## In The Matter Of:

SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-06 NORTHERN PASS TRANSMISSION, LLC ADJUDICATORY HEARING

## DAY 6 - MORNING SESSION ONLY May 1, 2017

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

May 1, 2017 - 9:08 a.m. 49 Donovan Street Concord, New Hampshire
\{Electronically filed with SEC on 05-8-17\}

IN RE: SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-06 Joint Application of Northern Pass Transmission, LLC, and Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy for a Certificate of Site and Facility.
(Hearing on the merits)

PRESENT FOR SUBCOMMITTEE/SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:
Chrmn. Martin P. Honigberg Public Utilities Comm. (Presiding as Presiding Officer)

Cmsr. Kathryn M. Bailey Public Utilities Comm. Dir. Craig Wright, Designee Dept. of Environ. Serv. Christopher Way, Designee Dept. of Resources \& Economic Development William Oldenburg, Designee Dept. of Transportation Patricia Weathersby Public Member Rachel Whitaker

Alternate Public Member

ALSO PRESENT FOR THE SEC:
Michael J. Iacopino, Esq., Counsel to the SEC Iryna Dore, Esq.
(Brennan, Caron, Lenehan \& Iacopino)
Pamela G. Monroe, SEC Administrator
COURT REPORTER: Susan J. Robidas, NH LCR 44
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { PROCEEDINGS } \\
& \text { CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All }
\end{aligned}
$$ right. Good morning, everyone. Welcome back. While all of us were away, I decided to bring with me a really fun cold. So if $I$ have to step out, I'll leave either Commissioner Bailey or Attorney Iacopino in charge.

I know we have a panel that's already in place. Are there any preliminary matters we need to deal with before the panel gets sworn in?
[No verbal response]
CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Oh, how nice.
(WHEREUPON, JOHN KAYSER, DERRICK
BRADSTREET, KENNETH BOWES, SAMUEL
JOHNSON, LYNN FARRINGTON AND NATHAN SCOTT were duly sworn and cautioned by the Court Reporter.)

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr.
Needleman.
MR. NEEDLEMAN: Thank you. I
think what I'm going to do is just work my
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way down the panel, one witness at a time. That will probably be most efficient.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. NEEDLEMAN:
Q. So, Mr. Kayser, let's start with you. If you could identify yourself and where you work, please.
A. (Kayser) My name is John Kayser, and I'm a project manager for Burns \& McDonnell.
Q. And what is your role in this project?
A. (Kayser) I am the construction project manager on the Project.
Q. I've given you two exhibits. The first one is Exhibit 14, and that is your October 16th, 2015, prefiled testimony, and I've given you Exhibit 89, and that is your April 17th, 2017, supplemental testimony. Do you have both of those?
A. (Kayser) Yes, I do.
Q. And do you have any corrections to either of those documents?
A. (Kayser) No, I do not.
Q. All right. Then do you adopt both of those and swear to them?
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A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. All right. And then next is Mr. Bradstreet. Could you identify yourself and where you work, please.
A. (Bradstreet) Yes. I'm Derek Bradstreet. I work for Burns \& McDonnell Engineering. I'm a project manager there. I'm solely responsible on this project for design engineering.
Q. And I've given you two exhibits. You have Exhibit No. 12, which is your October 16th, 2015, prefiled testimony, and you have Exhibit No. 87, which is your April 17th, 2017, supplemental testimony. Do you have both of those?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Do you have any changes to either one of those?
A. (Bradstreet) No, I do not.
Q. Do you adopt both of those and swear to them?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Then next we've got Mr. Bowes. Again, just for the record, could you identify yourself, please.
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A. (Bowes) Kenneth Bowes, Vice-president of Transmission Performance for Eversource Energy.
Q. And Mr. Bowes, could you identify your purpose with respect to this panel.
A. (Bowes) For technical and managerial capability, as well as construction activities and operations and maintenance for the NPT line.
Q. I've given you four exhibits. Exhibit No. 4 is the October 16th, 2015, prefiled testimony of Jerry Fortier; Exhibit No. 9 is the February 26th, 2016, prefiled testimony of Ken Bowes; Exhibit 53 is a May 4th, 2016, letter from me to Ms. Monroe indicating your adoption of Mr. Fortier's testimony; and Exhibit No. 90 is an April 17th, 2017, copy of your supplemental prefiled testimony. Do you have those four?
A. (Bowes) Yes, I do.
Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to any of the pieces of prefiled testimony?
A. (Bowes) Yes, I do.
Q. Could you explain those, please.
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A. (Bowes) For Exhibit No. 9, which is my prefiled testimony, dated February 26th, 2015, on Page 11 of 20 , Lines 17 , there's a typographical error. It should read -- that line should read, "the exact number of field inspectors" instead of "the exact number of filed inspectors."
Q. Any others?
A. (Bowes) No, there were no others.
Q. Subject to that one change, do you adopt the three pieces of prefiled testimony and swear to them?
A. (Bowes) Yes, I do.
Q. All right. Mr. Johnson next. Could you identify yourself, please.
A. (Johnson) My name is Samuel Johnson. I'm a senior project manager at Burns \& McDonnell Engineering.
Q. And what is your role in this project?
A. (Johnson) I'm the senior manager of the Project, and all Burns \& McDonnell employees report to me.
Q. I've given you two exhibits: Exhibit No. 11, which is your October 16th, 2015, prefiled
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testimony, and Exhibit No. 86, which is your supplemental prefiled testimony of April 17th, 2017. Do you have both of those?
A. (Johnson) I do.
Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to either one?
A. (Johnson) I do not.
Q. All right. Then do you adopt both of those and swear to them today?
A. (Johnson) I do.
Q. Next, Ms. Farrington, please identify yourself.
A. (Farrington) I'm Lynn Farrington. I'ma traffic engineer with Louis Berger.
Q. And what is your role in this project?
A. (Farrington) I'm advising the Project on traffic management.
Q. I've given you two exhibits: Exhibit No. 15, which is which is your October 16, 2015, prefiled testimony, and Exhibit No. 91, which is your April 17th, 2017, supplemental testimony. Do you have both of those?
A. (Farrington) Yes.
Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to
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either one?
A. (Farrington) No.
Q. Do you adopt both of those and swear to them today?
A. (Farrington) Yes, I do.
Q. And finally, Mr. Scott, could you identify yourself, please.
A. (Scott) Yes. My name is Nathan Scott. I'm a senior transmission engineer for Burns \& McDonnell. I'm responsible for underground design and design review for this project.
Q. I've given you two documents: Exhibit No. 13, which is your October 16th, 2015, prefiled testimony, and Exhibit No. 88, which is your April 17th, 2017, supplemental testimony. Do you have both of those?
A. (Scott) Yes, I do.
Q. Do you have any changes or corrections to either one?
A. (Scott) I do not.
Q. Do you adopt both of those and swear to them today?
A. (Scott) I do.

MR. NEEDLEMAN: All set, Mr.
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Chairman.
CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All
right. Anybody here from the Business and Organizations? Attorney Beliveau?
[No verbal response]
CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All
right. City of Franklin, City of Berlin. I see Attorney Boldt.

MR. BOLDT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. BOLDT:
Q. For the record, my name is Chris Boldt. I'm with Donahue, Tucker \& Ciandella. Sorry. Over here.

And the purpose of my questions are on behalf of the City of Berlin addressing the Coos Loop upgrades. So, some of you will be likely ignored, and I apologize, but that might be a good thing over the length of time.

Mr. Bowes, from the 10,000-foot view, can you confirm for me the general nature of the upgrade for the northern and western legs
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of the Coos loop? What will happen on the ground?
A. (Bowes) So in order to install the new Northern Pass transmission line, the existing 115 kV AC transmission lines have to be rebuilt and relocated to, in general, the northern part of that right-of-way. It's about 31 miles of reconstruction of existing wood H-frame transmission lines to, again, in most cases, steel monopole structures located along the edge of the right-of-way, and the Northern Pass line will be in the center or to the south part of the right-of-way.
Q. And in that relocation within the right-of-way of the existing 115 kV line of the Coos Loop, the conductors are being upgraded is my understanding; correct?
A. (Bowes) That is also correct. As part of the rebuild, we're going to a standard Eversource standard conductor size.
Q. And that conductor size, I believe, ends with 775, I believe is the designation?
A. (Bowes) Subject to check. I think it's 795.
Q. Thank you. And the purpose of that upgrade
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in that conductor size increases the capacity of the amount of power able to flow around the loop; correct?
A. (Bowes) Yes, it does.
Q. And I believe the prior testimony is that it basically deals with approximately 95 percent of the thermal limits on that line that creates approximately 27-percent increase in the megawatt load that can traverse the line; is that correct?
A. (Bowes) I wasn't here for that part of the testimony. It sounds like you're talking about what Mr. Andrew may have discussed. I believe that's accurate. I mean, I've looked at it maybe in a little bit different terms. But it will certainly unlock the generation that is feeding into that configuration today, and it will allow the generation to run more hours of the year.
Q. But also one thing it does not do is it does not create more capacity for potential new projects that would go on it. If another 100 megawatts of wind went on adjacent to the Granite Reliable project, that would not have
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enough capacity on that upgrade. A further upgrade may be needed; correct?
A. (Bowes) So, in general, yes. However, additional generation could be added to the loop. It would just curtail or constrain existing generation on that loop, and that would have to be done through the ISO-New England market. And it would be a bidding issue rather than a technical limitation.
Q. Thank you.

As part of the reconstruction and reconfiguration of the Coos Loop, there will obviously have to be some amount of time that the existing line is disconnected and the new line connected to the remaining portions of the loop. Approximately how long, from an engineering standpoint, is that anticipated to be?
A. (Bowes) So the plan today is to rebuild the existing line prior to taking -- let me back up -- to build a new line prior to taking apart the existing line. So the entire structures would be built, the conductor run, and it would just be cutovers at each end, at
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Whitefield and at Paris substations to accommodate removal of the old line and installation of the new. So I would estimate probably one to two weeks would be the total time where there would be constraints for operation on that loop.
Q. And during that time, however, of the one- to two-week cutover, the remaining portions, though, the eastern and the southern segments of the Coos Loop, are still functional?
A. (Bowes) Correct. There will be no interruptions to customers. There might be some curtailment of generation.
Q. And that curtailment would obviously be coordinated with the generators and with ISO-New England, I assume; correct?
A. (Bowes) That is correct.
Q. One element that's been discussed previously is the potential of an SVC or voltage regulator being added at the Berlin substation. It's my understanding that a voltage analysis study -- and I may be using an incorrect term, but I believe that's what was referenced -- has to be performed. Is
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that a correct understanding, that that study has to be performed?
A. (Bowes) That, as well as maybe other studies. But there would have to be studies performed to determine what other upgrades are needed.
Q. To the best of your knowledge, sitting here today, have those studies been done yet?
A. (Bowes) They have not.
Q. Have they been ordered yet?
A. (Bowes) They have not.
Q. How long -- or what is the trigger event that needs to occur for those studies to be ordered?
A. (Bowes) I would think all the permits necessary for the Northern Pass Project would trigger the start of those studies. I don't anticipate they would be very lengthy. The necessary upgrades could all happen within the construction cycle of Northern Pass.
Q. But as you're sitting here today, is it anticipated that once the permits are in place, those studies would occur due to the nature of the generation along the Coos Loop?
A. (Bowes) Yes.
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Q. And if the study concludes that the SVC is necessary, $I$ believe the prior testimony is that's approximately a $\$ 20$ million asset; correct?
A. (Bowes) It's probably the high end cost. It may not necessitate, you know, a dynamic device. We may just be able to use capacitor banks, which would be a fraction of that cost.
Q. And how long would that asset take to order in the process of your construction of the Northern Pass line?
A. (Bowes) Again, we haven't gone out to bid yet for that. But it's similar equipment to the SVC at Deerfield, although much smaller in scope and scale. So I would say it's probably a 12- to 18-month process to order and install.
Q. And how large is that asset on the ground in general size?
A. (Bowes) So, again, without knowing all the technical specifications of it, it's probably 1 to 2 acres would be my estimate.
Q. Okay. In connecting the -- or improving,
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rather, the Coos Loop, that runs through the Whitefield substation. And currently power can flow out of the Whitefield substation either west to Littleton and over towards Vermont, or south through Bethlehem and down the existing Eversource-PSNH line into central New Hampshire. One aspect of the current project is a new substation in Franklin. And my question is: Will there be any interconnection between the existing central line running from Bethlehem south to that new Franklin substation for interconnectivity?
A. (Bowes) No, there will not.
Q. Is the Franklin substation being built with the potential of adding interconnectivity, whether from the central line or from the line running from the west along 89?
A. (Bowes) So the site is clearly large enough to expand for other uses. There are none planned for at this point, or none in a study phase which goes out more than ten years with ISO-New England.
Q. Turning to Exhibit 90, which is your
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supplemental prefiled testimony, and particularly to Page 11, Lines 23 through 26, where you discuss decommissioning -- let me know when you reach there.
A. (Bowes) Yes, I have it.
Q. Generally you're discussing there the fact that transmission lines are typically reconductored and refurbished rather than decommissioned. Is that the gist of that statement in your testimony?
A. (Bowes) Yes, it is.
Q. Okay. Is that your opinion of what will happen not only for the Northern Pass line, but also for these upgrades to the Coos Loop?
A. (Bowes) So, clearly for the upgrades to the Coos Loop, there's customer service needs there. There are generation service needs there as well. The Northern Pass is slightly different. It's an electric transmission project. So there may be portions that after their useful life are removed and decommissioned, thus the need for a decommissioning plan.
Q. And do you have an opinion on the anticipated
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life of the Coos Loop upgrades?
A. (Bowes) Yeah. So they're going to be rebuilt with steel structures and, you know, the latest conductor. They'll have a depreciation life of 40 years and probably a useful life several decades beyond that.

Is the upgrade to the Coos Loop included in your decommissioning plan figure referenced on Page 13, Line 3?
A. (Bowes) No, it is not.
Q. Okay. And Attachment A to your Exhibit 90 is, I take it, to be a number of conditions imposed by DOT if this project's approved by the SEC. Am I correct in concluding that those similar conditions would apply to the work done to upgrade the Coos Loop, things like the road crossings, the safety factors that DOT is concerned with?
A. (Bowes) Yes, it includes all of the AC upgrades for the PSNH transmission and distribution lines.
Q. Thank you.

