective plants don't run, the entire wholesale market price is suppressed. That's about an $\$ 800$ million a year effect on the wholesale market price. The 80 million --
[Audience interruption.]
MR. QUINLAN: The "80 million" that was referred to earlier is New Hampshire's proportionate share of that 800 million. Okay? But customers across New England will see that benefit.

In addition to that, the Power
Purchase Agreement that I alluded to earlier, that we anticipate entering into with our partner, will provide additional economic benefits that will lower electric rates for our customers, both business and residential.

So, the number we shared is only that
first effect. We anticipate additional energy cost reductions as a result of that Power Purchase Agreement.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next
question is: "New Hampshire's forests, farms, and towns provide a sense of place that residents and visitors value. Since the
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proposed transmission lines transect our state with significant change to this characteristic landscape, has there been an economic analysis of the effects on the natural and historic landscape from the proposed Northern Pass towers and clearing for transmission lines? Recognizing that tourism is critical to the state's economy, what are the adverse economic effects from Northern Pass on tourism?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. I'm going to refer that question to Bob Varney. He's also from Normandeau.

MR. VARNEY: Thank you. The Northern Pass Project hired a tourism expert to look at the issue of potential impacts on the tourism industry here in New Hampshire as it relates to this Project. And, an expert firm called Nichols Tourism Group, Mitch Nichols conducted a study of this issue. Mitch is a very experienced tourism expert who works in the field directly for people who are trying to increase tourism and pursue tourism strategies, tourism plans throughout the country. He's developed tourism strategies for I believe
seven states, including, about 15 years ago, I think he was employed by the State of New Hampshire to develop a tourism plan here.

He conducted a study looking at the issue which had five elements, which are described in detail in his report, that is in Appendix 45 of the SEC Application, as well as discussed and summarized in his testimony that's in the Application.

The five elements of his study included looking at his professional experience over 20 years working in the industry, in which he saw that there had never been any data developed or significant information that would suggest that power lines have any significant effect on tourism anywhere that he's worked. And, he's worked on over 250 projects around the country. And, this is -- I'm reporting the results of his study and his report.

He examined New Hampshire's tourism industry, looked very carefully at the tourism data that was developed by Plymouth State University, as well as the New Hampshire Division of Travel \& Tourism, and the
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Department of Resources \& Economic Development.
He looked at the issue of the number of establishments and the jobs that were associated with tourism by state and by county over time, and looked at the Phase II Hydro Project in New Hampshire, that was conducted -or, constructed back in 1990, looking before, during, and after construction, and what the data said in using Bureau of Labor Statistics' data.

He also looked more recently at the Maine Reliability Project, a very large project, extending from the Bangor area down to Eliot, Maine, a large 345 kV line, and, again, looked at the data associated with that. And, the data showed that the tourism economy continued to grow, and there was no empirical data to suggest that it had an adverse effect on tourism in either of those projects.

He also conducted listening sessions and interviews with tourism leaders in different parts of the state, and also conducted a prospective visitor survey with prospective visitors in seven states, the six

New England states, plus New York State, which together represents about 80 percent of the tourism visitors that come into New Hampshire. A total of 456 surveys were conducted as part of that effort.

And, overall, his conclusion was that the empirical data, as well as the data from interviews and work in the tourism industry, has suggested that there would be no significant impact on tourism in the state. That there were other factors that were a much higher priority, as it relates to tourism, many other factors were much more significant.

And, again, I would urge that you carefully read his report, which is included as part of the SEC Application. Thank you.

MR. QUINLAN: I would just add one other item to that. That's certainly the work of our experts and it's well-supported. We do recognize that there have been questions raised about tourism. It's one of the reasons, when you look at our ForwardNH Fund, the $\$ 200$ million fund we're establishing, we've earmarked a portion of that fund and intend to
direct it towards tourism initiatives. So, a portion of that 200 million will go in that direction to promote tourism in New Hampshire. It's one of four focus areas.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next question is: "We have heard about a possible Purchase Power Agreement for 10 percent of the power delivered by Northern Pass. Is that 10 percent of whatever happens to be delivered or is that 100 megawatts? And, is it for all New Hampshire consumers or just Eversource New Hampshire customers?"

MR. QUINLAN: As I said earlier, we have executed a Memorandum of Understanding with our partner. It will be converted into a Power Purchase Agreement. The terms of that are proprietary at this point.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, the other --

MR. QUINLAN: And, as to the second part of that question, $I$ will say it's a Power Purchase Agreement as between Eversource New Hampshire, which is the former PSNH, and Hydro-Quebec. So, the benefits of that power
will flow to PSNH and now Eversource New Hampshire customers.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next question is: "Can you please explain how Eversource generates revenue on Northern Pass through the TSE" -- "TSA", I'm sorry, "and the FERC approved return on equity?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. I'm going to refer that to Mr. Muntz.

MR. MUNTZ: Sure. Northern Pass is a $\$ 1.6$ billion investment. It's a typical utility investment. Utility companies finance an investment like that with half debt, at, you know, nominally 3-4 percent, and half equity. The equity rate is regulated by the FERC. And, our equity rate is expected to be about 11 percent. So, if you look at that, it's a weighted average cost of capital, which, you know, you may be familiar with that term from businesses and industries you're familiar with, somewhere around seven and a half percent. So, what happens is we will have Hydro-Quebec, will be paying the -- what we call the "revenue requirements" of that
\$1.6 billion mortgage, they will pay it down over a 40-year period. The payment will be based on a debt component and an equity component. Eversource derives their earnings from just from the equity component, the debt component is, basically, you know, a pass-through.

We would expect that our earnings on the $\$ 1.6$ billion investment would be about $\$ 90$ million the first year, and that would decline down to zero at the end of 40 years. And, this Project, a project like this, typically has a longer life than 40 years. Should it go longer than 40 years, there's no equity or debt component left. You're just basically left paying the operating and maintenance costs, and those are typically very small. And, there are also no earnings associated with that.

So, that's, basically, the story of the investment, from 40 years, down to totally depreciated, and, you know, just basically O\&M expenses.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next
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question is: "How would a local business apply for a grant under the ForwardNH Fund?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. So, again, the ForwardNH Fund will become a reality when we place Northern Pass in service, which is in the 2019 timeframe currently. And, however, in these intervening months, we are going to be establishing the rules around grant applications and how funding requests are made for other types of initiatives. We also hope to be establishing an advisory board that has expertise in the four Fund target areas:

Tourism, economic development, community investments, and clean energy.

So, we want to put together the right advisory board, who can make the decisions around these initiatives, so that they have the maximum positive benefit for New Hampshire. That's something we're going to be putting together this year, the structure, the governance, probably constituting the advisory board, and then hopefully be in a position to begin to consider requests, suggestions, and grant applications.
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But it's something we're very excited about. We think we can do a lot of great things. I mean, $\$ 200$ million is a significant investment from a pure economic development perspective, and we want to ensure we have the right expertise to help guide those decisions.

And, if there's a specific follow-up question from whoever raised that, they could contact me after this meeting.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next question is: "Does your research show that economic activity increases during the construction period in communities along the route of the projects like" -- "of projects like the Northern Pass?" And, then, there's a follow-up question: "Would Northern Pass make it less likely that New Hampshire electric ratepayers experience rolling blackouts at some point in the next 15 years?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. The first of those questions, on the economic impacts, I'm going to refer this to Lisa Shapiro. Lisa, maybe you could introduce yourself.

MS. SHAPIRO: Thank you. Hi. My
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name is Lisa Shapiro. I'm with Gallagher, Callahan \& Gartrell. And, I'm a consultant for the project on economic and tax benefits.

So, could you just repeat the
question? I just want to make sure I --
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sure.
"Does your research show that economic activity increases during the construction period in communities along the routes of projects like the Northern Pass?

MS. SHAPIRO: Yes. This is a very significant construction project, $\$ 1.6$ billion. And, the Project Team estimates that about 500 million of that will be directly spent on New Hampshire labor and New Hampshire suppliers, service providers, local businesses. And, as that money is spent, it's recycled back into the economy, and it has quite a bit of a boost. So, the 2,400 job estimates during that timeframe, as well as a significant impact in the gross state product of several hundred million dollars.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, then, the second part of that question --
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MR. QUINLAN: And, I will add just to that answer. You know, that's going to be empirical expert analysis. We also have practical experience with large-scale infrastructure projects in the other states that we serve, like Connecticut. Mr. Varney mentioned the Maine Reliability Project recently built. And, if you look at the actual economic impact along the route in those municipalities, and what it means to local contractors and local businesses, it's not just theoretical. It's truly real. And, you know, there's plenty of evidence out there to support that.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, the second question was: "Would Northern Pass make it less likely that New Hampshire electric ratepayers experience rolling blackouts at some point in the next 15 years?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, today,
Northern Pass is not technically required to keep the lights on, if you will. It's not a -what the grid operator would say is a "reliability project". Okay? So, that's
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today's circumstance.
I said earlier, a large amount of our existing generation fleet is going to be retiring. Many of those plants that I referred to earlier have already announced their retirement dates. And, there are many others across New England that we would expect are going to follow suit, you know? The question is going to become, "if all that generation retires, how do you continue to keep the lights on and meet customers' load?" Our belief is that Northern Pass is a big part of that answer. It's not going to do it in and of itself. There's many other projects that are going to have to be developed to, in essence, keep the lights on 15 years out.

