1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2	SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE
3	T 2 2017 0.00 c.m. Day 10
4	June 2, 2017 - 9:02 a.m. DAY 12 49 Donovan Street Morning Session ONLY
5	Concord, New Hampshire
6	{Electronically filed with SEC on 06-12-17}
7	IN RE: SEC DOCKET NO. 2015-06
8	Joint Application of Northern Pass Transmission, LLC, and
9	Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource
10	Energy for a Certificate of Site and Facility.
11	(Hearing on the merits)
12	PRESENT FOR SUBCOMMITTEE/SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:
13	Chrmn. Martin P. Honigberg Public Utilities Comm. (Presiding as Presiding Officer)
14	Cmsr. Kathryn M. Bailey Public Utilities Comm.
15	Dir. Craig Wright, Designee Dept. of Environ. Serv. Christopher Way, Designee Dept. of Resources &
16	Patricia Weathersby Economic Development Public Member
17	Rachel Whitaker Alternate Public Member
18	
19	ALSO PRESENT FOR THE SEC:
20	Michael J. Iacopino, Esq., Counsel to the SEC Iryna Dore, Esq.
21	(Brennan, Caron, Lenehan & Iacopino)
22	Pamela G. Monroe, SEC Administrator
23	(No Appearances Taken)
24	COURT REPORTER: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 052

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{SEC 2015-06} [Day 12/Morning Session ONLY] $\{06-02-17\}$

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2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION PAGE NO.	
4 5	DA 90 (DFLD-ABTR 90)	Transcribed original deed 37	
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7	Reserved	Hearing request by Mr. Way for 127 the list of businesses that NPT	
8		has contacted, including the mailing list	
9	Reserved	-	
10	<i>Reserved</i>	Hearing request by Mr. Way for 127 materials sent outreaching to businesses, including the	
11		business directory itself	
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1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. So, the order of business this morning, see if I get this right, the Deerfield abutters are going to question the remaining members of the panel. Ms. Schibanoff has requested, and the Applicant does not object, to spending a few minutes asking the panel about a couple of small issues. The Committee members are going to question the members of the panel who are here. And then the Applicant will have an opportunity to redirect.

Did I miss anything to finish this panel?

[No verbal response.]

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I see shaking heads, that's a good sign.

All right, Deerfield abutters, I don't know who's going to start, but you may proceed.

(Continuation of the witness panel including Kenneth Bowes,

Lynn Farrington, Samuel Johnson,
and John Kayser.)

{SEC 2015-06} [Day 12/Morning Session ONLY] {06-02-17}

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                   MR. COTE: My name is Bob Cote. I'm
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         with the Deerfield Abutters Group. And, Dawn,
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         could I ask you to put the Apple TV on.
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                        [Short pause.]
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                   MR. COTE: Okay. I would like to --
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         most of my questions are --
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                   WITNESS KAYSER: Our screens aren't
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         up yet.
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                   MR. COTE: Okay.
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                        [Short pause.]
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                   MR. COTE: Do you see the image up
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         there?
                   WITNESS FARRINGTON: Yes.
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                   MR. COTE: Okay. Most of my
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         questions are relating to an area in Deerfield
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         that I'm pretty familiar with. But I just
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         wanted to show a couple of slides first to give
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         you an overview.
19
                 CROSS-EXAMINATION (resumed)
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    BY MR. COTE:
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         So, this is Applicant Exhibit 2, Attachment 2,
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         Sheet 178. And this is in Deerfield. And
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         right about in the center of the image right
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         now is our home. And we have just a small
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piece of property where the Project actually crosses our land that is in the center image right now. And you can see a large yellow hashed area, which is a wetland. And I'm going to switch to Deerfield Abutter 34, Page 2. And this is the wetland that I mentioned in the previous slide. And that gate that you see is right about on our property boundary, looking down into the wetland. And this view is looking east. And I am — this picture actually was taken from Mr. Berglund's hayfield. The drop from that gate, down to the wetland, is about 40 feet over a distance of maybe 130 feet or so. So, that's the overview.