Mr. Bradstreet, I believe your
supplemental prefiled testimony is
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Exhibit 87; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) That's right.
Q. Turning to Page 2, Lines 6 and 7 of that testimony, you make reference to 13 structures being moved to lessen wetland impacts. Do you recall, as you're testifying today, whether any of those 13 structures are within the Coos Loop structures, or are we talking only Northern Pass overhead line segments?
A. (Bradstreet) I would have to double-check. I don't recall, off the top of my head.
Q. Is there a list of these 13?
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah, the Project does have a list, yes. I don't know if it's been put in the record, but...
Q. Okay. That was going to be my next question.
A. (Bradstreet) I guess just to maybe further clarify your question, in many cases, especially in the Coos Loop where we have the Northern Pass structure, there would be a Coos Loop structure, an existing 115 kV structure that is closely adjacent to the Northern Pass structure. And in many cases,
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if we were looking to move one, we would also be looking to move the other. So, should one of those been one of the 13 that was moved, there's a good chance that the adjacent 115 also was moved. But I'd have to double-check.
Q. Also on Page 2, at the very bottom and carry over to Page 3 -- so we start on Page 2, Line 30 and go to Page 3, Line 2 -- you're making reference to the FAA requiring 31 of the towers to have obstruction lights added to the top, the red blinking lights. Do you know, as you sit here today, if any of those are the Coos -- within the Coos Loop segments?
A. (Bradstreet) To my recollection, there are none in the Coos Loop area.
Q. But $I$ assume there's also a list of which of those structures as well --
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Page 3, Lines 5 and 6 make reference to a "preliminary assessment" is the phrase, of the potential electrical interactions with the Portland Natural Gas transmission system
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gas line that runs for approximately 12 miles parallel to the existing Coos Loop. It's my understanding that those are in the townships of Stark and Dummer, along the northern quadrant of the Coos Loop. Has that interference study been done yet?
A. (Bradstreet) It hasn't been completed, but it's in process.
Q. Under way?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. And is that the same as the interference study that you made reference to in your technical session testimony back on September 12th?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, it's similar.
Q. When will that study be complete?
A. (Bradstreet) So, right now we're targeting sometime in May.
Q. And that's -- bottom line: That's studying the interaction that can happen electrically between the high-voltage direct current line and the gas transmission line; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) It's analyzing both the existing 115 and the Northern Pass HVDC line. And
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correct. It's checking any interference between the pipeline and those lines.
Q. And that's because things can go boom?
A. (Bradstreet) No, it's not because things can go boom. It's because -- so a pipeline has a cathodic protection system --
(Court Reporter inquiry)
Q. Explain that phrase for us.
A. (Bradstreet) It can vary between an impressed current design, which is a DC current supplied to the pipeline to make sure it doesn't corrode, or it could have anode beds of zinc anodes to be sacrificial so that the pipeline doesn't corrode. So we'll be double-checking to make sure that our project doesn't influence that, but also that our project doesn't create unsafe conditions for pipeline workers.
Q. And what are the ramifications if some negative aspect is found in that study?
A. (Bradstreet) So if there was some negative aspect, which we do not believe we will find, there may be some mitigation required for the pipeline.
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Q. Such as?
A. (Bradstreet) In the case of if there was a case where we found the overstress on the coating of the pipeline or something like that, we might have to bury a mitigation wire to offset some of that voltage stress of the coating of the pipeline.
Q. Basically, it takes the electrical impact and grounds it some other place other than --
A. (Bradstreet) Spreads it out so that that specific voltage isn't seen across the pipeline coating.
Q. Thank you.

Mr. Kayser, your supplemental prefiled testimony is Exhibit 89, I believe. And if you would turn to Page 3 of your document. Line 17 makes reference that a comprehensive schedule will be developed. I take it to mean that that means there is no comprehensive schedule yet developed?
A. (Kayser) That is correct. The contractor, PAR, the general contractor, will be developing a comprehensive construction schedule as they move to planning of the
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Project.
Q. Okay. Does that mean that there is not even like a Gantt chart preliminary saying it takes us this long for these tasks, and you just change the start date?
A. (Kayser) They are working on that. You start with a very high-level schedule as you're building it, put your milestones in there, and then you develop it further as you understand what the energization date is and when you think you're going to start construction. So they are in that process of developing that detailed schedule.
Q. And I'm not sure if this is a question for you or for others on the panel, but how long does it take to receive the necessary conductors that are being used for the upgrade to the Coos Loop?
A. (Kayser) As far as delivery times, that varies. But typically from the time you tell the vendor that you need the conductor, it's 12 to 16 weeks from that. But we have contracts -- and Mr. Johnson may have more information. But we have contracts with all
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of the vendors. So as we get approval, we will work on a delivery schedule, and that will be incorporated into the contractor's schedule for the conductor, the lattice structures, the steel poles and all of the other materials.
Q. Okay. So where are those conductors coming from, by the way?
A. (Johnson) Southwire is the name of the company. They have manufacturing facilities in the U.S.
Q. What about the tower elements for the monopoles for the new segment of the Coos Loop?
A. (Johnson) Both the 115 and 345 kV monopoles will be manufactured in the U.S., and the lattice structures will be manufactured in Montreal, Quebec.
Q. Are the workers installing the towers New Hampshire residents, or are they coming from outside as well?
A. (Johnson) It will be a combination. As you are aware, there is the New Hampshire First priority for hiring. And for the IBEW, when
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that bench strength, if you will, of New Hampshire employees is depleted, they will then go outside of New Hampshire to get more workers.
Q. And is a separate set of workers used to install the conductors, you know, one team doing the towers and another team doing the stringing of the lines?
A. (Johnson) Yes, sir.
Q. Okay. And are those workers similarly coming first from New Hampshire and then from the region, if necessary?
A. (Johnson) Yes, sir.

MR. BOLDT: No further questions at this time, Mr . Chairman. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Anyone from Wagner Forest Management to ask questions?

MR. NOVELLO: Yes, I'm here. CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Wave your hand. Okay.

MR. NOVELLO: My name is Mike
Novello. I'll be addressing the panel.
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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. NOVELLO:
Q. My concern is primarily the construction along the areas managed by Wagner Forest. If I use that colloquially, are you aware of which sections I'm referring to?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. So can you describe how the existing roads will be used in those plans?
A. (Kayser) As the contractors develop their access plans, if there are existing roads, logging roads that are there today, they would use those to the maximum extent practical and then do any necessary upgrades, depending on the size of their equipment. They would look at that to determine if they need to add any gravel or do any matting to use those roads.
Q. Okay. Do you expect there will be any restrictions on use of existing roads during construction?
A. (Kayser) I guess undetermined at this time. They would have to look at it to see if the roads -- as far as town roads, there could be
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some postings. But the roads in the Wagner Forest, they'd have to look at that and work with the Forest on the timing of construction.
A. (Johnson) I will add one thing. The Department of Environmental Services has requested that we do a culvert study to fully understand the sizes and strengths of the culverts along the access roads that we've identified that we would use. That study has been completed and submitted to the DES, and we will comply with the upgrades that are required for the roads that we've identified as being used.
Q. And then beyond what you've just discussed, do you have any other plans for improvements to the existing roadways, either pre- or post-construction?
A. (Johnson) We do. Typically it's the last half- to quarter-mile from that logging road into our right-of-way. For the majority of the work that we will be doing, we are planning on traversing up and down the right-of-way as opposed to, you know, sort of
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leaving and then coming back on logging roads. However, the main sort of access areas, if you will, are part of our Application.
Q. Okay. So can you describe any restoration plans for those roads, for the roads on the Wagner lands post-construction?
A. (Johnson) So we will work with the Wagner Forest to see if any of the improvements that we made -- the culverts themselves have to stay. Those are permanent upgrades. If there are areas where we've enhanced the roads with gravel or anything else of that nature, we will work with the Forest to determine whether they would like those roads left as is or they would like them taken out. And if so, we'll remove them just as we would remove any other access road on the Project.
Q. So in the prefiled testimony there was some discussion of public outreach prior to and during construction. Can you confirm there will be someone available to coordinate work on the Wagner lands with other work going on in the working forest which would primarily
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be forestry activities?
A. (Johnson) Absolutely. Obviously, with the logging trucks and the amount of equipment that you have, we want to stay as far away from your activities as we can so that there's no interference.
Q. And then can you describe any either standard practices, best practices, or special practices that you might expect to ensure safety on the lands? So, for example, would there be CB communication, flagging, those type of activities?
A. (Johnson) Absolutely. One of the issues we have up in the forest area is that communication is very poor just because there aren't cell towers. And CB is typically line of sight or, you know, when you can't be over a ridge kind of thing. We do expect to employ satellite communications just so that there are at all times communications available.
Q. Okay. If there are satellite communications that foresters wouldn't have necessarily in their trucks, are there portable units or
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temporary units that can be loaned out?
A. (Johnson) Yes. Absolutely.
Q. Okay. Are there particular seasons that you're planning to focus on for different phases of construction?
A. (Johnson) Yes. Typically the tree-clearing will be done in the winter months where the ground tends to be more frozen. Obviously, there are also some other restrictions that are biological and ecological that we must be sensitive to. So there are certain construction activities that need to be phased, depending on how that all comes together. And that's exactly the process that we're in right now is trying to figure out that. But from a general perspective, it's clearing access roads in the winter, and then the construction activities would follow usually post-mud season to avoid, obviously, the major impacts and take that going forward.
Q. At this point, are you expecting those activities to each be one season, or are you expecting this to last for multiple years of
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construction?
A. (Johnson) Good question. It really depends I think on the productivity that we get through one or more seasons. Conceivably the 24 miles that are in the forest could be done in one season. But $I$ don't think we're going to limit ourselves at this time. But obviously we'll work with you as the Forest to come up with a most appropriate solution for that area.
Q. Okay. What are your plans for sourcing materials related to construction there, notably gravel and matting you mentioned earlier?
A. Gravel will all be local. Obviously, the less truck time we have, the better. Matting, we've been working with several vendors in the area, all New Hampshire-based. So it will be most likely somebody in New Hampshire that will provide the matting.
Q. Okay. And it sounds like from your prior answer there's going to be both temporary and permanent bridging structures potentially.
A. (Johnson) Potentially. At this point,
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anything that's on one of the major access roads would be permanent, and anything along our right-of-way would be temporary.

Okay. Will there be a minimum height above the road that lines will be strung? In particular, I'm worried about collisions with forestry trucks.
A. (Bradstreet) So, yes, all of our design accommodates road-crossing clearance requirements. So as long as vehicles aren't taller than over-the-road, I guess, non-permitted load, clearance will be adequate.
Q. And then my final question: Do you anticipate there will be any gating of the roads or line corridors during construction or after construction?
A. (Johnson) Only if required by the Forest.

MR. NOVELLO: Thank you.
That's my last question.
CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All
right. I think we're up to Counsel for the Public.

MR. PAPPAS: Mr. Chairman,
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we're going to allow Mr. Bilodeau to go in front of us. He only has a limited amount of time, and he'd like to leave to go to work, and then I'll follow him.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: While Mr. Bilodeau's coming up, is there anybody else who has a particular time constraint today that we need to work around? If so, at the next break, either tell Ms. Monroe or Attorney Iacopino, and we'll try to work that out. Mr. Pappas will be more than accommodating.
Q. Bill dough Exhibit 18 is now up on the monitor.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr.
Bilodeau, you may proceed.
MR. BILODEAU: Good morning.
Thank you, Members of the Committee, and thank you, Attorney Pappas, for the few minutes to get me in and out of here. Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. BILODEAU :
Q. And good morning, gentlemen and lady of the
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panel. I guess I want to ask you all individually if you are familiar with the existing Deerfield substation. And answer in any order or whatever.
A. (Kayser) Yes.
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
A. (Bowes) Yes.
A. (Scott) Yes.
A. (Farrington) Yes.
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. Have you been there, to the Deerfield substation?
A. (Kayser) Yes, I have.
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, sir, I have.
A. (Bowes) Yes.
A. (Johnson) Yes.
A. (Farrington) I have not.
A. (Scott) No, I have not.
Q. Thank you.

And as you'll see on the screen, there's a representation there of what's there now presently that $I$ just asked you about. And now I will replace that with a representation prepared by --
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A. (Johnson) Could you spin that around? Perfect.
Q. Sorry. I'm not used to this.
A. (Johnson) Neither are we. It's okay.

MR. IACOPINO: Mr. Bilodeau, it would also be helpful if you referred to your exhibits by their number so that the record knows what exhibit you're speaking about.

MR. BILODEAU: Okay.
Eighteen.
BY MR. BILODEAU:
Q. Can any one of you -- so that's a representation of what's proposed from the documents prepared by the Applicant. Can one of you, or any one of you, confirm that the plans and supporting documents that have been proposed is a 16- to 18-acre clear cut?
A. (Kayser) I don't remember the exact acreage, but we will be clearing that area where the SVC and capacitor bank area are shown on your exhibit.
A. (Bowes) I was under the impression it was about 8.4 acres of clearing.
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Q. I'm only reporting what $I$ heard at one of the public meetings that had taken place by one of your experts.
A. (Johnson) Sure. I believe the existing substation has 8 acres, and there's an additional 8 acres that will be cleared for the total of 16 .
Q. Thank you.