Now, so, today not technically a "reliability project", but a critically important addition to the supply mix. And, we'll see, you know, how that generation fleet is rebuilt in the intervening 15 years.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: "Who pays for the training program that your electrical workers go through to be able to
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work on this Project?"
MR. QUINLAN: So, I think what's being referred to here is there's two apprentice trainings. So, electrical workers, obviously, it's a highly skilled trade, it's a true craftsman, it's a multiyear qualification process. It's a mix of classroom training and on-the-job experience. You know, oftentimes the classroom training is done, you know, nights and weekends, if in parallel these young apprentices are working their way through the in-the-field qualification. You know, that in-the-field qualification is generally while they're doing useful work.

You know, we, at Eversource, have our own apprentice training program for electrical workers who are going to ultimately -- who are Company employees, so, they work on projects under our management and supervision.

Just last year, we announced a -I'll call it a state-of-the-art or very innovative partnership with the IBEW to create opportunities for residents across New Hampshire. So, what we've agreed to with the

IBEW is we're going to use their
state-of-the-art training facilities, their state-of-the-art methodologies, and these folks will work under the tutelage of contractors, large national contractors who are doing work on our system.

And, it's just a wonderful opportunity to bring folks into a highly skilled craft position, you know, teach them a career, something that's going to serve them well throughout their lives. And, you know, the payment for that is, basically, they're being paid for the work they're doing in the field, and the majority of the balance of it is on their own time.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next two questions on this sheet are related to each other. So, I'll read them both to you.
"What will the impact of the Northern Pass be on climate change? And, will this Project reduce net greenhouse gas emissions?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, you know, if you looked at some of the information we shared earlier, you know, a very significant impact on
greenhouse gas emissions or carbon dioxide emissions. If you think about what's happening in New England, for us to meet our clean energy targets, projects like this are critically important.

So, when you are retiring nuclear plants, say what you will about nuclear plants, but they don't -- they don't emit carbon dioxide emissions. So, when Vermont Yankee retires and when Pilgrim retires, and Millstone 1 retires and Connecticut Yankee and Maine Yankee and Yankee-Rowe, you know, a large part of our nuclear fleet is gone or going.

You know, what is going to replace it? As I said earlier, it's either going to be natural gas power plants, which are going to push us in the wrong direction from a carbon perspective, or projects like Northern Pass. This is the single largest source of clean energy that at least $I$ can envision right now in New England.
[Audience interruption.]
MR. JOHNSON: It's 3 million tons a year of reduced carbon dioxide emissions, the
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equivalent of removing $I$ believe the number is 600,000 cars from our roadways.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Please let him answer the question.

MR. QUINLAN: So, yes. I think it's a huge step in the right direction.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Mr. Quinlan, please. Please continue with your answer.

MR. QUINLAN: I'll just conclude with, you know, if you look at, you know, what is the thinking at a federal level on this, and you look at the Obama Administration's Clean Power Plan recently released by the EPA, they make a very direct point, saying that, for United States to achieve its clean energy goals, this is a critically important part of the mix, which is large-scale imported hydro from Canada. There's really no other way for New England, the U.S., and New Hampshire to achieve our clean energy targets without accessing this source of power.
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[Audience interruption.]
MR. QUINLAN: I'm trying to be thorough.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sir? Sir? Sir? Thank you. The next thing I was going to say is that some of these questions you've been asked already.

MR. QUINLAN: Okay.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: SO, if you can keep your answers short in response to them.

The first one is: "How much of the power" -- "how much of the power in percentage will stay in New Hampshire?" And, then, the next question that goes with that is: "When will we know how much the electricity will cost? I understand there's no set price and you're using a power purchase agreement. How will we know what this will cost and how will the SEC know?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. The first
question?
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: "HOW
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much power by percentage will stay in New Hampshire?"

MR. QUINLAN: All of it will be delivered to New Hampshire, Deerfield, New Hampshire. And, where it flows electrically is going to be a matter of existing conditions. You know, there are multiple lines that feed into and out of this delivery point, and the electrons will flow into the New England grid. Where is -- what customers are going to benefit contractually? We know we're going to have 10 percent of it for PSNH or Eversource New Hampshire customers. The other 90 percent of it has not been contracted for, to my knowledge.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
The next question was: "How do we know how much the electricity will cost" -- or, "when will we know how much the electricity will cost? I understand there is no set price and you are using a power purchase agreement. How will we know what this will cost and how will the SEC know?"

MR. QUINLAN: Once we have executed a

Power Purchase Agreement, we'll file it with Our New Hampshire Public Utility Commission. And, they will evaluate the pricing to determine whether it's in the economic interest of customers.

As to the SEC, when we presented our \$80 million a year benefits package of ForwardNH, it doesn't include the benefits associated with the Power Purchase Agreement.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, the third question on this sheet: "Could you please compare the environmental impact of the Northern Pass overhead proposal versus the Alternative 4a, the full burial identified in the DOE Draft EIS. DOE says there's" -- "DOE says there is less environmental impact."

MR. QUINLAN: Without repeating everything that Mr. Hodgdon said earlier, our view is that the 4 a option is not a viable option. We recently filed a explanation of that with Department of Energy, which I'm sure they will post. And, I would encourage you to access, as to why we don't think that is a viable option.
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PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next question, there are three of them on this sheet: "We have heard you say the power agreement with Hydro-Quebec is not yet finalized. So, can you explain how you came up with the $\$ 80$ million in savings? And, the next one is: If New Hampshire ratepayers aren't paying for Northern Pass, how do they get the savings?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. So, to be repetitive, the $\$ 80$ million does not include the incremental benefits associated with the Power Purchase Agreement. It is purely the market suppression price to the wholesale market.

As to the cost of the Project, it will be borne by others, generally through the agreements Mr. Muntz referred to earlier. There is no New Hampshire utility that's a party to those contracts, and, therefore, New Hampshire customers will not bear any of the costs of the transmission infrastructure project.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: "Can you
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explain how you are managing the demand from so many people that you bury the line" -- "that you bury the line, when I've read that there is a lawsuit against the Company for proposing to bury the line? It makes no sense to me, but there must be more to this matter.

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, again, back to an earlier point, we have heard from many that now there's an interest in looking at options for mitigating particular view impacts, we're fully committed to continuing to do that. It is ironic that, in the instance you're referring to, where the construction is underground, there's a lawsuit pending to prevent us from pursuing underground construction. And, it's from a party who is advocating for complete burial. So, I can't speak for that party. But it's something we'll deal with in the ordinary course.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: "If
there is a lawsuit against the Company for using some roads to bury the line, will this hold up the Project and stall the creation of the construction jobs?"
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MR. QUINLAN: Our expectation is that it will not. You know, the issue has been raised. We recently have made a responsive filing with the court to explain the reason why we think we are entitled to use the public highway. So, what we're talking about is putting our line along the public highway. We think there's 150 years of well-established New Hampshire law on this point. And, we think the court will find for us in this instance.

We hope they will do so expeditiously. And, that's our intention, is to pursue an expeditious resolution of that, so as not to hold up the benefits we referred to earlier. You know, the $\$ 4$ billion of economic benefits, as well as the associated environmental benefits, are real. They are going to be directed here in New Hampshire, and we hope to be able to deliver them.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: "If New Hampshire ratepayers aren't paying for Northern Pass, how does Eversource get its profits from this line?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. I think Mr. Muntz
did a thorough job of explaining the financial recovery of our investment. It's through our relationship with Hydro-Quebec and the agreements with Hydro-Quebec.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: This question may have been asked before as well. But "Does the 80 million in annual energy savings come just from the power contract with Hydro-Quebec?"

MR. QUINLAN: No. None of that comes from the power contract with Hydro-Quebec. It's purely the effect of a competitively priced new source of electricity on the wholesale market.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Next question is: "The state is losing manufacturing jobs and companies to states with lower energy costs. How does this Project help that problem?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, that $\$ 80$ million that $I$ was referring to, as well as any additional economic benefits that come through the Power Purchase Agreement, businesses across New Hampshire, as well as all
of New England, are going to see a reduction in their energy costs.