And I'm going to switch to Applicant

Exhibit 03, and it's a wetland map, S1. And

I'm going to look at the -- not the satellite

view, but the plan view of that. So, if you

could see on this drawing that there's an area

of vegetation removal? Looks like it's maybe

about 30 feet of removal. And I just wanted to

confirm, will that actually -- will there

actually be trees beyond the right-of-way that

will be cut in this area or does that

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[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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vegetation removal just indicate overhanging
trees?
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- A. (Bowes) So, it looks like there are -- there's clearly no tree removals beyond the right-of-way. And it looks like most of it is side-trimming. There may be one or two trees, based on where the crown is on our visual here, that might come down. But they're trees that are already on the right-of-way. But very minor tree-clearing, I would say.
- 11 Q. Okay. How is the actual boundary of the right-of-way determined?
- 13 A. (Bowes) So, we'll have a survey done, and then

 14 we'll stake it. And we'll actually mark the

 15 trees that would be removed.
 - Q. And are there reference points existing out
 there to -- how, I mean, how -- I guess what
 I'm asking is, how will be a surveyor determine
 where they measure from to determine where the
 actual boundaries are?
 - A. (Bowes) So, they will use the easement documents. And, then, if there are markers, they will obviously go off markers. If there are no markers, then they will find a portion

of the right-of-way where there are markers and then go from there. Use that as the -- as a triangulation point.

Q. Okay. And, if there's a dispute, how would that be resolved?

A. (Bowes) So, as part of the pre-construction process, we will be out knocking on doors.

And, if you have a particular concern, we can obviously come out and mark the right-of-way right now and work through that process. But, about six weeks before we start construction, we'll go out and do the marking, and have conversations with the abutters. And, hopefully, disputes can be resolved at that point.

And, if not, you know, obviously, you have the opportunity to ask right now. And you've heard many of the people asked us questions, we've already been out to their homes and done markings.

Q. Okay. Thank you. Going back to this topography, it's a little hard to see, but that lower elevation line near the wetland is about 400 feet, and that would be at the upper right

of the construction pad. And the lower left of the construction pad, the elevation is about 440 feet. Do you see that?

A. (Bowes) Yes.

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- Q. So, if that construction pad is at the elevation of the wetland, then that would mean at the opposite corner there would be about a 40-foot cut. Could you clarify what might actually be happening in this area?
- A. (Kayser) We don't have the specifics of this area. But the contractor could also build up in that area where the -- where you see the matting of the wetlands, they can stack mats to provide a level site for that. So, they could also do it that way, put -- stack mats, level that off with the land above that for a level construction pad.
- 18 Q. So, do you know what elevation the base of that
 19 tower will be at right now or when it's
 20 constructed?
- 21 A. (Kayser) We do have that information. I do not have that specifically.
- 23 A. (Bowes) We do, yes. It's 413 feet.
- 24 A. (Kayser) Okay.

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Q. Okay. So, it's reasonable to assume that the pad would be at 413 feet?
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- (Bowes) Exactly, yes. And I would think, Α. again, in this case, we permitted a very large area. We obviously have to get onto the pad with the access road. And I'm thinking we probably wouldn't necessarily use all of the area where the wetland is, nor would we cut 40 feet out of -- 30 feet out of the side. They would probably arrange their work to minimize both of those things. Both corners of that pad probably will not be used, other than, you know, the top right for access. They're going to look at this situation and say "why would we cut all this dirt out, take all the time and cost to do that." They will try to reposition the vehicles to do that work for the new four sets or the four foundations, without having to cut, without having to fill. We just are permitting a much larger space to make sure they do have some options if they run into difficulties out there.
- Q. It's reasonable to assume there will be some leveling in that area for the pad, or you're

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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saying it's going to be a lot smaller than --
likely be a lot smaller than is indicated on
this?
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- A. (Bowes) I think it will be definitely smaller than indicated on this. And I think there will be less cut on the bottom left and less fill in the wetland. I think they will be able to work this from, you know, basically where the G146-23 is, inward on that slope. You know, they may have 10 feet of fill and 10 feet of cut, rather than, you know, 20 and 20.
- 12 Q. Okay. Thank you. Do you know what kind of
 13 foundations will be used there? Will it
 14 involve concrete?
- 15 A. (Bowes) Yes. It definitely will involve 16 concrete, for the --
- 17 A. (Kayser) Right.