Can you confirm, can any one of you confirm that there's a 22-foot cut and a 14-foot fill section that will be necessary to flatten the hill to make a flat spot for this SVC thing, station?
A. (Kayser) I don't have the plans in front of me, but there are some cut and fills to make that flat for where the SVC and capacitor bank areas are.
Q. Okay. Can anyone of you who would be most comfortable describe the sequence of putting that SVC station there, you know, from initiation to you drive away and all we see is your taillights?
A. (Kayser) I guess I can start on it and then maybe Derrick or Sam can jump in.
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The first thing the contractor would do is to come in and clear the area, clear the vegetation for the capacitor bank and also where the relocated 345 kV line will go.
Q. Could we just do this sequentially so I don't -- we don't remember at the end?
A. (Kayser) Okay.
Q. How will that take place, the clearing? What type of equipment and what do you expect?
A. (Kayser) Yeah, the contractor will have typical clearing equipment, the feller bunchers. Depending on the area, there may be some hand clearing that needs to be done. But they'll come in there and take the trees, either chip them and dispose of the chips, or take the trees out if there's any marketable timber.
Q. Thank you.
A. (Kayser) Then, once the clearing's done, they'll start the site development work. Again, the equipment for site development would be bulldozers, excavators, dump trucks, normal site development. As they're doing that -- prior to starting the site
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development, they would set up all the necessary environmental controls to control that site development. Then they would put the subbase down there, and then foundations for all of the equipment in the area would follow that.
Q. I'm sorry again to interrupt. The cut and fill, has there been boring done? Is there ledge there, and would ledge need to be blasted?
A. (Kayser) They've done some soil borings. I don't know what those soil borings showed. Sam, I don't know if you know if they've completed all of them.
A. (Johnson) They have. There's a potential for a small amount of blasting, but that has not been determined at this time. The contractor still believes they can remove some of that with mechanical means as opposed to blasting.
Q. That would be part of the site preparation?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
A. (Kayser) Yeah, the cut and fill would be part of the site preparation. Once the site is done, then they would start with the
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foundations, any of the foundations for the equipment, and also the ground grids that would go in there that are required for that.
Q. A lot of concrete?
A. (Kayser) Yes, for -- yeah, the foundations would be concrete. Any of the stands for the bus work are concrete foundations. The transformer has a concrete foundation. And then SVC building itself would have a concrete foundation.
Q. On-site material production or trucked-in concrete?
A. (Kayser) Most likely trucked in from a batch plant locally.

So, after foundation, then they would start erection of the steel, get the equipment in there and then start with installing the electrical lines to energize the equipment.
Q. The line relocation and station, is that the same firm doing that, or is that two separate activities taking place at the same time?
A. (Kayser) The SVC would be done by a separate firm. And then the lines and the electrical
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equipment and the existing substation will be done by PAR Electric as the general contractor. ABB would be installing the SVC capacitor bank.
Q. So as you describe this activity, could you surmise -- or summarize how long all of this would take from start to finish?
A. (Kayser) They don't have the exact schedule, but $I$ would say you're probably in the 18-month time frame, give or take a few months on either side.
Q. So would that 18 -month period be consistent throughout the 18 months? You start in month one and just keep working until you're at the end and it's continual?
A. (Kayser) Yes, I would say it's fairly continuous work.
Q. That's the overall. What's the daily activity like?
A. (Kayser) Depends on what type of work they're doing there. So, during the site development, a lot of site-development equipment. Work hours would be similar for most of the Project, which would be the
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daylight hours doing construction, Monday through Saturday.

So in previous testimony -- and I'm pleased to hear you say that, Mr. Kayser -- it was six days a week. Saturdays are an included workday?
A. (Kayser) Yes, Monday through Saturday. Yeah.
Q. In some of the previous discussions over the past year and a half we've heard it's like from 7:00 to 7:00?
A. (Kayser) Yeah, that's probably about the timing of that.
Q. Okay. Would you consider any of this work to be quite noisy?
A. (Kayser) It would be typical noise for a construction site. During the site development there would be more noise than during the other parts of that because you've got more equipment that will be doing the cutting and fill. And then, if there is any potential for blasting, that will be done during that time period.
Q. Thank you.

MR. BILODEAU: And thank you
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again, Mr. Pappas.
And one last thing. I just wanted to show with my finger here where my house is on the sketch so you can kind of get the sense of my questions.

Thank you very much.
CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Pappas.

MR. PAPPAS: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PAPPAS :
Q. Good morning, gentlemen, Ms. Farrington.

Attorney Needleman went over your areas, but I want to just make sure I understand what each of you are going to -- the areas you'll cover during the testimony. So I'll start with you, Mr. Bowes.

You indicated that you're the lead technical expert. So I understand that covers basically overall construction, including summary of the construction plans and the decommissioning plan. But you also touch upon property rights; is that right?
A. (Bowes) Yes, as well as operation and
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maintenance of the line.
Q. Okay. And Mr. Kayser, you're employed by Burns \& McDonnell as a project manager, so you're going to be talking about both managing this project, as well as some specific construction items?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Okay. And Mr. Johnson, you are also employed by Burns \& McDonnell. I understand your areas include land rights, public outreach and some overall project costs?
A. (Johnson) That's correct, as well as overall management of the program.
Q. Okay. And Mr. Bradstreet, you oversaw the overhead portion of the Project; is that right, initially?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, from the design aspect.
Q. And you also oversaw the design of the converter terminal in Franklin?
A. (Bradstreet) That's correct.
Q. And today your role has changed a little bit. You're now the lead engineer for all the engineering scopes; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah. I mean, so my overall
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role is engineering in general. Since the inception of the Project, since we got involved with Northern Pass, I have been involved in all engineering aspects to some degree. So I guess $I$ would say it's not a significant change, but yes.
Q. Okay. Are you licensed in New Hampshire?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, I am.
Q. Okay. And Mr. Scott, you were initially the primary underground engineer designer; correct?
A. (Scott) Correct.
Q. And you're now going to review PAR's design work on behalf of Northern Pass Transmission?
A. (Scott) Correct.
Q. And you're also going to review the design of the underground cable system which will be designed by ABB?
A. (Scott) Correct.
Q. Are you licensed in New Hampshire?
A. (Scott) I am not.
Q. And Ms. Farrington, you do not work for Burns \& McDonnell.
A. (Farrington) Correct.
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Q. And you, I understand, were initially advised to work on traffic issues and planning?
A. (Farrington) Yes, that's correct.
Q. And subsequently your firm has been retained by PAR Electric?
A. (Farrington) Yes.
Q. And as with a contract with PAR, you've developed the traffic control plans to date?
A. (Farrington) Yup.
Q. And you'll eventually develop a traffic management plan?
A. (Farrington) Yes.
Q. Okay. So let me start with Mr. Kayser and Mr. Bowes and ask some questions about the overall project management.

Now, Quanta will be the overall general contractor; is that right?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Okay. And Quanta will be responsible for the entire project; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Okay. And that includes final design, hiring all the subs and actually constructing the Project?
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A. (Kayser) Yes.
A. (Johnson) Except for the portion that ABB is going to build, they are responsible for hiring their own subs.
Q. ABB hiring their own subs?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. But ABB will be hired by Quanta to --
A. (Johnson) No, sir. ABB is direct-contracted with --
Q. NPT?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. When did NPT or Eversource first contact Quanta with respect to Northern Pass?
A. (Kayser) We went out for overhead bids the summer of 2015. I believe it was the June time frame, but $I$ don't remember exactly when. I think it was June or July we went out for bids in 2015.
Q. And when was Quanta selected?
A. (Johnson) January, approximately.
Q. January 2016?
A. (Johnson) January 2016, yes.
Q. And Quanta then hired PAR Electric?
A. (Johnson) So, PAR Electric is a subsidiary of
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Quanta. That's correct. The bid was actually bid by PAR Electric, not by Quanta.
Q. Ah, okay. And so PAR, then, will actually oversee all parts of the construction.
A. (Johnson) Correct. The contract is with PAR Electric.
Q. With PAR. Okay.

Now, PAR, as I understand it, has retained SGC Engineering for the civil engineering for open trench?
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
Q. And PAR has retained Brierley Associates for the trenchless engineering?
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
Q. And you said a moment ago NPT hired ABB directly for the underground cable.
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
Q. All right. So in terms of the overhead construction, that will be done by PAR and whatever subs it hires?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
Q. And in terms of the underground construction, the open trench will be by PAR and whatever subs it hires?
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A. (Johnson) That's correct.
Q. And the trenchless, which are either HDD drilling or microtunneling, that's by specialty contractors?
A. (Johnson) Correct. And those will be hired by PAR as well.
Q. By PAR as well. Okay.

And I take it there are a limited number of them available to do this kind of work?
A. (Johnson) Depending on the size of equipment, yes. But there are at least 30,40 in the country that could do this kind of work.
Q. Okay. Now, as I understand it, NPT as the owner is ultimately responsible for the entire project; correct?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. Okay. And NPT, in addition to hiring PAR to bid for the construction work, NPT separately retained PAR as NPT's agent on the Project; is that right?
A. (Johnson) Yes, they are the general contractor and will manage the entire construction process.
Q. But apart from the general contractor, does
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PAR also have an agency relationship with NPT to oversee construction apart from the contract for the general construction?
A. (Johnson) So the agency part that we're referencing, their contract is effectively managing the material deliveries from the other vendors that have been direct-contracted with Eversource, or NPT, as well as managing the ABB installation, as far as touch points and schedule and making sure that they are all working harmoniously.
A. (Bowes) But it is a single agreement that includes both the agent and the general contractor.
Q. Okay. But the agency part is for overseeing material procurement and overseeing ABB's work?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. Okay. Does the agency part include overseeing PAR's work?
A. (Johnson) By definition, I would -- yes.
Q. Okay. So, essentially, PAR is going to be the general contractor, plus they're going to be NPT's agent to oversee the construction
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work?
A. (Johnson) From the direct construction. There would still be oversight from the owner as well.
Q. Okay. But the owner doesn't have a separate agent to oversee any of PAR's work direct?
A. (Bowes) Yes, we do.
Q. Who's that?
A. (Bowes) One of them will be Burns \& McDonnell. So there is an organization chart actually on the last page of Jerry Fortier's testimony that's actually color-coded as well. And the areas in I'd say pink or light red are really under the PAR general contractor, and then there's two columns to the left which includes the design engineering and owner's engineer, project controls, environmental project management, and then various technical oversight for the PAR contract and community relations and environmental oversight for the work that PAR does.
Q. Okay. So I want to walk through that a little bit.
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A. (Johnson) Sure.
Q. So as I understand it, Burns \& McDonnell -MR. IACOPINO: Before you do, that's Applicant's Exhibit 4 for folks that don't know, for the record. Attachment B, I believe.

BY MR. PAPPAS:
Q. As I understand it, Burns \& McDonell was initially retained to design the overhead portion; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. And design the underground portion; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct. There is also a project development role as well.
Q. Okay. And the project development role, that would include things like land rights and public outreach and so forth?
A. (Johnson) And permit development and everything else, yes.
Q. Okay. Now, has PAR also retained Burns \& McDonnell with respect to designing, doing the final designs for the Project?
A. (Johnson) No.
Q. No. But will Burns \& McDonnell work with PAR
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in developing the final design of the Project?
A. (Johnson) So, Burns \& McDonnell's role is that of, specific to design, is that of owner's engineer, where we will check their work, if you will, and make sure that they are complying with the appropriate standards and appropriate laws.
Q. Okay. So that's an agency role where Burns \& McDonnell will be the agent of the owner checking PAR's work?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. Okay. Now, Burns \& McDonnell's also retained for the construction part; correct?
A. (Johnson) The management side of it, yes.
Q. Right. And in your role in the management side of construction, is that also as the agent of the owner?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. As the agent of the owner, will Burns \& McDonnell have any role in overseeing PAR with respect to material procurement and the ABB work?
A. (Johnson) In the sense that we will be making \{SEC 2015-06\} [Day 6 Morning Session ONLY] \{05-01-17\}
sure that they're adhering to the schedule that they've produced, in the sense that they've -- that they are adhering to any environmental requirements from any of the agencies, in the sense that they're meeting the designs that have been approved by the agencies, yes, we will be overseeing them. On a day-to-day basis, we will have, at least as proposed right now, we will have field monitoring from both an environmental and construction management perspective. But, again, those nuances are yet to be determined. There will at least be somebody out there, whether it's Burns \& McDonnell or an independent third-party vendor. That's to be determined.
Q. So, just to summarize, for final design going forward, that will be done by $P A R$, and Burns \& McDonnell will oversee that work on behalf of the owner.
A. (Johnson) As the owner's engineer, yes. And the actual construction will be done by PAR.
Q. And Burns \& McDonnell will be the owner's agent to help manage or oversee the
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construction activity?
A. (Johnson) That's correct. In essence, we're an extension of the owners, almost as staff augmentation, if you will.
Q. And PAR will be doing the construction on behalf of the owner, and under the same contract, but separately will be the owner's agent to procure materials and essentially deal with ABB; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct. One nuance there is some of the major material is already procured. It's just the management of the schedule of delivery, et cetera. But essentially, yes.
A. (Bowes) I was just going to add, they're assuming Eversource contracts for some of the major materials, and they're assuming the responsibilities for control of $A B B$ to make sure there are no seams within the Project. So they kind of have a wrap around the entire construction activities.
Q. Okay. Now, earlier you indicated the lattice towers are manufactured in Canada; is that right?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
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Q. And the monopoles, I understand, are manufactured in Texas and Indiana?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
Q. And the conductors are manufactured somewhere in the Carolinas?
A. (Johnson) Yes, I believe so.
Q. Okay. And the capacitor banks are manufactured overseas by ABB, probably in Germany or Sweden?
A. (Johnson) Again, that sounds about right, too.
A. (Kayser) Yeah.
Q. And the transformers are also manufactured by ABB overseas?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. And the steel for the substations, that will be manufactured somewhere outside of New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) I don't believe there's any steel capacity in New Hampshire. So, yes, it would be somewhere outside of New Hampshire.
Q. Okay. And the cables, those would be manufactured outside of New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) Those are specialty equipment, yes.
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Q. Yeah. The concrete will be both sourced in New Hampshire and outside New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) I would say almost entirely in New Hampshire.
Q. Have you identified all the concrete batches yet?
A. (Johnson) We have not. That's PAR Electric's responsibility.
Q. Do you know if there's enough capacity in New Hampshire to supply all the concrete for this project?
A. (Johnson) I know that they're considering developing temporary batch plants to make sure there is enough concrete available, all locally sourced of course.
Q. So would it be fair to say that, other than the concrete and perhaps some local gravel, the vast majority of the supplies and the materials for the Project will be sourced from outside New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) Not necessarily. New Hampshire does have some manufacturing capability for hardware materials, if you like. There's a fair amount of those types of materials that
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need to be purchased and installed on this project. In addition, there will be your hand tools and your smaller type of equipment, disposable equipment, if you will, that will all be sourced from New Hampshire. So there's a fair amount that will be still, you know, made in New Hampshire, if you will.
Q. Percentage-wise, certainly on a cost basis that's a pretty small percentage, isn't it?
A. (Johnson) On a cost basis, yes. And I'll add that that's not atypical of any other project. Most of the equipment that we're purchasing is specialty-type equipment and is built in relatively discrete locations all around United States and abroad.
Q. Okay. Now, other than perhaps concrete sourced locally, and perhaps some gravel, all of this material needs to be shipped to New Hampshire and stored until installed in the Project; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. And I assume that will be stored in the laydown areas?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
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Q. Okay. Let me ask a few questions about labor on the Project.