And, probably almost equally
important, based upon my discussions with dozens of businesses across the state, not only are they looking to reduce their bill, but they're looking for stability of supply and stability of energy costs.

Right now, you're probably aware that there's a huge fluctuation in energy costs between summer months, and, you know, we tend now to see price spikes during the winter. It's very difficult to plan a business around that kind of variability.

So, a portion of those energy cost savings are going to flow to these businesses who, you know, view this as a very important issue. And, probably equally important, they will see a greater stability in their seasonal cost of electricity and more ample supply. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: And, the next two questions, you might just want to refer these folks to somebody that they can speak to. But the first one is: "I work for a
small service agency. How do small local non-profit organizations apply for funding from the ForwardNH Plan?"

And, the next one is: "Can you please explain how a local contractor (trucking, logging, excavation, et cetera) could get involved in this Project and benefit from this Project?"

MR. QUINLAN: So, I'll take the second one first. You know, as we move through the siting process, and we start planning in greater detail around the actual construction activities, I mentioned our "New Hampshire first" commitment, we intend to be holding fairs across the State of New Hampshire to explain opportunities for local contractors to go to work on this Project, whether they're gravel suppliers, logging contractors, electrical workers. So, we're going to create fairs and opportunities for them to come and understand the opportunities. And, you know, our goal being to put as many of those folks to work on this Project as possible.

So, that's in our planning. It's
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going to be rolling out beginning in 2016, as we plan for the construction. We've already had early discussions with some contractors across the state. The national contractors who we are bringing in to oversee this Project are firmly committed to that "New Hampshire first" approach. And, they're actually very excited about it. They have been impressed by what's available here in New Hampshire. And, you think about that up in the North Country, it's a game-changing set of opportunities for some of these small contractors.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: We're almost done with the questions.
[Audience interruption.]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Yes.
I'm going through every single question, even if they're repetitive, because I want folks to be, if they want to be heard, to be heard.

The next question is for the SEC:
"Earlier tonight, in response to someone in the audience, Mr. Quinlan stated that "our land rights have been secured" and alluded to an SEC
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ruling supporting his statement. Has the SEC, in fact, ruled that Northern Pass has secured all of the property rights that it needs, including, for example, that the Northern Pass will not impermissibly overburden any existing easements?"

The answer to that question from the SEC is "no". The only determination that the Site Evaluation Committee has made so far is that the Application contained sufficient information for the process to go forward. No other determinations have been made by the Committee, other than the dates that these meetings would be scheduled.

Next question has to do with historic resources: "There are many treasuries along the impacted area: Views, vistas, pieces of history, and even undiscovered archeological relics. How will any impact to historic resources be located and protected?"

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. I'm going to
introduce Cherilyn Widell.
MS. WIDELL: Thank you for your
question. Northern Pass has completed a
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Historic Property Assessment Report, which is posted on our website. It includes a database of 1,284 properties along in what is called the "area of potential effect", a mile on either side. Of those, using the National Park Service criteria for the National Register eligibility potential, 192 -- 4 -- excuse me, 194 properties were identified in throughout the 29 cities and towns that the line goes through.

I would encourage you, if you have a concern about a particular property or community, to look at that database and look at those forms and the evaluation that has been completed.

MR. QUINLAN: Lee Carbonneau.
MS. CARBONNEAU: Lee Carbonneau, with
Normandeau Associates. The question also referred to "archeological resources", which are below -- the below-ground resources. So, those have been studied by two separate consultants. There's consultants that were hired by the Department of Energy, as well as consultants that are working directly for
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Northern Pass.
Each of those consultants has completed a Phase IA Report, which involves researching existing information and doing a walk-down of the right-of-way, identifying areas of potential archeological sensitivity.

In addition to that, the next step of that is, in those areas of sensitivity, additional field research is done, including digging test pits, this is called the "Phase IB" phase of the Project. That is underway. I am not sure what percentage of that is done, but there's been quite a bit of that work already completed. And, that work is ongoing.

There's a Memorandum of Understanding with the Division of Historical Resources that sets up timeframes and responsibilities for completing that work. Once that work is done, then Phase II may be necessary, that's additional survey and research to the underground resources. This process is in compliance with the Section 106 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act. And, the consultation process and the research

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| 1 | process is ongoing. |
| 2 | MR. QUINLAN: Thank you. |
| 3 | PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: We have |
| 4 | three more questions -- or, three more sheets, |
| 5 | I should say. |
| 6 | The next one, the first question is: |
| 7 | "Is Northern Pass applying or actively seeking |
| 8 | State of New Hampshire status as a public |
| 9 | utility company?" |
| 10 | And, there are two other questions: |
| 11 | "Will Eversource guarantee taxes to local |
| 12 | towns? And, will Eversource guarantee electric |
| 13 | rate reduction?" I assume they mean "by this |
| 14 | Project". |
| 15 | MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, I'll take the |
| 16 | second two first. You know, as I said earlier, |
| 17 | our estimate as to what this Project is going |
| 18 | to do to the wholesale price of electricity in |
| 19 | New England and in New Hampshire is based on a |
| 20 | whole range of assumptions. You know, when do |
| 21 | power plants retire? What's added back? Many |
| 22 | things are kind of, I'll say, beyond our |
| 23 | control. It's our experts' best estimates of |
| 24 | what the future holds. Whether things develop |

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exactly like that, you know -- you know, unlikely it will. It could be better or it could be worse.

You know, you could have a catastrophic event that wipes out the natural gas inventory in this country, and, as I said earlier, we're 50 percent dependent on natural gas. So, what happens if fracking is banned? Okay? Or, my point being, that will have a very dramatic effect on electric rates. And, there's no one project or series of projects that is going to deliver the guarantee you're referring to. So, it's impossible to respond. What was the second question again?

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Well, the first question, you answered the second -well, there was one about local taxes. "Will you guarantee taxes to local towns?"

MR. QUINLAN: Yes. So, you know, I showed you the range of taxes earlier today. There are assumptions underlying that range. As we move closer to final project design and know exactly what our investments are in each state, we do expect to have follow-on
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| 1 | conversations with the municipalities around |
| 2 | the methodology for taxing our investment, as |
| 3 | well as, in essence, establishing a tax floor, |
| 4 | meaning the taxable asset in the town would be |
| 5 | no less than "X". And, it's generally our net |
| 6 | book value minus -- well, it's our net book |
| 7 | value, which is the asset value minus the |
| 8 | depreciation. So, assuming towns are |
| 9 | comfortable with that industry-accepted |
| 10 | methodology, our intention is to pledge to |
| 11 | those amounts. |
| 12 | [Audience interruption.] |
| 13 | PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next |
| 14 | question is: "Is Northern Pass applying for or |
| 15 | actively seeking State of New Hampshire status |
| 16 | as a public utility company?" |
| 17 | MR. QuINLAN: Mr. Muntz. |
| 18 | MR. MUNTZ: Yes. Northern Utilities |
| 19 | will seek status as a public utility in New |
| 20 | Hampshire. It's required to own transmission |
| 21 | assets. |
| 22 | PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next |
| 23 | question is: "Why was "Northern Pass" chosen |
| 24 | as the name for this 192-mile project, if not |
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| 1 | to imply that it only affects the northern |
| 2 | portion of New Hampshire, when, in fact, it |
| 3 | goes down the entire length of the state, from |
| 4 | the Great North Woods and the White Mountains, |
| 5 | into the Lakes Region, and through the |
| 6 | Merrimack Valley?" |
| 7 | MR. JOHNSON: This is going back a |
| 8 | while. I'm not exactly sure what the genesis |
| 9 | was. This came out of our Communications |
| 10 | Department. |
| 11 | PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: So, you |
| 12 | don't know? |
| 13 | MR. JOHNSON: No. No, implication of |
| 14 | what the name means. |
| 15 | MR. QUINLAN: And, I would -- I don't |
| 16 | believe it meant to imply that this was solely, |
| 17 | you know, a project that was built in the North |
| 18 | Country. I don't think that was the intention. |
| 19 | PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay. |
| 20 | We're going to move into the statement part of |
| 21 | our proceeding. There is one more question. |
| 22 | It's not really a question. So, I saved it for |
| 23 | last, so it can be the first statement. The |
| 24 | person did not identify themselves. |

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| 1 | But their statement says: "Northern |
| 2 | Pass, I found your monopole design offensive to |
| 3 | my religious beliefs. Your design looks like a |
| 4 | crucifix. Bury your entire transmission |
| 5 | route." |
| 6 | Okay. We're going to take a |
| 7 | five-minute break, so everybody can stretch, |
| 8 | before we go into taking public statements and |
| 9 | comments. |
| 10 | If anybody wants to make a public |
| 11 | statement or comment, and has not yet turned in |
| 12 | their yellow card, please do so. |
| 13 | (Recess taken at 8:42 p.m. and the public |
| 14 | information session resumed at 8:45 p.m.) |
| 15 | PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Can |
| 16 | everybody please return to their seats and |
| 17 | we'll get going. Take your seats. We have |
| 18 | about 20 people who wish to make public |
| 19 | statements. Again, I'm going to remind you |
| 20 | that this is not time for questions. It's time |
| 21 | for you to give us your opinions and your |
| 22 | statements. And what I'm going to do is call |
| 23 | three folks at a time. If you'd just come up |
| 24 | to the podium there, that way we'll waste less |

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time in between folks as they come up. And the first person that we're going to call is Garth Woolsey, followed by Pat Hoertdoerfer.