Is it your anticipation that, in terms of linemen, somewhere between 500 and 800 will be required during construction?
A. (Johnson) That seems about right, yes.
Q. And there are approximately 250 linemen in New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) That is correct, as far as I know.
A. (Bowes) I think actually during the public sessions, I think we actually had a data request, and I think the IBEW provided a figure a little bit higher than that. But approximately 250 are probably able to work at this point.
Q. Actually, the data request was 250.
A. (Bowes) Okay.
Q. That's where $I$ got the number from.
A. (Bowes) I remember a 269 number. So you're probably correct then.
Q. Well, for the record, I'll let you know Exhibit 160, Page 12, is the data request response, and that indicates 250.

MR. IACOPINO: Whose exhibit?
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MR. PAPPAS: Counsel for the Public's Exhibit 160, Page 12.

MR. IACOPINO: Thank You. BY MR. PAPPAS :
Q. Now, the HDD drilling is rather specialized work; correct?
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
Q. And those crews will be coming from outside of New Hampshire.
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. And the splicing of the underground cable is also specialty work as well?
A. (Johnson) Very specialty, yes.
Q. And those crews will be coming from outside of New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. But in fairness, logging and land-clearing, site work, to the extent possible, you'll try to source that in New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) As well as all the ancillary things, like fencing and porta potties, food and whatever else, yes.
Q. And to the extent you can't source those in New Hampshire, obviously you'll have to
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source them outside New Hampshire.
A. (Johnson) Yes, but we don't think that will happen.
Q. Have you done a survey of all the available New Hampshire sourcing for those items?
A. (Johnson) We've done preliminary surveys, yes. And we expect as we get more towards the construction process inevitably people start contacting us to provide services.
Q. Okay. Now, along with this material -- it involves a lot of heavy construction equipment; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. And, for instance, all the specialty drilling equipment, that will come from outside New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) I don't believe there are any rigs --
Q. In New Hampshire.
A. -- in New Hampshire. That's correct.
Q. And a number of the heavy construction equipment will likely be sourced from outside New Hampshire as well; correct?
A. (Johnson) Most likely not, no. Transporting
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heavy equipment is very expensive. So, excavators, bulldozers, dump trucks, all that will be locally sourced as much as possible just to curtail costs. There are certain pieces of equipment, like tensioners and other things, overhead lines, that are unique. But your standard bucket trucks and those kind of things exist today in New Hampshire, and we will, for the most part -or the contractor will, for the most part, be using local equipment, as it is cheaper.
Q. And, for instance, dump trucks. Have you determined whether or not you can source a sufficient number of dump trucks for this project in New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) I personally do not know the answer to that. I would assume yes, but...
Q. How about concrete trucks for all of the concrete, whether it's concrete slabs or the FDB material? Do you know whether there's a sufficient number of those sourced in New Hampshire?
A. (Johnson) Same answer.
Q. You don't know?
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A. (Johnson) Yeah, I don't know for sure.
Q. That's fair enough.

All right. So let me ask some questions about construction time and construction management, starting overall. I think, Mr. Kayser, you touched upon this in your testimony.

We have Counsel for the Public Exhibit 1, which is a map showing the route. As I understand it, there are essentially seven major construction activities that will take place. First is the HVDC overhead transmission from the Canadian border down to the Franklin converter station; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. And then there's also the HVDC underground transmission within that area as well; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Okay. And then there are overhead/underground transition stations along the way where it transitions from overhead to underground. And those transition stations are really a separate
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major construction item; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Certainly the converter station in Franklin is a major construction project; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. And then we have the AC overhead lines running from Franklin down to Deerfield, and that would be really a separate construction segment; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Okay. And then there's also the relocation of existing 115 kV lines that occur in several places throughout the route; correct?
A. (Kayser) Hmm-hmm. Yes. Right.
Q. And then the seventh item would be various modifications to substations along the way; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. So these seven major construction activities really constitute the seven, if you will, construction activities or construction projects that make up this overall project; is that fair to say?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
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A. (Johnson) I would just clarify that No. 6, which is the relocation of the 115 line, is really in tandem with the installation of the other. So, whether you call it discretely separately, it'll occur at the same time as the DC or the 345 line is built.
Q. Okay. Now, I understand it's anticipated to take about two and a half years, start to finish, for this transmission line?
A. (Kayser) Yeah, I think in general it's around that time frame.
Q. Okay. And you plan on working on multiple construction activities at the same time, I assume?
A. (Kayser) Yes, in order to finish the Project there will be multiple sites throughout the state.
Q. Okay. The Franklin converter station itself will take about two years?
A. (Kayser) Yeah, I believe that's in the ballpark of what we think that's going to take.
Q. So you're likely to start there early.
A. (Kayser) Yes.
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A. (Johnson) That's the first or one of the first places.
A. (Kayser) Yeah, they'll start site development.
Q. And relocating the existing 115 line $I$ assume is an early activity?
A. (Kayser) It would be coordinated with the -as they develop their schedule, they would coordinate that with the construction because you don't necessarily want to mobilize in the same right-of-way. You know, they'd just make sure they're ahead of their construction there to relocate those lines.
Q. Yeah. And I also assume that an early activity will be site work for the new transmission line; correct?
A. (Kayser) Well, by "site work," they would be working in those locations, you know, doing the clearing, and then they would come in and put their access roads, build their work pads, then foundation, come along and set the structures. So, yeah.
Q. That's what I mean by "site work." Getting the land ready to receive towers.?
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A. (Kayser) Yes. Hmm-hmm.
Q. Okay. Now, do I have it correct that you anticipate having somewhere between 5 and 10 crews available to work on what I described as sort of the site work?
A. (Kayser) I don't know if PAR has got their exact number. But in general, yeah, you're going to need 5 to 10 crews to do some of that site development work, whether it be at Franklin, Deerfield, Scobie, or along the right-of-way building work pads, yeah.
Q. And it's anticipated that these 5 to 10 crews will be working at the same time in different locations?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. All right. Now, in terms of the underground construction, those will be separate crews than $I$ just described; is that correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes, there will be different contractors and separate crews doing the underground portion of the Project.
Q. And how many underground construction crews do you anticipate?
A. (Kayser) Again, I don't think they have the
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exact number, but $I$ would assume you're in the 10 to 15 crews.

Okay.
A. (Kayser) As they further develop their schedule, they'll determine exactly which areas, and then, also in coordination with the DOT, on which areas they can be working simultaneously in.
Q. Okay. And the trenchless crews, they'll be yet a different set of crews, correct, doing the HDD drilling?
A. (Kayser) Yes, that is a separate crew.
Q. And how many trenchless crews do you anticipate working at any one time?
A. (Kayser) I don't know if they've determined the exact number on that, but --
A. (Johnson) I'm guessing five.
A. (Kayser) Yeah, I was going to say in that 5 to 10 area.
Q. All right. So it's possible that during construction you would have 5 to maybe 10 trenchless crews, 10 to maybe 15 open-trench crews, and somewhere in the 5 to 10 range of crews doing what I've described as the "site
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work" -- access roads, you know, leveling both off site and the right-of-way access roads and getting the areas ready to pour foundations and erect towers. Is that fair to say?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
A. (Johnson) A fair amount of those are discrete areas, which means that they are not in the public areas. So, for instance, any of the substations, other than the abutters around that area, anywhere along the right-of-way typically would be, again, not in the general view of the public. The road activities, certainly that would be something that would be more prevalent to people in the area.
Q. Okay. And I assume you anticipate throughout the two and a half years there will be construction taking place in multiple locations. Maybe it'll require that.
A. (Kayser) Yes. In order to construct the Project, there will be crews all along the route.
Q. Okay. As I understand it, these construction activities will be managed by a project
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management team; is that right?
A. (Kayser) Yes. As far as the general contract, they will have a project management team managing each portion of the construction.
Q. And a project management team would include a project manager, assistant project manager, construction manager, probably an environmental manager and perhaps a community relations manager?
A. (Kayser) Yeah, typically. Yeah.
A. (Johnson) And that would include safety and project controls, managing the money, et cetera, and the schedule.
Q. And will there be separate project management teams for separate construction sites, or one general one and then spread out?
A. (Johnson) So right now it's anticipated that there is one general overseeing all, so there's common document control, invoicing, that kind of thing across the system. There then would be a overall overhead, an overall underground and an overall station set of management. And then subject -- and then
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further to that, specific for stations, there would be a Franklin person, a Deerfield and Scobie person, and then a transition station person. So there are subsets of each, but several layers of management.
Q. So it essentially sounds like six layers under that overall layer.
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. Okay. And within this layer, you mentioned earlier the construction field inspectors?
A. (Johnson) Yeah. So PAR will have its on construction field inspectors, and then the owner will have independent field inspectors.
Q. And who will oversee the independent field inspectors?
A. (Johnson) Mr. Jerry Fortier will be the direct report of those.
Q. And how about environmental inspectors?
A. (Johnson) Same. PAR Electric will have its own, as will ABB. However, there will be an owner tier, if you will, that will report directly to Mr. Fortier.
Q. And would the same be for a safety
specialist?
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A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. Do you know how many construction field inspectors, independent ones, are expected?
A. (Johnson) Depends on the time of the schedule and how much activity is going on. In the early year, we're anticipating very few because we believe there will be very limited activities. As the Project ramps up through 2019 and into '20, that number will grow. The exact number is really dependent. But it could be 10 to 20 of each, depending on the number of activities around.
Q. Do you anticipate an independent field inspector and environmental inspector for each construction site because you'll have multiple sites throughout the $192-\mathrm{mile}$ route?
A. (Johnson) Not necessarily, no.
Q. So, some may cover more than one site.
A. (Johnson) Yeah. And if you think about the way the Project's going, just from a regional perspective and a geographical perspective, there will most likely be a group in the north, a group in the central and a group in the south, again, yet to be determined. But
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that makes the most sense. You wouldn't want somebody in Deerfield checking on something in Bethlehem. It's just too far away.
Q. And would the overhead inspectors be separate from the underground inspectors?
A. (Johnson) Typically, yes. It's a slightly different skill set. But some people have the capacity to do both.
Q. Okay. And how about the environmental inspectors? Would they be the same for underground and overhead?
A. (Johnson) Yes. Typically there's not a difference there.
Q. So if one of the field inspectors, say an independent field inspector, sees something that is not consistent with the plans or specifications, who do they report that to?
A. (Johnson) So if they're on site, they report that to the general foreman, who will then --
Q. The on-site foreman?
A. (Johnson) The on-site foreman, yeah. At the same time, at the end of the day they would report back to Jerry Fortier, who would then figure out what kind of action to take.
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Q. Okay. And would it be Mr. Fortier who has the authority to take whatever action is necessary?
A. (Johnson) If the action is egregious enough that it needs work stoppage, that field inspector could stop the work immediately at that time. But yes, Mr. Fortier has the overall authority to stop the work.
Q. And the discretion to stop the work immediately is with the field inspector?
A. (Johnson) If it's egregious, yes.
Q. And what would constitute "egregious"? Can you give an sample of "egregious"?
A. (Johnson) Yeah, please.
A. (Bowes) So I would break it up into several segments. The first would be safety. If we see something that's life-threatening, failure to wear proper PPE, failure to observe DOT restrictions or regulations, that would be the first one, or OSHA regulations, obviously.

The second area would be environmental. If there's an uncontained release, oil from a piece of machinery that they're not
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addressing, if there's issue with an HDD that they're not addressing, they clearly have the right to stop that job.

On the community relations side, if we get into a situation where there's interactions with a customer that are not acceptable, we would stop the job in that case, too, and stand down the work crews.

Those are three examples I can think of that kind of cover a broad range of topics. There are probably dozens of others as well.
Q. And within the PAR contract, do these independent field inspectors and environmental inspectors recognize this ability to stop work?
A. (Bowes) So it's actually -- I think maybe you're confused. It's not under the PAR contract. They obviously have their own inspection. But this is the independent construction inspectors --
Q. Right.
A. (Bowes) -- from either NPT or from Burns \& McDonnell.
Q. But $I$ assume the contract with PAR would
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recognize the right of NPT's inspectors to stop the work.
A. (Bowes) That is correct.
Q. I take it that the field inspectors and the environmental inspectors will be covering, by my count, somewhere around 25 to 35
construction sites, depending on whether you have 5 to 10 overhead, 10 to 15 underground open trench, and 5 to 10 underground trench. So it would be in that range.
A. (Johnson) Give or take.
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Is there an expectation of how often field inspectors and environmental inspectors will visit each site?
A. (Johnson) For the major construction site such as Franklin and/or Deerfield, where there's permanent activity, if you will, there would be a designated person. So there will be somebody there at all times. When you get out to an access road, tree-clearing crews, they may be staggered a couple miles apart. So it's very easy for somebody to traverse up and down and touch multiple
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crews. But typically you like to see a construction area daily, or every other day at a maximum. You don't want to spread it out. You want to touch each of those crews as much as possible.
Q. So the expectation is to touch each construction site at least daily or every other day?
A. (Johnson) From the independent inspectors, yes. PAR obviously has to have their own, and those will be mandated daily.
Q. Where will these independent inspectors be located?
A. (Johnson) Again, our thought process is geographically. So, north, central, south.
Q. So, there will be offices north, central, south?
A. (Johnson) Yes. Currently the Project has an office in North Umberland, so they could be staged out of the north there. I think the center part of the state we do not. In the south, obviously, in Manchester.
Q. And in terms of the community relations managers, do you have a sense of how many you
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anticipate having?
A. (Johnson) We do not at this point. Part of it depends on where we are and the type of construction we're doing. Right now our focus is on the underground because we believe that will be the most impactful. But certainly we're not losing sight of the amount of work that needs to be done on the overhead and the stations themselves. My thought, again, is north, central, south type of management system where overall -- this is just the independent -- with overall management here in Manchester.
Q. And would these community relations managers be responsible for interacting with residents and businesses and town officials and first responders, essentially everybody who needs to be contacted?
A. (Johnson) So they will be responsible for it. There will be a sub tier, if you will, doing the actual door knocking and informing residents on a, you know, daily basis or weekly basis when construction activities are there, or doing the preconstruction outreach
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prior to construction activities being in their neighborhood.
Q. Okay. So it's your anticipation that with any one of these 20 or 25 crews working in different areas, a public relations person will be on the ground in those areas contacting whether it's residents or businesses or town officials or first responders?
A. (Johnson) So as I stated earlier, there could be two or three of those crews within a mile of each other, and you can have one individual managing that area. Typically they are available if, as Mr. Bowes noted earlier, if there are inappropriate interactions between a landowner and a crew. Then a community relations specialist will be immediately dispatched in those cases. But typically, once people are aware of the types of construction that is upcoming and have asked their questions, usually to their satisfaction, then that's usually the touch that's needed or required.
Q. I assume they will also be needed for
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informing people about blasting activity?
A. (Johnson) Absolutely. Yes. Yes. That's a unique situation, yes.
Q. Okay. Will the community relations managers be responsible for the claims process we heard about?
A. (Johnson) For initiating the process, yes.
Q. And by that, what do you mean?
A. (Johnson) So there is, $I$ believe one of the exhibits is a claims process that outlines the information that's required. The community relations person would typically be responsible for making sure that information is collected correctly. It would then be submitted to the higher project management team for -- well, I shouldn't say that. If there are certain things that are very cut and dry and very obvious, then the manager can make the decisions then. If there's something monetarily involved or is of a higher escalation, if you will, it will be brought back to the management team, and ultimately Mr. Fortier would make a decision.
Q. Okay.
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[SCOTT|FARRINGTON|JOHNSON|BOWES|BRADSTREET|KAYSER] CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Pappas, anytime in the next ten minutes.

MR. PAPPAS: In about three would be good.

BY MR. PAPPAS:
Q. And will these community relations managers be present throughout construction?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. So they'll be able to process claims throughout construction?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. How about claims discovered after construction is completed? How will those be handled?
A. (Johnson) Sure. So the Project will have project-close activities that will last several months. But certainly if there's something that goes beyond that, there is the Eversource 800 number that people can call into. And the Eversource staff will be educated and the community relations staff will be educated to handle these kinds of process. The form itself is standard across the Eversource system, so it's not a form
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that's unique other than the title.
Q. Perhaps tweaked a bit for New Hampshire, though.
A. (Johnson) Yes, it was. No question.
Q. So, just to wrap up my last question on claims, does this claims process only involve property damage, or does it include, for instance, loss of business for businesses?
A. (Johnson) It includes both.
Q. Okay. And so they'll be project -- I mean community relations managers throughout the construction period that will be the frontline folks for the claims process. And after construction is done, anybody who has a claim would then just contact Eversource directly.
A. (Johnson) That's correct.

MR. PAPPAS: I think this
would be a good time to break.
MR. IACOPINO: Before we
break, that claim process form you're talking about is Counsel for the Public Exhibit 41.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All
right. We're going to take our break and
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come back as close to quarter to eleven as we can.

> (Brief recess taken at $10: 33 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} .$, and the hearing resumed at $10: 47 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. )

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr.
Pappas, you may proceed.
MR. PAPPAS: Thank you.
BY MR. PAPPAS:
Q. Mr. Bradstreet, let me ask you some questions about the design of the overhead segments.

So, in the northern section, the
transmission line will run through
approximately 80 miles from Pittsburg down to Bethlehem; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) Sounds about right, yeah.
Q. And within that 80 miles there are 32 miles of new right-of-way; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. And we heard earlier this morning, 24 miles through the Wagner Forest?
A. (Bradstreet) Sounds right, yes.
Q. And through the Wagner Forest it's a 120-foot right-of-way?
A. (Bradstreet) That's correct.
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Q. And then from Dummer to Bethlehem, the transmission line is in an existing right-of-way leased from PSNH; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Correct.
Q. And within that existing right-of-way, it shares the right-of-way with either one or two existing lines, typically.
A. (Bradstreet) Typically. There's a few areas where there might be a little more, specifically around the Whitefield Substation, but...
Q. Okay. Now, the transmission line is constructed using either lattice towers or monopole towers, by and large; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) For the Northern Pass line, yes.
Q. Right. And each lattice tower is set on four footings; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) That's correct.
Q. And the footings themselves will either have a caisson concrete foundation or a grillage, basically steel foundation; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Currently that's the thought, yes.
Q. And the monopole themselves have one
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foundation; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) That's right.
Q. And that also is either a concrete foundation or there's some direct embedded into the ground; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) For the Northern Pass line, direct embed is not going to be typical. It would be very rare if we did a direct embed for the Northern Pass line just due to the size of the conductors it's holding.
Q. Within that northern section, do I understand that there are 280 lattice towers and 9 monopoles? Does that sound right to you? (Witness reviews document.)
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah, I think that's... I don't believe that's correct. I think there's a few more monopoles than --
Q. That was in your Application. So tell me what the change has been since.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. (Bradstreet) I guess I'd have to double-check.
A. (Bowes) Do you have a reference in the Application itself?
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Q. I did not write that down.
A. (Bowes) Because we're looking at the data request.
A. (Bradstreet) SEC 1-014.
Q. And what does that indicate?
A. (Bowes) By town, the number of --
A. (Bradstreet) It's by town, so it's not necessarily broken apart in the same segments. But from Pittsburg to I guess Dummer, not including Dummer, we have one in Pittsburg, 11 in Clarksville, 14 in Stewartstown, 1 in Dixville and 2 in Millsville. So...
Q. All right. So, predominantly lattice towers and anywhere from 10 to maybe 15 monopoles.
A. (Bradstreet) I would say more like 30 monopoles.
Q. Okay. But --
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah, it's predominantly a lattice line.
Q. Yeah. At least 250 lattice towers.
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Now, they vary in height anywhere from roughly 120 -foot in this northern section?
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A. (Bradstreet) That sounds in the range, but I'd have to double-check it.
Q. Okay. Now, as I understand it, there are several things that dictate the height of the towers; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) There's many factors.
Q. Yeah. One of them is because it's a 345,000-volt conductor, it has to be a certain height off the ground?
A. (Bradstreet) Well, in the northern section it's 320 kV DC line.
Q. Yeah.
A. (Bradstreet) But yes, the voltage that the line operates does dictate or drive the overall clearance requirements.
Q. And is there another requirement to be so much distance from an existing 115 kV line or another line in the right-of-way?
A. (Bradstreet) That is correct.
Q. And the distance between two tower structures might also dictate the height of those structures in order to have the line a certain height off the ground?
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah. So the spacing between
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circuit structures will drive or control some of the heights, yes.
Q. So, for instance, if two towers were closer together, the line -- the towers could be smaller or shorter because the line could be tighter between them; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Given the same specific terrain case, that would be correct.
Q. Okay. And if the Northern Pass line didn't share the right-of-way with some other lines, towers could be shorter as well; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) In some areas. In some areas not.
Q. What's on the screen, and you folks have nice big screens now I notice, is Counsel for the Public's Exhibit 221. And what these are, are some sheets from documents you've produced that show various towers. And I'm going to go through and talk about some of the different tower configurations along the line. So if you start up north, your sheets indicate, for instance, Segment $N 1-1$ is up in the north. "N" stands for north; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah, we broke it into multiple
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segments.
Q. Okay. So here we see on the $\mathrm{N} 1-1$ is a lattice tower; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) That is correct.
Q. Could you give us a sense of the size of the footprint for the foundation, the poured concrete foundation for this lattice tower?
A. (Bradstreet) So what's shown on this current drawing, I believe we assumed a 30-foot spacing between foundations. So there would be a square, if you will, of the footprint where foundations are separated by 30 feet in each direction.
Q. And how big are the foundations themselves?
A. (Bradstreet) So the Project has not completed all the geotechnical information acquisition in order to complete the foundation design. But for the structure type, the Project has estimated that the foundations will be approximately 4 feet in diameter.
Q. Okay. And how about the spread of the arm near the top? What are the dimensions of that, a typical spread for a lattice tower?
A. (Bradstreet) I would -- this is going to be
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off of memory, but $I$ think, if I remember right, it's probably in the range of 30 feet from the center. So the overall spread of that arm would be approximately 60 feet.
Q. And how about the V-shaped isolators? What are the dimensions of those?
A. (Bradstreet) Just the length dimension?
Q. Yes.
A. (Bradstreet) Again, going off of memory, $I$ think they're approximately... they're probably approximately 12 to 13 feet for just the insulators themselves. And then as you can see in the detail, there's something that looks like it gets a little skinnier towards -- that's just an extension strap. So the insulators themselves are probably 13 feet long, and that extension strap might be another 4 or 5 feet.
Q. And looking over on the right indicates a monopole. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. So what is the size of the foundation, the single foundation for a monopole, typically?
A. (Bradstreet) So, again with the same
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clarification, we've estimated it to be around 8 to 9 feet.
Q. Okay. And how about the dimension of the arm on the monopole?
A. (Bradstreet) So the dimension of the top of the structures themselves is not significantly different. It might be a little bit narrower, but it would be approximately 60 feet also.
Q. And how about the length of the isolator strings? Would that be similar?
A. (Bradstreet) It would be the same assembly, yes. The only thing, I guess to carry out, the only thing it might change is the extension strap length just to -- the attachments for the two structures are slightly different. So...
Q. All right. So would $I$ be correct in saying that for the northern section, and particularly the new right-of-way, there would either be segment $N-1$ which -- and predominantly in 1-1, which is the lattice tower -- or for those 15 or 20 or 25 monopoles, it would be N1-1T?
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A. (Bradstreet) That is correct.
Q. Okay. Now, when the Northern Pass transmission line gets to Dummer, it begins to share the right-of-way with the Coos Loop; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) That is correct.
Q. So if you -- so on the next page we start to see segments N2-1 and N2-2 and N2-3. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, I do.
Q. So, looking first at N2-1, that indicates an existing 115 kV line. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. And would that be the existing 115 line in the Coos Loop?
A. (Bradstreet) That is correct.
Q. So this will show moving that existing line to the right and stacking it on a monopole. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Okay. And then it shows the new 320 line, the Northern Pass line on the left. And you sort of see two arms. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
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Q. So you could tell me what the difference is between N2-1 and N2-2 and N2-3?
A. (Bradstreet) As far as what's shown on these drawings, $I$ don't believe there's any difference. The difference for the Project is the location of the pipeline shifts between these various segments.
Q. Okay. So on the next page of Exhibit 221 we see on the right $N 2-4$. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, I do.
Q. And that would be, again, probably within the Coos Loop. But it's showing installation of a lattice tower for the Northern Pass as opposed to the monopole we saw before; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) That is correct.
Q. Okay. Now, if you look at -- take a look at N2-3. Do you see where it indicates the monopole for the Northern Pass?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Okay. And this is N2-5, which is essentially the same configuration. Is the difference again the location of the gas pipeline?
A. (Bradstreet) Well, I believe the difference
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between N2-3 and N2-5 is we went to the lattice configuration, and that's being driven by the location of the pipeline.
Q. No. Well --
A. (Bradstreet) So N2-4 shows a lattice --
Q. Right. I was looking at N2-3 and N2-5, which to me look identical.
A. (Bradstreet) They are.
Q. So what's on your screen now is Sheet 49. And this shows, if you look on the right, N2-7, a different configuration than we saw before. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Okay. And this configuration shows relocating both a distribution -- shows the distribution line relocation. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Okay. And then it shows the relocation -and as well as a relocated 115 kV line; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, sir.
Q. And are both of those then put on a monopole that has arms on both sides?
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A. (Bradstreet) So, yes, in this view, the right side of that structure is a relocated 115 and the left side is one of the relocated distribution lines.
Q. Okay. So this would be a segment of the line where you have a distribution line and 115 $k V$, and you relocate both of those onto one structure in order to make room for the Northern Pass?
A. (Bradstreet) In order to make room for the Northern Pass to be constructed in a horizontal configuration, yes.
Q. Okay. And the difference between $\mathrm{N} 2-7$ and N2-7T is whether it's a lattice tower or a monopole for the Northern Pass?
A. (Bradstreet) Correct.
Q. If you look at N2-9, this is yet a different configuration than we've seen. It shows relocating a distribution -- one distribution line as opposed to two. Do you see that?
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah, there's only one existing distribution line in that corridor.
Q. Yeah. And so that's simply moved over to the right. And then the existing 115 kV is also
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moved to the right to make room for the Northern Pass line.
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Okay. And here we see Segment $\mathrm{N} 2-10$ where you've got existing two distribution lines and an existing 115 kV already in the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah, two 115s and two distribution lines.
Q. All right. So here you need to do several relocations in order to make room for the Northern Pass line.
A. (Bradstreet) Correct.
Q. Okay.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr.
Pappas, what exactly are we doing here?
MR. PAPPAS: I'm just looking
at the different configurations that --
CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That are
all in the Application. And the reason for this would be?