MS. HOERTDOERFER: I pass.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Pass?
Okay. Thank you, ma'am.
The next person will be Susan Seitz, and then followed by Ron Charland. And I apologize if $I$ don't pronounce people's name correctly. I'll do the very best that I can. MR. WOOLSEY: Hello.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir. Oh, by the way, we're going to ask that you limit your comments to three minutes. I'm not going to stop you right at three minutes, but please be respectful of the other folks who wish to speak. Thank you. (Court Reporter interrupts.)

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Oh, I'm sorry. And one more announcement. Tell us your name, spell your name. And if you have a written statement that you're going to read from, please provide it to the court reporters afterwards. It will be very helpful to assure
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| 1 | that they get what you say accurately. |
| 2 | With that, Mr. Woolsey. |
| 3 | MR. WOOLSEY: Hello. Garth Woolsey. |
| 4 | I'm from New Hampton. Garth, G-A-R-T-H, |
| 5 | W-O-O-L-S-E-Y. I have a statement from the |
| 6 | Select Board of New Hampton that could not be |
| 7 | here tonight, so they asked me to represent |
| 8 | them. |
| 9 | I'd like to make a brief comment as a |
| 10 | resident of the town because that will probably |
| 11 | roll right into this statement rather nicely. |
| 2 | The gentleman that's been speaking on behalf of |
| 3 | Northern Pass, he's I think in the back of the |
| 4 | room right now, as $I$ don't see him, but $I$ just |
| 5 | want to comment, he's just done a fantastic job |
| 16 | tonight. The presentation he's displayed, very |
| 7 | well put together. I thought it a little |
| 18 | interesting when he got to the section, kind of |
| 9 | caught my eye about the anticipated revenues |
| 20 | the Town of New Hampton could possibly see |
| 21 | through tax assessment. I think it was in the |
| 22 | range of $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 400,000$ a year. And he |
| 33 | made a comment that that fit nicely into the |

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would be happy to receive through this project.
And it wasn't planned, but $I$ was, again, last-minute standee for the Select Board, as they have prior commitments to a budget hearing tonight. They did give me a statement to read on their behalf, which I'll read.
"Statement on behalf of the Select Board for the Town of New Hampton: Unfortunately, this meeting conflicts with the previously scheduled and posted 2016 budget hearing for the Town of New Hampton. However, we did not wish for our absence tonight to be misinterpreted as an endorsement of the Northern Pass Project as it was currently proposed. Ever since its initial unveiling, the board of selectmen and the residents of New Hampton have been and remain opposed to the use of above-ground transmission lines for the Northern Pass. Our previously stated objections and observations still stand. We remain steadfast in our call for the Project, if constructed, to be buried in its entirety.

A position supported by more than 600
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signatures to a petition we are currently circulating in town for submission at the Department of Energy hearings. The Town intends to use its intervenor status at the SEC proceedings to add its voice to those of the other affected communities calling for the full burial of the project. 'bury it all, or don't build it at all.'" Signed by the three selectmen Town of New Hampton.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir.

MR. WOOLSEY: I'm not done.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Oh, okay.

MR. WOOLSEY: I got time left. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: YOu still have time, yes.

MR. WOOLSEY: I'm going to jump back to my resident status. I found it interesting, the statements made by, again, the gentleman in the presentation, that the towns would gratefully accept this money, would be glad. The inference that $I$ [sic] made was that the town would be glad for this project to go
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| 1 | through because of the money that they |
| 2 | received. I don't think that's the case. I |
| 3 | think the town will put their belief in the |
| 4 | State of New Hampshire, the nature of New |
| 5 | Hampshire, scenic New Hampshire, over money. |
| 6 | I'm not sure Northern Pass feels that same way. |
| 7 | Please bury it. |
| 8 | PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank |
| 9 | you, sir. If you could provide that statement |
| 10 | to the court reporter. |
| 11 | Ms. Seitz? |
| 12 | MS. SEITZ: Seitz. That's okay. No |
| 13 | one can say it. Susan Seitz, S-E-I-T-Z. And |
| 14 | I'm from Deerfield. |
| 15 | You're saying that \$80 million |
| 16 | savings in electric costs to New Hampshire. At |
| 17 | the meeting in Deerfield, you said, at the |
| 18 | most, we would save 5 percent on our electric |
| 19 | bills. Since it was stated here that we're |
| 20 | 50 percent above the average of the United |
| 21 | States, how is this supposed to benefit us? |
| 22 | Five percent on my electric bill? I'm not even |
| 23 | going to notice it. You say we will see stable |
| 24 | prices, but we'll be at the mercy of Canada. |

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Once this line is built, they know we will have to buy electricity from them. It gives them no incentive to keep the prices fair, and it gives them no incentive to send electricity. When the cold weather hits and they need extra electricity, we [sic] have no incentive to get it for us. Most people I've noticed who attend these meetings and that are in support of Northern Pass are the people that are going to benefit job-wise from Northern Pass. They don't live in the area of Northern Pass. They are not going to get anything out of this.

I live in Deerfield. What this project means to me is that each time I leave my house, I will be impacted by your project. If I go north, $I$ go south or east out of my road, I will be impacted. I live -- I drive an extra half-hour every day to live in the country. My favorite view in Deerfield is when I come in from Candia, I turn the sharp right into town, and I look to the left and I see the rolling hills with the little white churches.

And from now on, I'm going to see the power
lines behind them. You can't tell me that that
isn't going to affect how I feel about my town. You can't tell me how it's going to affect people wanting to live in my town.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you. Next speaker was Ron Charland.

MR. CHARLAND: Yes, Ron Charland. I lived in Laconia for 10 years back in the '60s. (Court Reporter interrupts.)

MR. CHARLAND: $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{D}$.
But now I also live in Deerfield. That's why I came, because the impact of the towers on the views and so forth through the town of Deerfield would be similar to putting a 120-, 150-foot tower line through Gilford Village. That's about the size of Deerfield, around 4400 population. We already have a double line that crosses the village about halfway between the village, and which were upgraded also. Poles were increased six feet, probably, this past year. I don't know for what reason. But the impact for the views and the sight by the residents $I$ believe would just be disappointing and very critical, because even the property owners that are on the power
line now -- I went to other meetings, and there was one where a young couple wanted to -decided to put their house up for sale which were on the power line as it is. And they were having another child and they needed a bigger house. They put the house up for sale and never could sell it because of the word that Northern Pass was going to be putting up these major towers along the line. Instead of $\$ 150,000$, the realtors told them they couldn't even get $\$ 75,000$ for it. So, this business of creating income to the residents of New Hampshire -- excuse me. I have a bad cold. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: I sympathize.

MR. CHARLAND: Thinking that New
Hampshire's going to make money from this power project is not accurate because the power lines would diminish the values of thousands of properties along the entire route. If you have a $\$ 150,000$ house, it's now worth 75,000 , or maybe you can't sell it. If you have a $\$ 400,000$ house and this power line goes up next to it, it's going to be worth $\$ 200,000$, if you
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can sell it. So, it's by far very detrimental to the views. And after all, the other factor is that we are a tourist state.

The first view that our tourists are going to get is going to be in northern Concord. The power line is going to cross the road, 93, around Canterbury, I believe, and going to see it all the way up through to the entrance to the Lakes Region. Laconia especially has always depended on tourism. One of the most important features of the business here in the Lakes Region is tourism. And having this scar of towers down the middle of our chest for the entire state is just absolutely not acceptable. And if it eventually does get built, it should be completely buried.

And there is announcements now -- it was in the paper this past week -- that this other firm is going to build one from the Canadian border right down through Lake Champlain and then bury it to the state of Massachusetts. And they also mentioned in the article that they had seven sources of power
available to them as yet. And if Northern Pass is not built, then Hydro Quebec will probably want to sell theirs to them as well. So I think the most important thing is for us to choose the source that is buried, not with the towers down the middle of New Hampshire.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir.

The next three speakers will be Manfred Hoertdoerfer, Claude Levesque and Gretchen Draper.