MR. PAPPAS: Because I'm building up to asking some questions after I lay this foundation. I'm almost done with
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this.
BY MR. PAPPAS:
Q. So, Mr. Bradstreet, when you switch then to the central part, the designation becomes $C$; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Yeah. So we broke it into northern --
Q. Central --
A. (Bradstreet) -- two sections; central, two sections; and southern, one section.
Q. And would I be correct in saying that in various parts of this, whether there's an existing transmission line or two existing transmission lines, or an existing distribution line or two existing transmission -- distribution lines, that has an effect on how high you have to make the towers; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) That, combined with the available right-of-way, yes.
Q. Right. So, to the extent you're using a section that already has two or three, or in some places four existing lines that requires essentially to make the towers higher;
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correct?
A. (Bradstreet) I mean, I guess I would say the Project has approached that issue in a manner to try to relocate structures to effectively reduce the required height of the Northern Pass line.
Q. But because of those existing structures, whenever you come to a place where you have multiple existing structures, you're required to make the tower higher because of those existing structures; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) If the clearances are such that they don't meet the requirements of the clearance of a shorter structure, we would go higher, yes. But $I$ would not say that that is in all cases.
A. (Bowes) I would frame it as we required Northern Pass to relocate the distribution and transmission facilities at their cost, to the benefit of PSNH, if they were going to be co-located with PSNH existing facilities.
Q. Let me ask it another way. If the right-of-way didn't have so many existing either transmission lines or distribution
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lines, the towers for Northern Pass could be lower; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Not in all cases.
Q. But in most cases; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) Not in most cases.
Q. So you're telling me, in most cases, if there's nothing else in that right-of-way, the tower height would still be the same as they are now?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. And that's because why? Because they have to be so high off the ground?
A. (Bradstreet) So the majority of the Northern Pass line is proposed to be a horizontal configuration. There's a few areas where we're proposing a vertical configuration. But in general, it's mostly horizontal, which is the shortest configuration possible.
Q. And the existence of the other lines has no impact on how high those towers are?
A. (Bradstreet) Assuming they're out of the way, that is correct, which is the case.
Q. But don't you have to be a certain distance from them?
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A. (Bradstreet) Horizontal distance is different from vertical distance. Yes.
Q. But when you move -- okay. All right.

Do you know how many locations you are required to increase the tower heights because of existing infrastructure within the right-of-way?
A. (Bradstreet) I don't have a count available, but I think we could put one together fairly quickly. For the areas you just walked us through, the pipeline and the existing line that's in the corridor between North

Umberland and Dummer is the only area proposing a vertical structure configuration for the DC line, and that's being driven by available right-of-way.
A. (Bowes) So there was a segment where you had both the 115 rebuilt, which was vertical, and Northern Pass which was vertical in the same right-of-way with the pipeline. That's that area where both had to be vertical, which would drive the structure heights of both the 115 and the 320 higher.
A. (Bradstreet) And then all the other areas,
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clearances are what's driving heights.
Q. And it's clearances from the ground.
A. (Bradstreet) Correct. I mean, ground, roads, anything that would drive clearance. But yes.
Q. And how about the clearance from how close you are to a 115 kV line or a distribution line?
A. (Bradstreet) $I$ guess can you clarify?
Q. Sure. Is there a -- do you have to be so far away horizontally from another line?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes, we do. But that doesn't necessarily impact height.
Q. Is there a requirement to be so far vertically from another line?
A. (Bradstreet) If we cross that line, yes. If we're adjacent to it, generally the horizontal clearance is going to drive the design.
Q. But if you don't have sufficient horizontal clearance, can you make that up by vertical clearance?
A. (Bradstreet) $I$ guess we could, but we're not.
Q. Nowhere in this line?
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A. (Bradstreet) No.
Q. Okay.
A. (Bradstreet) In that case, the structure would be towering over the adjacent structure in order to maintain that clearance.
Q. So what you're saying is, other than those areas where the co-location exists, this line has to be -- its height is off the ground because -- the towers have to be their height because you have to be so high off the ground, essentially.
A. (Bradstreet) Essentially, yes.
Q. And essentially by how close the towers are to each other. So, for instance, if they were closer, you could be lower. But the current -- the distance between two towers then dictates how high up it has to be.
A. (Bradstreet) If structures on the same circuit were closer, it would generally reduce tower heights, but it would also impact other things on the project.
Q. And we saw where you had the $V$ isolators. There are also something known as "I isolators"; correct? They aren't a V but an
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the AC portion, you used existing Eversource design criteria; is that correct?
A. (Bradstreet) For the 345 and the 115, that is correct.
Q. Right. You weren't hired to study the existing Eversource criteria; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) We were not tasked with doing that.
Q. And you weren't tasked to see whether or not that existing Eversource criteria could be changed or improved; right? That wasn't part of your job?
A. (Bradstreet) I mean, I guess the standards that were applied were based off of the Eversource requirements, and we were contracted to use those requirements.
Q. All right. You didn't look at using what's known as "ACC conductors" to see if they would lower the tower heights, did you?
A. (Bradstreet) We have not, no.
Q. Okay. And do you -- am I correct that ACC conductors have a lower sag than the conductors used on the Northern Pass Project?
A. (Bradstreet) There's a lot of variables, so I
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can't say that in all cases. But ACC conductors are known as -- they're high temperature/low sag conductors. So for a high temperature operation, typically they have less sag than an equivalent other conductor.
A. (Bowes) So, to add to that, Eversource uses a design criteria for 140-degree C rise, and the high temperature operates at about 200 degrees C.
A. (Bradstreet) But for an ice condition, that might not be the case, so that performs better.
Q. Now, Eversource standard design criteria calls for untreated conductors; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) If you mean specular or nonspecular --
Q. Correct.
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. And non-specular conductors are treated to reduce the reflectivity; is that right?
A. (Bradstreet) They're treated to reduce the reflectivity at installation. Over time the
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non-treated conductors have a similar appearance.

The treated conductors essentially dull the conductors, so you don't see it as clearly as the untreated ones; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) It reduces the reflectivity.
Q. Yeah. Now, the Eversource design criteria has sort of minimum spacing or clearance requirements, doesn't it?
A. (Bradstreet) Between structures of different circuits or --
Q. Right.
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Okay. And for the 115 kV lines -- strike that.

For the 345 kV lines, the conductor-to-tower clearance is about 26 feet. Is that your recollection?
A. (Bradstreet) I believe it's 26 feet from phase to phase.
Q. Okay.
A. (Bradstreet) So all three phases are basically separated by 26 feet each.
Q. And what is it for a monopole?
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A. (Bradstreet) The same.
Q. The same 26 feet?
A. (Bradstreet) Between phases?
Q. No.
A. (Bradstreet) It's not 26 feet to the structure, I guess. I don't know if that was your direct question or not.
Q. That is my question.
A. (Bradstreet) So the clearance to the structure is based off of a wind case. I don't have that number in front of me. But it's not 26 feet.
Q. It's less?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. My point is that it's less for a monopole than it is for a lattice tower; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) I don't believe they have -- at 345, I don't believe there's distinction between lattice or tubular. The clearance that's driving everything is a energized conductor to a grounded object. So it would be the same.
Q. How about for the 320 ?
A. (Bradstreet) Same. Generally, clearance to
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the structure is driven by voltage to ground or climbing space requirements for somebody to work on the line. So, an OSHA code.
Q. Is there a minimum spacing between tower center lines of parallel lines?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. What's that?
A. (Bradstreet) Depends on the voltage and the span lengths and all variables.
Q. Is it different for lattice as opposed to monopole?
A. (Bradstreet) For this project in general, I don't believe it is.
Q. Okay. For the cost of monopoles and the cost of lattice towers, for all costs otherwise sort of known all in, is it about the same cost?
A. (Bradstreet) For lattice versus monopole?
Q. Yes.
A. (Bradstreet) Again, it depends on a lot of variables. But in general what we've seen is lattice is somewhat cheaper than monopole. Like for a standard tangent case, we'll take that as an example, tangent lattice versus
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A. (Bradstreet) For a tangent case they're similar.
Q. And that's the vast majority of structures on this route; is it not?
A. (Bradstreet) I mean, there's a substantial amount of turning structures. But it would be a higher percentage for tangents, correct.
A. (Bowes) Some of the secondary impacts of going with a monopole are, of course, you have to have larger roads because you have to transport larger pieces of the structure itself, and that obviously impacts the environmental aspects of the Project. And then the foundation itself, it becomes an 8-foot diameter, 25 to 30 feet deep, versus a 3- to 4-foot diameter and 8-foot-deep foundations for the lattice structure. The assembly as well takes -- you know, it's different type of equipment used, different-size cranes. And the monopole probably erects quicker than the lattice structure. So there's a labor savings for the monopole. I guess what I'm trying to say is there's several variables besides just say
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the cost of the structure.
A. (Bradstreet) I mean, some of the other benefits of lattice is foundation. Like Ken said, they could be smaller if we're doing drilled caisson type. But we also have some other alternatives for lattice foundations, such as "grillage" is what we refer to it as. It's like an overburdened foundation where you're burying steel to support the structure. It gives a little more flexibility when the foundation is on.
(Court Reporter inquiry)
Q. So, a moment ago, or earlier you indicated that the foundation for a lattice tower is 4 to 5 feet each; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) For all four, yeah. So, each four would be 4 to 5 feet, yes.
Q. Yeah. So we're talking 16 to 20 feet total over the 4; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) That would be correct.
Q. And for a monopole, you have one foundation, and you indicated that's 8 or 9 feet; correct?
A. (Bradstreet) That is correct.
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Q. Okay.
A. (Bowes) Those are the diameters, not the depths.
Q. I understand. I understand.

And so when you indicated that you need larger roads, you need larger roads within the right-of-way for the monopole?
A. (Bowes) Correct.
Q. And that's because the monopoles themselves are larger, the component segments of them, than the individual segments of the lattice tower?
A. (Bowes) Correct.
Q. How much larger do the roads need to be?
A. (Bowes) So they'd have to withstand, you know, standard tractor-trailer traffic versus delivery trucks. Or in the case of lattice structures, though I don't think we've planned to use it, obviously helicopters for some of the locations where we don't plan to build roads at all.
Q. Hmm-hmm. So how much larger would the road need to be?
A. (Bowes) It would have to support a commercial
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tractor-trailer versus, you know, off-road vehicles, both the quality of the road, as well as the width and turning radius of the road. So without a specific example, it's probably a couple feet wider. But there may be certain cases where we have to, you know, build additional turnouts or other areas where the truck can maneuver. So it factors into the crane size, as well as the amount of or the number of concrete vehicles as well. So you have to use those.
Q. Well, the concrete vehicles I assume would be the same whether you're pouring concrete for a monopole or pouring concrete for a lattice structure.
A. (Bowes) Same vehicles, but the quantity would go up with a monopole.
Q. Well, how's that when you've got 8- or 9-foot -- you're saying the depth is that much deeper that you'd use that much more concrete?
A. (Bradstreet) Yes.
Q. Do you have any order of magnitude of that?
A. (Bradstreet) Approximately double is probably
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a good estimate.
Q. Nonetheless, you said earlier, essentially, except for those dead end ones, the overall cost all in is about the same.
A. (Bradstreet) I mean, I would skew that the lattice is still going to be cheaper. But there's a lot of variables.
Q. Okay. So, either Mr. Bowes or Mr. Kayser, let's talk about the construction equipment on the line that you just mentioned there.

For summary sake, what's on the screen is a response to a data request, and it requested about the types of vehicles for construction. So, rather than spending the time to walk through each type, could you just take a look at this and tell me if this page -- and when you finish this page, let me know and we're going to flip to the next page -- is a pretty good summary of the types of construction equipment used to construct the overhead sections of the transmission line.

MR. IACOPINO: For the
record, what Mr . Pappas is showing to the
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Committee right now is CFP Exhibit 154.
MR. PAPPAS: Yeah, Page 9 and then Page 10.
A. (Kayser) Yeah, the equipment shown here looks correct for the clearing operations as stated.
Q. And the next page will show the transmission line substation vehicles and equipment. Take a look at those.
(Witness reviews document.)
A. (Kayser) Those look correct also.
Q. Okay. Now, Exhibit 219 is from the Application. And that lists the various -Page 24. That lists the various activities for constructing the overhead sections. Do you see that?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Okay. So I'm going to just briefly go through these with you. I'm not going to -Development of compliance plan, I think that's self-explanatory. Establishing yards for laydown areas, as

I understand it, the laydown areas are
expected to be between 5 and 50 acres; is
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|  | that right? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 | A. | (Kayser) Yes. |
| 3 | 2. | And they're going to be used to store things |
| 4 |  | such as the lattice towers and the monopoles |
| 5 |  | and other things until they're used. |
| 6 | A. | (Kayser) Yes. It would be all the material |
| 7 |  | necessary to construct they would have |
| 8 |  | delivered there and then take it out to the |
| 9 |  | site. |
| 10 | Q. | And also store equipment when it's not |
| 11 |  | needed? |
| 12 | A. | (Kayser) Yes. |
| 13 | Q. | And also locate field offices, I assume, |
| 14 |  | could be -- |
| 15 | A. | (Kayser) Yeah. Typically they're going to be |
| 16 |  | co-located with their laydown yards for their |
| 17 |  | field offices. |
| 18 | Q. | And I assume laydown areas is where workers |
| 19 |  | could park their vehicles? |
| 20 | A. | (Bowes) Yes, that is correct. |
| 21 | A. | (Kayser) Yeah. |
| 22 | 2. | During construction, there'll be a need for |
| 23 |  | laydown areas that each of the various |
| 24 |  | construction sites that are ongoing can |