Please spell your name, sir.
MR. HOERTDOERFER: My name is Manfred
Hoertdoerfer, spelled $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{D}$,
H-O-E-R-T-D-O-E-R-F-E-R. I'm residing in New Hampshire. And I'm a engineer by profession, former profession. I'm now retired, so... And I studied a little bit --
(Court Reporter interrupts.)
MR. HOERTDOERFER: I studied somewhat from the perspective of engineer. And I found that in New Hampton we have total of 62 towers. And they're talking about an average height of about 85 feet or something like this. Five of
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them are 110 to 125 feet, 3 between 100 and 105, 15 between 90 and 95. That's already more than a third. It's way above average. Then you have another 23, 80 to 85 , which are above average. So, we'd really get big towers galore. In addition, some of the existing pole structures which are 55 feet are also replaced, and they're replaced with higher towers which are nine -- there's a total of 16 of them; 9 between 100 and 125 feet. So, not only now you have the new towers going way up here, the old ones next to them going up just the same, and just as high in some places.

When you also look at what's going on in New Hampshire, you have three crossings across the Pemigewasset. And they showed a beautiful picture here of one of the crossings, which I get to a little later in terms of what they show and what the reality is. We have two crossings across the interstate. And I assume most --
(Court Reporter interrupts.)
MR. HOERTDOERFER: -- have been
driving up into the White Mountains at some
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point. And as you drive through the Lakes Region through the hills, starting to open up, it really gets kind of the pre-hills to the White Mountains, and it's pretty and it's nice. And now we have two crossings on the Interstate 90 [sic] with towers that are up to 125 feet tall. We have two crossings over the State Highway 132. We have four crossings on the local residential roads where, as typical in New Hampshire, there are houses along... [inaudible].

So, Northern Pass has a series of one set of pictures for all what's going on in New Hampshire that reflect what is New Hampshire, and that's the one they showed you. They show it -- unfortunately, I'm not as well endowed as Northern Pass to be able to put things on the screen -- and I hope I could do that. I will at some point maybe. Show you the condition before that you've seen here, and then they show you the one after. Mind you, that doesn't look all that bad because that tower on the other side is only 65 feet tall, and it's in Bridgewater. And it's shorter because there's
a little hill over which it goes. And you can see over here [indicating] the grade is lower on the New Hampton side. Now, if you look at this from the New Hampton side, right now it looks like this [indicating]. Looks pretty nice. Poles are below the tree line and along the river. It's not too bad. Looks pretty good. We used to that. And we can live with that. We lived with it for a long time. The new towers $I$ can estimate as good as I can. I don't have the support and money to do real fancy things. I don't know if you can see it. These black things are the proposed lines being that high, 110 feet at this location.

I'm saying this just to point out in terms of how they try to pick their spots and what to show us. And reality will look a hell of a lot different, a hell of a lot. And in addition to that, you know, that is a pretty scenic area. First of all, it looks already on the highways when you drive through, just like it was described by previous people here. But we also have the river. And there is beautiful, quiet water upstream up behind the
dam where you can go out kayaking and canoe. And there's eagles and ospreys and all these things out there. My wife and $I$, we live off the river. We are out there all the time.

In addition to what $I$ just remind myself is when we're down there, as we look down to the river from the side where New Hampton is, there's another nine towers there in Bristol on the other side which all are going to pop up, and they are going to be part of the vista on a good stretch of the road that goes between New Hampton and Bristol on the New Hampton side for all those people. It affects our whole atmosphere that we enjoy. Affects our view. Will affect our house prices, house value if $I$ ever want to sell it --

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sir, I'm going to have to ask you to wrap it up.

MR. HOERTDOERFER: I have a lot to -I have a lot to say, and it's important.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Well, you've already --

MR. HOERTDOERFER: It goes to -PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: -- gone
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five minutes, sir.
MR. HOERTDOERFER: It goes to -- I'm not finished yet. It goes to the value and the selective presentation and what they provide. And for that reason, $I$ think it's relatively easy, at least for New Hampton, to bury from Plymouth all the way down past Franklin, swinging over and go down on 25 and go down Route 3 and bury it from New Hampton, because we, in New Hampton, we hit the jackpot. There's no place on the entire route that has as many, and as many tall towers right out but not in the woods. And we feel like we're the doormat of the whole project. And some --

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Please wrap it up, sir.

MR. HOERTDOERFER: Yeah, I will wrap it up. As I went through this, I was trying to figure out how am I going to paint that tower in and what it's really look like. And I found these details that they have in their -- and that's all I could find. And the only thing they have is the dimension of height, nothing else. Except in this picture, then all of a
sudden $I$ saw more... [inaudible] it's only 65 feet tall, probably a lot fatter than what they show in all the other ones. So I say okay. Maybe one pole from the picture that they show on the Bristol view would have a tapered face like this. The one they show on all the diagrams looks like this. There's a big difference. So which one are they going to provide? If you leave it to them, down the road they're going to get even fatter, because fatter with thinner metal, smaller welding requirements, it's going to be cheaper. So they're showing us this already. In reality, it's maybe going to be that. And it's maybe going to be even twice that fat.

So I think as part of this submittal,
I have a list in my -- I have already submitted. They should provide all the dimensions for the widths of the pole, top and bottom, for all the cross arms, and the thickness of the transmission line, which is kind of shown like a thin line. And it's going to be a lot bigger. And if it has a support wire over the top of it, it looks even twice as
big. The pictures don't show that. How much --

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sir, you've been speaking for nine minutes. That's three times the amount that we -- if you have more to say, I'll call you back at the end --

MR. HOERTDOERFER: So you guys --
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: I will call you back --

MR. HOERTDOERFER: -- heard about these things?

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Sir --
MR. HOERTDOERFER: Okay.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: -please respect the other folks who wish to speak.

Mr. Levesque.
MR. LEVESQUE: Claude Levesque, C-L-A-U-D-E, L-E-V-E-S-Q-U-E. Well, I am in favor of the Northern Pass. With the closing of all these power plants, there is a need for renewed energy. Hydro is the way to go. Being a clean energy, we will be cutting -- on smog, hopefully eliminating acid rain affecting --
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effects of that, acid pollution on our waterways, to the extent that fish consumption is restricted. Also, it affects the consumption of big game liver.

Overhead versus underground. Expense of installing and repairs versus underground. Troubleshooting overhead can be done faster with visual inspection versus underground troubleshooting. Underground is usually done by process of elimination, thus taking longer to find. By being guaranteed 10 percent of our incoming power, we should hope that if there ever is a brown-out, that this 10 percent is -if there's a brown-out in the Northeast, that we are guaranteed this 10 percent, thus having power while everybody else is underground.

As far as tourism, I started in the power line construction in the -- when the first 345 KV lines were built in the late '60s and '70s. Although a few problems happened while being built, controversy seemed to have died. Seabrook was a real controversy from the onset. Today, now, if you go to Hampton Beach -- in the early ' 70 s you can go down
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there at noon and find a parking space. Well, today, if you're not there by 9:00, you might as well go home. All you go to do is just turn around and look in the back of you, and there's the dome just sitting out there. So as far as these structures being an obstruction to tourism, I think it's a hogwash. People, after a while, accept it, and life goes on. Thank you. Claude Levesque.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir.

Gretchen Draper.
MS. DRAPER: Do we also need to say where we're from? 'Cause I didn't catch where this gentleman lived.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: I think Mr. Levesque said that he was from --

MR. LEVESQUE: Deerfield.
MS. DRAPER: Deerfield. Okay. Thank you.

Yes, I'm Gretchen Draper. That's G-R-E-T-C-H-E-N, D-R-A-P-E-R. I live in the famous New Hampton. I've been here for five years doing these kinds of talks. And tonight,
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I found it one of the most discouraging nights I've been here, because I'm suddenly realizing how many new people are associated with Eversource, you know, our famous P-N -- Public Service. So we have people here who haven't -don't have that five-year history. And what happens now is that $I$ really have lost all credibility in Northern Pass transmission lines. I've been opposed to this project. Nothing here I've heard tonight has changed me one iota. From my five years of experience, I think that the Project -- the amended project that's been put forth does not respond to any of the testimonies, the years I've stood in halls with people and listened to their stories, and the opposition has been overwhelming. And here we are now looking forward to the SEC taking up this project. Because in the past, and even up to now, that public opinion has been consistently condemning this project.

And, you know, also, the credibility part, you know, I wonder how you expect us to believe anything you tell us. Anything. You
know, the fact that you can pull out a statistic that says, you know, "Tourists will be fine with these" doesn't go along with me. And I'm also -- I'm a testing specialist. I know all about statistics. And I'm really sick of hearing these kinds of testimonies or data that comes out, and it's laughable. And throughout this, you know, there's just been so much misinformation, deception.