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Q. And I understand PAR is responsible to locate and secure those laydown areas. But that hasn't been done yet, has it?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
Q. Would I be -- would you agree with me that it's likely to require up to 20 different laydown areas?
A. (Kayser) I'm guessing probably between 10 and 20 miles between the laydown areas, based on delivery of the underground cable.
Q. Yeah.
A. (Kayser) So, yeah.
Q. That's a pretty good estimate, then, isn't it, about 20?
A. (Kayser) Somewhere in that ballpark, I would guess, between 10 and 20, yeah.
Q. Now, the location of these laydown areas can have an impact on traffic; can they not? There's going to be a lot of activity in and out of these laydown areas; right?
A. (Kayser) Yes, the equipment and taking material out from the laydown areas.
Q. Right. There's going to be -- whether it's construction workers going there in the
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morning or at night, whether it's materials going to the site, whether it's equipment going to the site, there's going to be a lot of activity at each of these laydown areas during the workday; is there not?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Yeah. So, without knowing the locations of the laydown areas for anywhere south of Millsfield, we can't assess right now what the impact on traffic's going to be unless we know where they're located and therefore know what the travel routes are from the laydown areas to the various access points for the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yeah. The impacts of traffic would be taken into account as we're choosing the laydown areas.
Q. But until we know where those laydown areas are, you can't assess the impact on traffic because you don't know where the laydown areas are; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes. They would be done in conjunction. But yes, correct, you have to pick an area and then assess it.
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Q. As $I$ understand it, PAR will also secure staging areas; is that right?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. And a staging area is a little different than laydown areas. They tend to be fairly close to the right-of-way; isn't that right?
A. (Kayser) Yeah. Either very close or in the right-of-way, yeah.
Q. Okay. And there you tend to use staging areas for such as stockpiling material like spoils until they can be hauled away?
A. (Kayser) It could be for taking the hardware to the site or, yeah, delivery of gravel to an area so that then they could go get that and take it to each individual structure.
Q. Sure. So staging areas also will have a fair amount of activity during the construction day; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. It's going to be used on a daily basis to either take stuff off the work area or take stuff from the staging area and put it on the work area; correct?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
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Q. And you will need staging areas up and down the 192 miles; correct?
A. (Kayser) The staging areas will be more in the overhead, in the right-of-way for the overhead lines, but in the right-of-way, typically.
Q. Right. There'll be a number of staging areas off the right-of-way; would there not?
A. (Johnson) No, I would disagree with that statement.
Q. You think all the staging areas will be on the right-of-way?
A. (Johnson) The vast majority will be on the right-of-way.
Q. And have those been shown on maps?
A. (Johnson) There will be the crane pad that we've shown. So all the crane pads that are ahead of the construction process will be used as staging areas for the equipment that's required.
Q. Ah, so you're going to -- so those will be the staging areas as you sort of leap frog down the line?
A. (Johnson) That's correct. For instance, as
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we just suggested, monopoles or lattice structures, those will be delivered to the main yards, if you will, and assembled or pre-assembled into smaller sections. They will then be taken out to the right-of-way and laid either on the crane pad that will be used to erect the structure, or the one next up, and then as the erection of that structure comes, they will then pick them up with the crane and install them in those locations.
Q. And how about when you take material off of the site, such as either spoils from an excavation or when you're leveling the right-of-way for access roads, or you're clearing trees and shrubs and you need to store those until they're hauled off? Won't those be stored in staging areas?
A. (Johnson) Again, not necessarily. It depends where you are. If you are -- typically what the contractor will do is look for somebody who wants the spoils or who can continue to recycle them, if you will, and truck them directly to either a disposal facility or
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another construction site that's looking for spoils, so there's one trip only. Clearly, whether there's evidence of contamination or potential contamination, those would have to be specifically stored for further testing before they would be removed. But we do not anticipate to have multiple staging of soils. Again, it's the economics of double trucking versus single trucking.
Q. Does not your Application indicate that spoils and trees and shrubs will be stored at times at staging areas?
A. (Johnson) At certain times, certainly as mentioned, but not necessarily all the time.
Q. And doesn't your Application also indicate that, for instance, when you dismantle the 115 kV lines, that the dismantle equipment will be stored in staging areas for a period of time until hauled away?
A. (Johnson) Again, typically on site, right on the crane pad that it came from, and then a recycler would come and collect that material and take it directly to a recycling facility.
Q. But you also anticipate having storage areas
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off the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Johnson) Yes, absolutely. That's in our Application.
Q. Yeah. And those storage areas will -staging areas will have a fair amount of traffic on a regular basis; correct?
A. (Johnson) So, traffic typically is first thing in the morning or last thing at night when you're either taking material out to the site to be installed or you're bringing some material back to be stored as I mentioned, unless there's a case where you need to temporarily store some sort of soil for, as I mentioned, a potential contamination. But clearly there would be no show up where the workers would come for tailboards. And these sites would be typically right on the major thoroughfares, whether it's Route 3 or Route 110 or wherever in previously disturbed areas, such as industrial parks or existing commercial operations.
Q. Would you agree with me that, until we know where these areas are, we can't assess the impact of the increased traffic because we
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need to know where they are and therefore assess the impact of traffic to where they are?
A. (Johnson) So I would disagree with that statement. I believe the thoroughfares that we're planning on using are already supporting a logging industry and heavy industrial gravel pits as we mentioned earlier. There are a lot of industrial applications up and down the right-of-way. Access to and from the right-of-way is typically off of those major thoroughfares for major equipment. And I don't believe that we will be adding significant differences in traffic, again, in a local situation. If you're looking at adding up all the trucks across the entire 192 miles, the number may be large. But if you're looking at a specific 3- or 4-mile segment from each of the potential locations, then $I$ don't believe that it's that different. It's certainly increased, but it's not incredibly increased.
Q. It's increased from what exists today;
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correct?
A. (Johnson) Absolutely. It's a construction project. It's going to have increases across the board.
A. (Farrington) Could I just add to that? We can generally assess the impacts. We know -once we know where the laydown areas are, we're going to work with the emergency responders and the local schools so that we can plan to avoid some of the peak hours so that the disruptions can be mitigated. I don't think it's likely that we're going to need any traffic signal at any of these laydown areas, which seems a little extreme. The previously disturbed areas likely already have driveway permits from DOT. So, from a safety standpoint, they have been evaluated for safe site distance pulling out based on the speeds on the main road. And for those areas that we are going to see larger trucks than we are used to, I think the mitigation would be to possibly use a flagger to let those large vehicles that need the larger turning radius, help them out onto the main
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roads in a safe manner.
Q. But in order to do that assessment, you have to start by knowing where these areas are; correct?
A. (Farrington) Correct.
Q. And until you know where they are, you can't do the impact assessment on traffic; can you not?
A. (Farrington) We have a general sense of what the implications are going to be. It will be -- once these areas are decided, it will all become part of the transportation management plan and which we will identify each location and study in detail.
Q. Right. But you can't do that until you identify the location; correct?
A. (Farrington) Right.
Q. So, sitting here today, you can't assess the impact on traffic at any one location because you don't know where that location is; isn't that right?
A. (Farrington) We can make some assumptions. But correct. Yeah.
Q. Mr. Bowes, has NPT or Renewable Properties
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purchased any land for staging areas or laydown areas?
A. (Bowes) Not specifically, no.
Q. Okay.
A. (Bowes) We typically do those sort of on a short-term lease. The construction contractor will do that. We do these projects routinely across New Hampshire, as well as across New England, and we usually have ample people that want to provide us temporary construction laydown areas or staging areas.
Q. But you haven't done a project of 192 miles in New Hampshire, have you?
A. (Bowes) That's true. But the aggregate of the projects we have ongoing today is, you know, certainly equal to that or larger.
Q. Not in New Hampshire.
A. (Bowes) Well, I think we have 25 crews working in New Hampshire today, so --
Q. On brand new construction?
A. (Bowes) Yes.
Q. And so you add up those 25 crews and brand new construction, and you think it approaches
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192 miles?
A. (Bowes) Well, we have 40 distribution crews that work on the roadway every day. We have transmission construction going on at multiple locations across the state. So we clearly have more than the 20 or 25 that you described.
Q. But those --
A. (Bowes) And we use construction laydown areas today in New Hampshire.
Q. But those are in locations different than the Northern Pass Project; correct?
A. (Bowes) For the most part, yes. I mean, there's always ongoing work at Scobie Pond, but --
Q. Let me ask you some questions about access roads.

Now, as I understand it, the right-of-way will be accessed either through private roads or from public roads where they intersect the right-of-way; is that right?
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
A. (Kayser) That's correct.
Q. Okay. And NPT's permit application to DES
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shows 84 private access routes. Does that number sound right to you?
A. (Johnson) Seems high, but...
Q. Well, $I$ will tell you the vast majority of them are in the northern section. Does that seem --
A. (Johnson) Yeah, that's where I was going. Yes.
Q. Yeah. Typically the private access routes are somewhere between Pittsburg and Dummer, typically.
A. (Johnson) Correct. And those would be property that we either own or through the Wagner Forest.
Q. Okay. What is on your screen is the first page of Counsel for the Public's Exhibit 198. And this is a listing of access routes by town. And you'll see it has some dimensions, including mileage. And just take a moment to look at that. There's three pages to this, so we're going to flip through them. (Witness reviews documents.) MR. IACOPINO: Mr. Pappas,
just for our edification, this is something
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that was prepared by somebody other than the Applicant?

MR. PAPPAS: Yes. This was prepared by Dewberry. It's actually within the report, but it's easier to pull up separately.

MR. IACOPINO: Thank You.
A. (Johnson) Are these your access road designations, or are they the Project's access road designations?
Q. They are -- I believe they're both, actually.
A. (Johnson) Okay.
Q. So as you can see, we've added them up, and it's a little over 67 miles. So I just want to take a moment to get some sense of what these access roads -- where they are and what they -- on the map.

So what's on your screen now is the Project's map as part of its DES Alteration of Terrain permit application. And the first page shows the Project coming into New Hampshire up in Pittsburg. And just for orientation, if you look at Halls Stream Road, do you see where it intersects the
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right-of-way?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. And then if you look in the red, that denotes proposed access to the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct. Along the right-of-way. So there's two types of access roads. There's an on right-of-way and an off right-of-way. This is representing on right-of-way.
Q. Correct.

MR. IACOPINO: This is CFP 222?

MR. PAPPAS: Yes.
MR. IACOPINO: Thank you.
BY MR. PAPPAS:
Q. So wherever you see the right-of-way crossing a public road and you see that red designation, that indicates gaining access to the right-of-way from the public road; correct?
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. Okay. And then if you go to the next page, on the next page you'll see a section of the
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right-of-way that's in Pittsburg. And if you look along the right-of-way, you see that red, or those two red lines running parallel. Do you see those?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. And those indicate access within the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Johnson) Not for the portion that's below the red -- the right-of-way designated line. But yes.
Q. Right. If you fall --
A. (Johnson) It dips outside, yes, in this case.
Q. Right, right. So what this is, is indicating essentially the roads that will be built within the right-of-way where that -- that gain you access from essentially the location of a structure to the next structure to the next structure; correct?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
Q. Okay. And if you look and you see the yellow with the little red dots, that indicates some temporary wetlands that have to be addressed; correct?
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
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Q. So let's go to... so if you look at the next page, to the right you see that red parallel line from the bottom of the page on the right that's off the right-of-way going onto the right-of-way. Do you see that?
A. (Johnson) Yup.
Q. And that would be a private access road onto the right-of-way?
A. (Johnson) Yes, that is land that we or RPI owns.
Q. Okay. And if you go to the next page, what you see is the red line off of Old Canaan Road and then going through land to access the right-of-way. Do you see that?
A. (Johnson) So that's the extension of that before-mentioned access road down to Old Canaan Road, yes.
Q. So that's an example of a private access road to get to the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct, on land that we own. So, yes, it's private.
Q. Right. And that's, for instance, on that land where you see the double red line you will build an access road in order to get to
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the right-of-way.
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
Q. And in a number of places you'll have to deal with wetlands in order to do that?
A. (Johnson) Yeah, the designation of the hashed, as we mentioned earlier, is the wetlands.
Q. Okay. Now, as I understand it, the private access is either through land you own or other private property which you've acquired rights to use the property to gain access to the right-of-way.
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
Q. And for all of these 67 miles of access road, you will build roads to get to the right-of-way; is that right?
A. (Johnson) No.
Q. Well, some of them exist?
A. (Johnson) So the vast majority of them already exist. If you go to the ones in Dixville, Millsfield and Dummer, those are all the existing logging roads. So, of that 67 miles you put forth, I would venture -again, $I$ don't know exact numbers here, but $I$
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would say less than 10 miles of that is actual new roads.
Q. For the existing roads, you would anticipate needing to upgrade them.
A. (Johnson) So as I mentioned earlier today, we have done a study of the culverts along those roads, and the Project needs to improve those where we've identified them. And then typically it's the last half- to quarter-mile to get into our right-of-way is where we need to do the most improvements.
Q. And some of those improvements would probably necessitate widening roads in some places?
A. (Johnson) Yes, yes. No question.
Q. And some of them will require cutting trees and shrubs?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. And placing gravel where necessary?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. Okay. And once you access the right-of-way as we saw on the maps, is a typical width of the road within the right-of-way 12 to 16 feet wide?
A. (Johnson) I believe so, with a potential
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|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | taper, depending on your elevation and how |
| 2 |  | much you have to excavate to get up. |
| 3 | Q. | And some of the areas need to be a little |
| 4 |  | wider for passing or turning areas? |
| 5 | A. | (Johnson) So if you note, one of the drawings |
| 6 |  | you just had up does sort of have a flare in |
| 7 |  | it. In effect what that is, is to allow a |
| 8 |  | truck to pull over as another truck comes |
| 9 |  | through and then come down. For smaller |
| 10 |  | vehicles, yes, that would allow for turning, |
| 11 |  | for larger vehicles, potentially not. |
| 2 | Q. | And those access roads that run along the |
| 13 |  | right-of-way will require some clearing as |
| 14 |  | well; correct? |
| 15 | A. | (Johnson) In the new areas, yes. |
| 16 | Q. | And you'll have to, $I$ assume, grade areas to |
| 17 |  | 10 percent or less grade? |
| 18 | A. | (Johnson) Approximately, yes. |
| 19 | Q. | Okay. And you'll have to probably in areas |
| 20 |  | install some gravel? |
| 21 | A. | (Johnson) Oh, definitely. |
| 22 | Q. | Yeah. And you already indicated earlier |
| 23 |  | timber mats over wetlands. |
| 24 | A. | (Johnson) Correct. That's a technique to |