I've heard about how careful you're all going to be with the wetlands. I go home. I drive down on Bristol Road, and there's a big Eversource truck parked in the middle of the wetlands. So I'm much more -- I'm not going to listen to the words as much as I'm going to look at what happens.

Now, a week ago, January 7th, there's an article in the Manchester Union Leader that reported on another attempt, you know, of Northern Pass, early on perhaps, but still trying to manipulate the public. And so the headline was "Northern Pass ads result in \$540,000 penalty for radio station." So, from May to October 2011, a country radio station
ran 178 commercial announcements supporting Northern Pass, but they neglected to identify who paid for these ads, which of course was Northern Pass. Now, the radio station got fined. I'm waiting to see if Northern Pass will get anything. Probably not. But what I don't understand is why that staff at Northern Pass didn't realize the omission. Of course they're listening. Of course they're checking to make sure all those ads are on. So if they did miss it, $I$ ask, what does that say about the attention to detail and the overall competence that this project is going to need to make all of their billion-dollar line go from Pittsburgh down to Deerfield? And I want to know that there's somebody who's going to be paying attention to the details. And I wish that the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission would take incidents like this into account when the board is faced with, you know, shall we make them a public utility of New Hampshire.

On October 19th, 2015, I attended a Northern Pass presentation to the Selectmen of
the Town of New Hampton, where I live. Forty-eight people showed up. We had, like, two hours' notice that this was going to happen. All 48 opposed this plan. Now, because it wasn't the right kind of meeting, the tally -- there were no notes taken and the tally wasn't added. So I just wanted to make sure that that was put here. And the other part is, you know, half the people have left -well, more than half. But I'm always interested to see how many people show up at these meetings, oppose the Project, and we don't seem to be heard. And that -- I just want to say my question back to you. So why should I believe anything you're going to tell me from now until you try to get these poles up?

And just for another fact, when $I$ look out my living room window, I'm going to see two poles. And I really thank this gentleman for bringing the reality in, that these poles are not going to be 85 feet tall. They're going to go up -- in front of me they're going to be 95 feet. And that's the
information I got from your very own, you know, engineers. So I'm very disappointed. My [sic] credibility has not improved. And I'll be at the next meeting. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, ma'am. The next three speakers will be Barry Draper, Russ Dumais and Rick Vanderpoll.

Mr. Draper.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: He's coming.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: If the other two could come up as well, that way we can avoid delay between speakers. Mr. Russ Dumais and Rick Vandepoll.

MR. DRAPER: Hello. So I'm Barry Draper. I live in New Hampton. Did you get how to spell my name? Barry Draper. B-A-R-R-Y, $D-R-A-P-E-R$. I'm been on the record before. I live in New Hampton. I live with that wonderful woman that just spoke.

It was five years ago -- and I thank her. It was five years ago when I stated my concerns for the species that would be impacted by the Northern Pass right-of-way. I failed to mention myself as one of those species. I
ended up in the Plymouth Hospital that night in the emergency room. Since then, I have observed biologists hired by Eversource painstakingly flagging the existing vernal pools and wetlands on the right-of-way in my area. Not long afterwards, the massive brontosauruses smashed their way right through these existing flagged areas. Eversource's actions reflect their level of concern: Non-existent. No more lies.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir.

Actually, Representative Dumais.
Very sorry. I didn't see that on here.
MR. DUMAIS: My name is Russ Dumais. I'm from Gilford. I represent District 2 in Gilford and Meredith.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Can you just spell your last name for our court reporter?

MR. DUMAIS: D-U-M-A-I-S.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.

MR. DUMAIS: I'm going to be very
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brief. New Hampshire has the highest electric costs in the country. You know, I'd like to support this project, but $I$ just don't understand why you're not looking at the alternative of burying. You talked about the one in Vermont. There's another one in Maine I understand that's being buried. You'd solve all your problems. You'd spend a lot more money, but you'd be heroes. You'd provide us with cheaper electricity, and you wouldn't deface the environment. After Seabrook, Public Service went bankrupt. We got a Scrubber issue in Bow. They projected the cost to be $\$ 250$ million; it's $\$ 457$ million. And we're going to have some issues with recovery costs and so on. I'm sure there's going to be some legal proceedings as a result of that, and it's probably going to affect our rates and drive our rates higher.

Do the right thing. Bury the cable
or forget about it. Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Vandepoll. And if you can
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remember to spell your last name, sir.
MR. VANDEPOLL: No problem. Rick Vandepoll, $\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}$. Thank you very much.

I live in Sandwich, New Hampshire, a former resident of New Hampton. And my message will be very simple and short as well: Bury the line. I don't see how this is, you know, against the wishes of the Company to provide electric energy to the region. This is not an insurmountable task for you to do. The scenic costs of these transmission poles alone will have long-term effects not just on the wildlife, which is, as an environmental biologist, what I try to represent, but as you heard an earlier gentleman say, it will have irreparable effects on the value of real estate that will be affected, not just the people that live right next to door to it, but even miles away. You will avoid the issues of long-eared bats that are going to present themselves with altering fly-aways along these transmission routes if you have poles. You will avoid a lot of those similar types of aerial wildlife
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species that are of concern running into poles. If you want to accommodate ospreys, you can build poles next door to the transmission line and build nest platforms for them. There is really no -- so far, I haven't heard any concerns about ice storms and the kind of damage that may result from increased spans, higher poles and higher risks to -- at least in my lifetime, 1998, I seem to recall some rather twisted metal falling across the plains of Quebec from that event, not to mention the December 2008 ice storm. So you would avoid those issues as well. So, if nothing else -and I'm not sure if I heard you correctly before about the cost of burying the line versus establishing the towers on the remaining portions. But it appears to me that overall you would save yourself a lot of time in testimony for all of us if you would just bury the line. So, respectfully, I will submit that as my testimony tonight. Thank you very much. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir. Our next three speakers are Bill Saunders; S. Sakemp, S-A-K-E-M-P; and Mr. or

Ms. Whitta [sic] from Whitefield, New Hampshire. Mr. Saunders.

MR. SAUNDERS: Yes, thank you. Bill
Saunders, $S-A-U-N-D-E-R-S . I ' m$ an IBEW lineman and -- Barrington New Hampshire.

The cost of electricity in New
Hampshire is very high, and I think something has to be done. And, you know, I've been on some of these smaller projects where, you know, construction workers have been there living and spending money, and it's appreciated. It's never a controversy. It's always supported. And I think it's a good thing for everybody. And this whole burying thing just isn't -doesn't make sense. So, thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir.

MS. SAKEMP: Sakemp is S-A-K-E-M-P, and I'm from Sanbornton.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Did You want to tell the court reporter your first name?

MS . SAKEMP: S.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Okay.
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Thank you.
MS. SAKEMP: I'm part Native American, and it hurts me that my homeland could be destroyed forever by another country for a few dollars, and New York City being their goal. We hear every day from Washington that we should not rely on foreign power. What do you call this? New Hampshire already exports electricity already. We do not need this destruction to our beautiful state by Hydro Quebec and Eversource can get -- to get to New York City. I mean, that's their goal. If 2,000-plus skyscraping towers with additional future plans mapped to have many tributaries off the main line from Canada, New Hampshire will be a grid pattern of towers going every which way, Walpole, Ossipee and so on. New Hampshire will also be an easy target for terrorists here and abroad. Imagine a terrorist pretending and dressing like a hiker, or even a hunter. You wouldn't give it a second thought. One or many terrorists could go out and set up numerous bombs on many of the 2,000-plus towers to be detonated all at once
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at a later date, destroying forever New Hampshire beauty, when the real goal is knocking out power to New York City, Wall Street. We know what $9 / 11$ did to the country as a whole.

And the 30 -- I heard that $\$ 30$ million was to be donated to the state, and that comes out to $\$ 25$ per person. I'll send the State of New Hampshire $\$ 25$ to protect the beauty. And my final thing is: Never source the Northern Pass in any way. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Mr. or Ms. Whitta [sic] from Whitefield?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Sanbornton.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: No, not you, ma'am. The next speaker. I can't read the writing. Looks like W-IーT-T-A.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Sure. [inaudible]
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Come on up. And when you get to the microphone, spell your name for us again, okay.

MR. WOTTON: Hello, I'm Luke Wotton, W-O-T-T-O-N. Kind of like cotton.

And my question is directly -- no, I
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mean, I hear all you guys talking about, you know, the view impact, view impact. I mean, it's kind of selfish. Like the amount of damage they are doing in Hydro quebec to the Native Canadians, they are literally, like, murdering them, taking away their land. And they just don't give a crap. I mean, they started building these dams back in the '70s. And then, when they were trying to build the Great Whale, which was about the size and square foot of New Hampshire, the Great Whale, Stage 4 of Hydro Quebec, the UN actually had to step in and say, "Do not build this dam until you guys... [inaudible]" And then I found out where you guys are building the power lines underground. You guys are having, like, six, tunnels so that can fit electricity for them, and you guys are only turning on one. So you guys have already planned five more to be built on. And something else to go on top of that is, if the whole thing isn't being buried -- I mean, I'm against it all -- but you're going to have to build bigger towers to accommodate the new lines. That's all. Thank you.
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PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, sir.

Next three speakers will be Ann Hackl, Dawn Scribner and Taras Kucman.

MS. HACKL: Good evening. I'm Ann Hackl, $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{L}$, and I'm from Tuftonboro. And I've heard a lot of talk this evening of very specifics, of specific towns and specific properties. And I've heard a lot of reference to tourism experts and real estate experts and historic and natural resource experts. And in many cases, you know these reports, I think as a layman, one can be a bit cautious in accepting such expert testimony, because in actual point of fact, it's really not that impartial. And I think that the people of New Hampshire, the average person knows whether -if they have a grain of common sense, that you simply can't march that number of towers down the spine of New Hampshire and not have it have an impact. New Hampshire is not just anywhere. We're special. That's why people come here, and that's why people live here. And I don't think that there's any expert that can possibly
evaluate the impact that this will have on how we view ourselves as a state and how others view us. And I think Ray Burton had it right. I think he was looking at the entirety of the state. I'll feel it in Tuftonboro. We'll all feel it. I think it needs to be buried. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.

Dawn Scribner.
MS. SCRIBER: Hi, my name is Dawn
Scribner, $S-C-R-I-B-N-E-R$, and I'm from
Gilford, New Hampshire.
First of all, I just want to say I am very frustrated by the way the meeting went today. A lot of the questions I thought were planted. I'll just say that. I'm sorry. That's how I feel. I'm sorry. I feel like I'm beating a dead horse. Once again, I'm sorry.

I know your presentation is very nice and everything, but this is the third time that I've spoken before a panel regarding this project. I spoke against the Project about two to three years ago in Franklin, New Hampshire.
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A lot has happened since that time. The only thing that hasn't changed is the fact that Northern Pass is still not listening to the Granite Staters. The people have spoken up and down the proposed route: The Project as proposed is not acceptable. If the state really thinks we need this project, then it needs to be buried along state corridors. This project will scar the New Hampshire landscape for future generations. The beauty of New Hampshire should not have to be compromised by this project.

Again, as I mentioned before, I want to applaud my parents, Diane and Donald Bilodeau, who are here in the audience, and other people who have given conservation easements to protect their property. They gave their 25-acre parcel to the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Their piece of property is located on Route 145 in Clarksville, New Hampshire. It's at the top of a hill, and it has a beautiful, beautiful view. People stop by there constantly at the top of their driveway and take pictures. You can see
into Vermont. You can see into Canada. If this project goes through, they are going to see towers on both sides because it's going to cross the road down below their piece of property. So that view is just going to be ruined. Other people have caved in and sold their property to Northern Pass so that they can put their tower lines up, which I think is a shame. But anyway, I think they were bullied into it. But who am I to say. The other thing I wanted to say is that this view will be impacted forever. It will be a permanent scar. And I don't think it should go through.

In summary, I don't believe this project is a benefit to New Hampshire. If it needs to be done, then it needs to be buried so New Hampshire can get some benefit, because as we all know, most of the power from this project will all go to the southern states. So once again, I am asking you to listen to the people of New Hampshire. We will not be bullied into accepting this project unless you can come to some compromise and bury it the whole way. Thank you.
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PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you. Taras Kucman.

MR. KUCMAN: Yes. Good evening. My name is Taras Kucman. I'm a resident of Concord. And my name is spelled $T-A-R-A-S$, last name Kucman, $K-U-C-M-A-N$. And I want to thank the SEC for letting me have the opportunity to speak here this evening.

Mr. Quinlan, can you hear me?
MR. QUINLAN: Yes.
MR. KUCMAN: Let the record show that he confirmed that he's hearing me. I can only pray that you're listening.

For the record, yes, I'm wearing orange. And I am also pro growth, pro energy, pro manufacturing, pro industry. I'm a former manufacturing engineer, and I'm a former officer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I'm speaking here today just to say that ForwardNH, as I've heard it, is a slap in the face of every Granite Stater. Let me explain.

First of all, $I$ can take a look at the $\$ 80$ million that they have been touting as being some kind of mana from heaven. There are
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1.22 New Hampshire residents living here. And if you can take the $\$ 80$ million and you divide it among the 1.2 million, what you have is about $\$ 11$ for each couple every month. Now, if I bring my daughter into this, now we might get to a point where we can get a pizza each month. Not probably the best pizza that you can come up with, but it's a pizza. You know, so I'm giving this a little context. And I guess that in part is what I'm here to do. But I didn't come here to talk just about the pizza.

Cost is one of the things that really
drives me. When I listen to the presentations that say $\$ 3$ million - to do what? To collect the material, fabricate the tower, erect the tower, pour the concrete. And then in Concord I can say that it will be moving existing towers on the western boundary and moving them outward and then cutting about 40 to 50 feet of trees. I can accept that. Let's all accept \$3 million on that account. What I have trouble understanding is how you can say that burying two cables in a 4-foot-by-5-foot ditch is \$8to $\$ 13$ million. Let me put some context into
this.
If Eversource were to hire 528
lawyers and pay each of them $\$ 200$ per billable hour, line them up straight down 93 and tell them, "Each of you has 10 feet of ground to dig up, and you have two weeks to do it," there goes your $\$ 8$ million. It's gone. But the enterprising lawyer might say, "Hey, I'm going to call two or three of my laborers and hand them each a thousand bucks, and I'll walk away with $\$ 14,000$ and I'll be done by lunch." So, there you have it, $\$ 8$ million on time, under budget. But I'm not Eversource. I wouldn't do that. You know, I would probably hire, oh, jeez, a corps of -- a platoon of engineers, give them two backhoes, one at one end and one at the other end and say go, and give them a year. Give them a year to cut that mile of trench for the two conductors. At the end of that year, $\$ 60,000,40$ people, 2 backhoes, $\$ 2.7$ million. That's what it would cost. But with the backhoes, you'd get it done in two weeks. So that comes out to about $\$ 150,000$. I know I'm oversimplifying to a certain extent, but it
is difficult for me to envision how it's going to cost $\$ 8$ million. Now, I've heard Mr.

Hodgdon say you can't go down the middle. But I'm appealing to intellectual honesty here. If it's going down the median, it's already softened. It's not ledge. It's not rock. I went to Easton, and I heard Mr. Hodgdon's presentation. I drove up those roads up the mountains and I said, "Who the hell would want to dig in this?" Well, it comes out to, what, 9.4 miles, $\$ 87$ million? Well, there you have it, $\$ 8-$, $\$ 9$ million per mile. You do have 93. And whether it's the NH SEC -- the DOT that says, "Well, you can't because" -- that's all I've heard from Mr. Hodgdon. "DOT says you can't because..." Because why? Make the argument. You've got $\$ 200$ million that you've already budgeted up there to say let's incentivize. Let's do the right thing. Well, have you spent any of that $\$ 200$ million yet? I'll let that go.

But in any case, all I'm saying is you look at these big numbers and it's like listening to a Carl Sagan presentation,

80 million of these, so many billions of those. We're not buying it. Your bosses down on the Berlin Turnpike in Connecticut may have bought ForwardNH. It's not selling here. I thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you.

MR. KUCMAN: I yield the rest of my time.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: The next three speakers, the final three, are Ruth Niven, Mark Templeton and Senator Forrester. MS. NIVEN: My name is Ruth Niven, N-I-V-E-N. I'm from Franklin. I'm the person who asked the question, "Why was the name Northern Pass chosen for this 192-mile project if not to imply that it only affected the North Country?" I'm not surprised you didn't have an answer. Eversource has reluctantly agreed to reroute and bury portions of the transmission line in order to protect the White Mountain National Forest, the Appalachian Trail, oh, my gosh, and Franconia Notch. And I think that's good. But it's not good enough. Those of us
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who live in the Lakes Region and in Merrimack Valley believe that the beauty of the areas in which we live may not be as dramatic as the beauty of the Great North Woods or the White Mountains, but there is a beauty in our hills, our woods, our lakes, ponds, rivers and farms. It is a more gentle kind of beauty, but it is beauty nonetheless. And our towns and our cities have cultural and historical significance that needs to be preserved. I believe that Eversource, Northeast Utilities and Hydro Quebec should decide that the entire state of New Hampshire has equal value, and also decide that their need for profit is not so great that they cannot preserve our state as it is.