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prevent permanent damage to a wetland.
Q. Okay. Now, would I be correct, as of today, the Project hasn't identified which part of these access roads will remain permanent improvements and which parts will be temporary?
A. (Johnson) So, primarily these are 100 percent temporary and will be removed and restored to their natural grade, unless there is a situation where a land owner would like us to leave the road in those areas where it's not RPI, but then only in an upland area. So, any wetland areas we would be removing that matting so that the wetlands could be restored to their natural --
Q. Other than the wetlands, the access roads within the right-of-way, are those going to remain permanent or temporary?
A. (Johnson) Those will all be temporary.
Q. So they'll all be removed once the line is up?
A. (Johnson) That is the plan, yes.
(Pause in proceedings.)
Q. So we're back on the access road maps, and I
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just want to get a sense of some areas where there are multiple access points in a similar area. So what you have here is Whitefield.?
A. (Johnson) Yeah.
Q. And you can see what looks like four access points off two different roads in the same general area. Do you see that?
A. (Johnson) Yeah. It's the potential for four access roads.
Q. Right.
A. (Johnson) So in that center intersection, if there is no construction being done, then we'd access from one side or the other, but not necessarily four.
Q. But would I be correct in saying that there are a number of places along the route where there are multiple access areas off the public roads?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. And in some areas there's only one or two access out of public roads. It varies.?
A. (Johnson) One either side, yes. This is kind of a unique case where you have two roads crossing each other right at the intersection
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with the right-of-way.
Q. Now, where the -- you access the right-of-way from a public road. I assume you're going to need to do some work at that access point, such as whether or not you need to do some clearing and some other work in order to be able to access the right-of-way?
A. (Johnson) So there would be clearing. There would be a gravel mud trap, if you will, put down to prevent material leaving the right-of-way on the truck tires. But yes, there would be.
Q. Yeah. So everywhere along the route where you access the right-of-way from a public road, you're going to have work at that access point to allow all of the heavy trucks to access the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. And are all of those access points intended to be temporary, or are some of them permanent?
A. (Johnson) Temporary.
Q. So you're going to do the necessary clearing, do any grading, put in gravel and do whatever
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is necessary to allow heavy construction equipment to access the right-of-way and take it all away when it's done?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
A. (Bowes) These are also stipulations or requirements of the DOT permit.
Q. Okay. Now, once you access the right-of-way -- and you can stay right on this picture. You see the yellow squares? Do you see those?
A. (Kayser) Yes.
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. And are those the -- what are those?
A. (Johnson) Those are the crane pads.
A. (Kayser) Crane pads.
Q. That's what I thought. So that's where you need to, for instance, remove vegetation and grade the area in order to do work?
A. (Johnson) So, for the most part, vegetation has already been removed in these corridors. But yes, if there is any remaining, we would have to take it out. Typically the extent of clearing is only along the very edge of the corridor.
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Q. But for each one of these crane pads, I assume you have to grade that level flat?
A. (Johnson) Yes, you can do that by bringing gravel in instead of digging the actual ground. But yes.
Q. You can bring gravel in or you can remove some of the top soil and then put gravel in.
A. (Johnson) Correct.
Q. And I assume you're going to install some filter fabric as part of this area as well?
A. (Johnson) Yes. Every location has extensive environmental controls to prevent runoff, et cetera.
Q. Okay. So everywhere along the route for these crane pads you have to -- and the crane pads are about 100 feet by 120 feet?
A. (Johnson) Approximately, yes.
A. (Kayser) Yes.
Q. So everywhere along the route you're going to be grading, leveling and constructing these crane pads everywhere along the route in order to install structures; correct?
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. In addition to the crane pads, do you have
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separate work pads as well?
A. (Johnson) What do you mean by that?
Q. Well, do you have -- is all of the work to construct a structure going to be done within the crane pad?
A. (Johnson) Yes. So you'll see different sizes of crane pads, and those would correspond to the different types of structures there, whether -- if it's a distribution line, obviously it needs a much smaller footprint versus, in this case, the DC structures which need the largest footprint. And that's purely a function of the type of equipment that needs to be staged there.
Q. Okay. So, for each one of these crane pads, potentially you'll need site equipment to grade it; correct?
A. (Johnson) Yup.
Q. And you'll need trucks to deliver gravel to put the gravel down.
A. (Johnson) Yes.
Q. And you'll need rollers to presumably compact it so that it can be a construction site.?
A. (Johnson) Typically, no, we don't use
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rollers. It's possible in certain locations, but typically no.
Q. Not what your Application says, but all right.
A. (Johnson) So, remember the Application is overstated in a lot of cases to ensure that we fully permitted and taken the most conservative route. The contractor may choose not to do certain things, as long as it's less, not more.
Q. Okay. And then, from these crane pads you're going to need to do some excavation in order to put foundations?
A. (Johnson) Correct. The drill rig will be right there.
Q. Yeah. Okay. And then you're going to need to bring concrete trucks in to pour concrete?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
Q. And then you're going to bring in cranes in order to install the structures. First you're going to bring in structures, the components in, and then you'll bring the cranes in to erect them?
A. (Johnson) That's correct.
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Q. And then after you get them erected, you're going to reverse much of that by either pulling out unnecessary gravel or timber mats or filter fabrics or whatever else in order to restore the area?
A. (Johnson) That is correct.
Q. So all of -- and do you have any sense of how many crane pads there are for this overhead construction?
A. (Johnson) There's approximately 1200 structures, so approximately 1200 crane pads.
Q. Twelve hundred. Right. So in order to do all this work for the 1200 crane pads over this 2-1/2-year-period, there's going to be a lot of truck and equipment activity constantly accessing and getting onto the right-of-way and getting off the right-of-way; correct?
A. (Johnson) As with any construction project, yes, there will be a fair amount of material.

I can tell you that there will not be 1200 individual crane pads. A lot of material will be reused as you construct, as you go down the -- so there won't necessarily be
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1200 loads of gravel coming in or anything of that nature. Typically when we build the 115 lines, as we discussed earlier, to cut them over, we'll take the crane pads from the 115 lines and move that material to create either the DC or the 345 AC materials. So you don't need to constantly bring new material in. You're recycling as much as you can --
Q. But you're bringing in new concrete for each one of these structures; right?
A. (Johnson) Each concrete will have -- each structure will have concrete.
Q. And you're bringing new, whether it be lattice or monopole, for each one of these structures.
A. (Johnson) The material delivery will be unique, yes.
Q. So there might be some reuse of gravel or some other material, but for the most part, each one of these crane pads is going to require its on material for the structures; correct?
A. (Johnson) Correct. There's 1200 structures. It's unique material.
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Q. Okay. Ms. Farrington, let me ask you a couple questions about impacts on traffic from activities we just described.?
A. (Farrington) Okay.
Q. Now, have you determined all the number of trucks, whether it's concrete trucks, dump trucks, flatbeds for cranes, other types of trucks that are going to be accessing these public -- these rights-of-way from the public roads? Have you gone through that and done an analysis?
A. (Farrington) I have not. I believe it was done in the EIS.
Q. Say that again?
A. (Farrington) I believe it was done in the EIS.
Q. Okay. So as part of your work, you didn't go through and make an analysis of the impact on each one of these areas -- each one of these access to the right-of-way from a public road.
A. (Farrington) No, and I don't believe there would be any reason to do that, just because the number of vehicles on any given day using
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each of these entrances is going to vary, and I don't know that there's any reason to analyze to that sort of detail for something this brief and really minimal.
Q. Well, you don't know the number of vehicles on the access each day because you didn't do the analysis; correct?
A. (Farrington) Well, I'm familiar with the number of vehicles that are going to be needed for the entire project. But when you divide them up by the number of access points, we're not going to have the same --
Q. But you don't know for any given access point how many vehicles there are going to be on any given day on any given access point; correct?
A. (Farrington) I don't know today, and I don't know that $I$ would ever do that analysis or ever know that specific of information. It's just not a necessary parameter.
Q. So if an access point has multiple vehicles accessing the right-of-way coming on or going off throughout the day, won't that have an impact on the traffic at that spot?
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A. (Farrington) It will. But it's evaluated from the driveway permit side of things, which is more of a safety evaluation. It's certainly not a traffic impact evaluation where we're going to consider the delay to the travelers caused by this. I mean, the delays are going to be less than ten seconds per vehicle caused by any particular access point.
Q. You think it's less than ten seconds for any of those vehicles to get off the road and onto the access right-of-way, or come off the right-of-way and get onto the road?
A. (Farrington) That's different. The delay for the construction vehicles we're not as concerned with. We're concerned with the delays for the traveling public.
Q. Well, the traveling public can't pass if a construction vehicle is either going to come off the right-of-way and get on the access -get on the public way; correct?
A. (Farrington) Correct.
Q. Yeah. And it's going to take more than ten seconds for some of these large construction
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vehicles to come off the right-of-way and get on the public road; is it not?
A. (Farrington) It could. We'll see. Could be less than one minute.
Q. And if there are multiple vehicles coming at the same time, it could be more than that; isn't that right?
A. (Farrington) Well, each vehicle is going to have to -- sorry. Coming out of the construction zone or going into it?
Q. Either way.
A. (Farrington) Yeah, I suppose it could be.
Q. So you really can't assess the impact of any particular access point because you don't know how many vehicles are going to go at any given time in order to make that analysis;
correct?
A. (Farrington) Again, there's no requirement in the permitting --
Q. I didn't ask you if there's a requirement. I asked you whether or not you'd done the analysis and you can determine the impact. And the answer is you can't because you need to do that analysis to determine the impact;
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not designed for heavy use by construction vehicles. They're typically designed for passenger vehicles and the occasional construction vehicle; isn't that right?
A. (Johnson) Correct. Although, I would say occasionally -- okay. Fair statement.
Q. So it's fair to say that, given the construction activity on many of these local roads, there's a fair likelihood that there will be damage to the roads, particularly where the asphalt meets non-asphalt. It's a high point of potential damage; correct?
A. (Johnson) I would say it's an area where it could occur. I wouldn't say that it would necessarily occur. If the contractor does their job right, then it won't.
Q. Okay. I want to ask you questions about if it occurs.
A. (Johnson) Okay.
Q. So if it occurs, what's the Project's plan to deal with that?
A. (Johnson) We'll fix it and restore it to existing or better conditions.
Q. And to do that, are you going to meet with
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the local officials to determine the necessary standard to meet to fix it to as good a condition or better?
A. (Johnson) So, typically what the contractor does is photograph or video-tape that crossing so the existing conditions can be ascertained, and then the roads will be restored to DOT standards.
Q. Well, I'm talking right now about non-DOT roads. I'm asking you about the local roads.
A. (Johnson) Yeah.
Q. I understand for DOT they all require you to meet their standards, and they'll monitor you. I'm inquiring about local roads that towns maintain and DOT does not maintain.
A. (Johnson) Yeah.
Q. So, for the local roads, is the Project's anticipation to meet with local officials to agree on the requirements to restore those roads to local -- to the local requirements?
A. (Johnson) Typically the DOT standards are higher than the local roads, or equal.
Q. But my question is --
A. (Johnson) Yeah. So the answer is, if there's
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a road agent or a municipal official that is responsible for that particular, you know, return of the roads, we will develop a plan according to what the existing conditions were and either build it back to that condition or better.
Q. Okay. So --
A. (Johnson) There is no approval, if that's what you're searching for, though.
Q. No?
A. (Johnson) We're not asking for the municipal to approve.
Q. I understand the Project's legal position. I'm not asking you about the legal position. That's for the lawyers to talk about.
A. (Johnson) Hmm-hmm. Agreed.
Q. What $I$ want to know is what the Project's commitment is in certain instances. And if you were here for prior testimony, we've asked about the Project's commitment in certain instances. And in this instance, I want to know about the commitment to address damage to local roads that are maintained by localities. And every town, or virtually
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|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | every town has a road agent or a municipal |
| 2 |  | agent responsible for the road. I want to |
| 3 |  | know if it's the Project's commitment to meet |
| 4 |  | with local officials where damage to local |
| 5 |  | roads are done in order to agree on what the |
| 6 |  | restoration of those roads should be. And if |
| 7 |  | Mr. Bowes wants to answer that, that's fine. |
| 8 | A. | (Bowes) So you're asking if we're willing to |
| 9 |  | meet with town officials? The answer is yes. |
| 10 | Q. | And are you willing to repair or restore the |
| 11 |  | roads to the requirements that are requested |
| 12 |  | by the town official? |
| 13 | A. | (Bowes) Provided they're consistent with the |
| 14 |  | New Hampshire DOT standards, I would say yes. |
| 15 | Q. | What happens if there's a difference between |
| 16 |  | the DOT standards and the town standards? |
| 17 | A. | (Bowes) Then we should have that discussion |
| 18 |  | before the construction starts, not after an |
| 19 |  | event occurs. And that's part of the process |
| 20 |  | we're doing with the municipal outreach and |
| 21 |  | the agreements that we're trying to put in |
| 22 |  | place. We've completed that with the Town of |
| 23 |  | Franklin, for example, and we'd like to |
| 24 |  | follow that model for the remaining 30 towns. |

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Q. So the objective is to reach an agreement with each town on what is required to restore damage to a town road?
A. (Bowes) Sure. Yes.
Q. What happens if you and the town don't agree? What does the Project intend to do in that case?
A. (Bowes) Then we would look to the DOT standards and complete it to that standard, and the SEC would have the authority to enforce it.
Q. And if the SEC requires you to meet whatever the town standards are, $I$ assume that's what you will do?
A. (Bowes) $I$ would say in general, yes. But not knowingly what they are, $I$ would reserve some judgment on that.
Q. Okay. Who would be responsible for interacting with the town officials, in terms of damage to a town road?
A. (Bowes) I would say the first person would be that community relations manager. And we would be having that conversation I hope early on in the process. If we identified an
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issue where we damaged a road, we would take that to the town before they came to us.

MR. PAPPAS: Okay.
CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay.
We'll take our break now. We'll shoot for a little after 1:00. Might be closer to 1:10, but that's the target.
(Lunch recess was taken at 12:13 p.m This concludes DAY 6 MORNING SESSION. The hearing continues under separate cover in the transcript noted as "AFTERNOON SESSION ONLY.")
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CERTITICATE
I, Susan J. Robidas, a Licensed Shorthand Court Reporter and Notary Public of the State of New Hampshire, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes of these proceedings taken at the place and on the date hereinbefore set forth, to the best of my skill and ability under the conditions present at the time.

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

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