And I believe I know the answer as to why the name "Northern Pass" was applied to the project. I believe it was to lull the rest of the state into a false sense of security. And it has taken us five years to realize that we need to yell and scream and stamp our feet and provide our own witness to the fact that we do not need or want the Northern Pass. But if we
must have it, it needs to be buried, the entire length. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you ma'am.

Mr. Templeton.
MR. TEMPLETON: Hi, I'm Mark
Templeton, $T-E-M-P-L-E-T-O-N$. I'm from New Hampton. I know all you guys here for Northern Pass and Eversource, you're all paid to be here. And you guys put on an excellent presentation. And that was a really, really, really well-polished turd. I know with money you can get all the experts you want to generate the data that will make this turd shine. And you guys spent a lot of money. And the numbers you put up there were really impressive, the $\$ 200$ million, the $\$ 80$ million. They're just numbers. There's nothing materialized. I know you guys are putting on these wonderful presentations. You guys are paying for this, the cookies and the coffee and the tea. Fantastic. But I don't believe a god-damned thing you guys are saying in that other room. Those people are bought and paid
for, just like you guys. And I'm coming to the conclusion, after getting matured in this state, being a native, the state government is bought, too. And I honestly believe that all of you guys are working together, and you're not listening to the residents and what New Hampshire residents have to say. When people brought up the comments about the power line project in Vermont and how that's going to be buried, and how you really don't know all the details, I think that's complete BS, because you're in the same business and you're in direct competition with those guys. You're trying to beat them by building that line first. It's like who can run the longest extension cord from Canada to Massachusetts. Who gives a shit? You guys are in it for the money. And if you can build it first, the other guys really can't. So you're trying to shove this down our throat. And you're doing a really good job, but we're not taking it. But the problem is all of our local officials, nobody's really got the balls to stand up to you. Get the fuck out of our
state.
PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Hey, let's keep it classy.

Senator.
SENATOR FORRESTER: I'm not sure how to follow that.

For the record, Jeanie Forrester. F-O-R-R-E-S-T-E-R. Do you need me to spell my first name? J-E-A-N-I-E.

For the record, I am a state senator for District 2, representing 27 communities. District 2 is the largest geographic district -- or second largest. I'm sorry. And most of the communities in my district I would say are impacted by this project. And it makes me sad, I have to say, to follow this gentleman behind me, to hear him say that he believes that state officials are bought and paid for, because I can tell you we are not bought and paid for, and we have been fighting this fight for many years.

Back in 2014, there was an article written in the New Hampshire Business Review where they talked about PSNH at the time being
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|  | 178 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | on a "listening tour." And my question is: |
| 2 | Are you listening? When I know, as you know, |
| 3 | that 26 communities along the route have |
| 4 | formally protested this project, are you |
| 5 | listening? When we hear back then from |
| 6 | Counselor Burton, who was probably one of the |
| 7 | most honorable politicians, if you call him a |
| 8 | politician -- I'd call him a servant leader - |
| 9 | who knows how to compromise said "Bury the |
| 10 | line," I would ask, "Are you listening?" |
| 11 | Senator Ayotte, our U.S. Senator, has said, |
| 12 | "Bury the line. New Hampshire's worth it." |
| 13 | Are you listening? And I would say to you |
| 14 | that, if you showed the leadership that Ray |
| 15 | Burton and Senator Ayotte show, take that |
| 16 | leadership position. Listen to what the people |
| 17 | are saying. Bury the line. You will end all |
| 18 | these meetings. Everybody can go home. We can |
| 19 | stop the testimony, and you'll be heroes. |
| 20 | You've heard it time and time again. You've |
| 21 | heard it from the folks here. It's not that |
| 22 | they're against clean energy. It's not that |
| 23 | they're against energy. They're against the |
| 24 | towers. They would support burying the lines. |
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So, please, listen to the people of New Hampshire and bury the line. Thank you. PRESIDING OFFICER IACOPINO: Thank you, Senator.

Okay. As indicated earlier, we have two more of these public information sessions next week: Wednesday night at the Mountain View Grand Hotel in Whitefield, and then Thursday night at the Mountain Club at Loon. Thank you all very much. We are adjourned. (Whereupon the public information session was adjourned at 9:53 p.m.)
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PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION - LACONIA - January 14, 2016
SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-06 Joint Application of Northern Pass Transmission, LLC, and PSNH d/b/a Eversource

|  |  | 86:6,8,21;88:24; | 47:23;68:1;71:1; | afford (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | [ | 117:23 | 79:12;88:24;98:14, | $50: 17 ; 54: 2$ |
|  |  | accessing (2) | 18;121:22;127:9,20; | afterwards (3) |
| \$1.6 (4) | [Audience (17) | $89: 10 ; 114: 24$ | 162:14 | 49:18;133:24; |
| 104:11;105:1,9; | 65:16,21;66:2; | accommodate (3) $36: 1 ; 160: 2 ; 164: 23$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { additionally (1) } \\ & 93: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 157: 6 \\ \text { again (25) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 108:12 | :20;77:5;91:16; | accomplish (1) | address (10) | $10: 17 ; 31: 9 ; 37: 16$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \$ 11 \text { (1) } \\ 170: 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 ; 113: 22 ; \\ & 5: 1,4 ; \end{aligned}$ | 79:21 | 16:9;17:5;34:16; | $41: 1 ; 61: 13,22,23$ |
| \$13 (1) | 124:13,16;130:12 | according (2) | 37:15;58:15;68:21; | 62:16;83:19;86:10; |
| 170:24 | [Extended (1) | 69:24;84:3 | 83:7;91:5;93:2;97:12 | 90:9;92:15;101:14; |
| \$14,000 (1) | $92: 23$ [inaudible] (4) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { account (2) } \\ 154: 20 ; 170: 21 \end{array}$ | addressed (2) 36:4;82:14 | 102:14;106:3;119:7; 129:14;132:19; |
| 171:11 <br> \$150,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { [inaudible] (4) } \\ \text { 144:11;148:1; } \end{gathered}$ | accurate (1) | 36:4;82:14 addressing (4) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 129:14;132:19; } \\ & \text { 135:3;136:20; } \end{aligned}$ |
| $140: 10,21 ; 171: 23$ | $163: 18 ; 164: 1$ | 140:18 | 34:15;35:3;66:20; | 163:21;166:19; |
| \$2 (1) | [indicating] (4) | accurately (1) | 87:19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 167:13;168:20; } \\ & 178: 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| $76: 11$ $\$ 2.7(1)$ | 48:7;55:5;145:2,5 [sic] (6) | $\begin{gathered} 134: 1 \\ \text { achieve (2) } \end{gathered}$ | adequate (2) 14:8;29:22 | 178:20 <br> Against (10) |
| $\begin{gathered} \$ 2.7(\mathbf{1}) \\ 171: 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & {[\text { sic] (6) }} \\ & 74: 23 ; 136: 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { achieve (2) } \\ 114: 18,23 \end{array}$ | $14: 8 ; 29: 22$ adjourned (2) | 39:24;40:10;119:4, |
| \$200 (8) | 138:6;156:2;161:1; | acid (2) | 179:10,12 (4) | 21;159:9;164:22; |
| $\begin{aligned} & 43: 20 ; 44: 5 ; 102: 23 \\ & 107: 3: 171: 3: 172: 17 \end{aligned}$ | 163:13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 149:24;150:1 } \\ & \text { across }(\mathbf{2 1}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { adjudicative (4) } \\ & 25: 2 ; 27: 19 ; 52: 3,19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 166:23;178:22,23,23 } \\ & \text { agencies ( } \mathbf{8} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
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| $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000(1) \\ 140 \cdot 24 \end{gathered}$ | A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 43:4,5;44:13;47:17; } \\ & \text { 68:5;87:18;88:12; } \end{aligned}$ | 91:5 <br> Administration (1) | $\begin{aligned} & 16 ; 18: 5 ; 19: 15,16 ; \\ & 24: 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 140:24 } \\ \mathbf{\$ 2 5}(\mathbf{2}) \end{gathered}$ |  | 93:9;98:9;110:7 | 79:2 | agency (7) |
| 163:8,9 | ability (3) | 111:23;121:24; | Administration's (1) | 9:6;13:1;18:11; |
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| 158:14 | able (6) 31.5.34:9 | 143:16,20;160:10 <br> Act (1) | administrative (1) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 123:1 } \\ \text { agenda (2) } \end{gathered}$ |
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| \$3 (2) | 110:24;120:19 144:17 | actions (1) | 4:14;8:5;13:3; | ago (7) |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 87(1) \\ & 172: 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23:5,5;50:10 } \\ & \text { accepting (2) } \end{aligned}$ | 19:18;26:13;98:11; | affecting (1) | allowed (2) |
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