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- A. (Bowes) -- for the Northern Pass line. And the
 G146-23 probably will just be a drilled hole,
 just drilling, and then set the pole directly
 in the ground.
- Q. Okay. So, from that, I don't know if you can see the gate there, but I did want to ask a question that's been brought up a little bit

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

before. From that gate, down to that elevation
of 413, is still quite a drop. It's probably
about 20 feet vertically. Would you actually
get -- it's probably more than a 20 percent
grade there. It's difficult to walk up right
now even. Can you really get a concrete truck
down in there?

A. (Bowes) Yes. It would have to be built up to do that. So, there's going to be some temporary fill added there.

Obviously, if we come in from that direction, which seems logical in this case.

- Q. All right. Thank you. So, I'd like to switch back to Deerfield Abutter Exhibit 34. So, do you see this photo?
- 16 A. (Kayser) Yes.

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- 17 A. (Bowes) Yes.
- Q. Your wetland maps indicate timber or timber

 mats out to that first -- that pole that's in

 the middle of the wetland area. And I think

 you've indicated that you may not use this

 route. You may come from the other direction.

 Is that correct?
- 24 A. (Bowes) That's a potential opportunity, yes.

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Or, you know, if we don't get a heavy freeze,
you know, we would attempt to use an ice road,
but that may not be practical here.
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- Q. Well, that's what I was going to ask you about.

 Because I walked across that on January 1st,

 actually, this year, and it was still a little

 iffy just for foot traffic. It was quite

 slushy. And I wasn't sure the ice was even

 completely frozen. And this photograph was

 taken April 11th, which is just a little late

 in the winter, and you can see there's open

 water in part of that area.
 - So, if you encounter these kind of conditions, what would be the -- and, from one direction or another, you'll need to put mats down in that general area, correct?
- A. (Bowes) That is correct.

- Q. So, if the water is -- if you came from the opposite direction, and the water is 6 feet deep, you would put multiple layers of matting in there?
- 22 A. (Bowes) That is correct.
- Q. That water, since it's a deeper part of that wetland, do you know what you would practically

do to determine if there were turtles

over-wintering in that area?

- A. (Bowes) I do not. The environmental panel probably would have a better answer for that.
- Q. Okay. Sticking with that photo, and you may want to look back at a project map. It's my understanding that that existing pole that's right there, that existing 115 kV line, is going to be relocated. And I would guess it's going to go about 30 feet to the left, which is north, and then about 70 feet towards the east, which is away from where this photo was taken. Is that approximately correct?
- 14 A. (Bowes) Yes. It's about approximately right,
 15 yes.
- 16 Q. So, do you see the beaver lodge?
- 17 A. (Bowes) Yes.

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- 18 Q. What would happen to that?
- 19 A. (Bowes) So, we would work with our
 20 environmental personnel and the DES. If it had
 21 to be removed or relocating, we would do that.
 22 Otherwise, we'd attempt to work around it. So,
 23 there may be an opportunity to, you know, slide
 24 that structure a few feet around this beaver

1 house.

- Q. So, your construction pad would typically be about 90 feet by 90 feet. So, I think that would involve more than a few feet of relocation?
- A. (Bowes) I would agree with that. Right now, the permitted pad is much larger, and certainly covers that whole beaver house. But I think we can probably work from one side or the other, again, depending on the conditions out there, and work around this.
- Q. When would that decision be made about reconfiguring the work in that area, if it were determined to be necessary?
 - A. (Bowes) So, probably right during that construction phase. Because, again, the first attempt would be to try to use an ice road.

 That's probably a low probability. So, we would have to build an access road out, unless the conditions were ideal. In that case, we would have to determine which side we were going to come from. And, then, ultimately, how we would reposition around this beaver home, or remove the beaver.

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Q. So, if that construction were done in the winter, would that be an appropriate time to relocate beavers?
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- A. (Bowes) It's probably a better question for the environmental panel. I understand your issue.
- I think it's probably not the right time to relocate beavers.
- 8 Q. Thank you. Do you know what the height of that 9 existing tower is there? It's, I think, 10 G146-22.
- 11 A. (Bowes) Yes. Hold on just a second.
- 12 Sixty-five (65) feet.
- 13 Q. And, when it's relocated, it will be?
- 14 A. (Bowes) Ninety-seven (97) feet.
- 15 Q. So, almost -- did you say 65 to 97?
- 16 A. (Bowes) Yes.
- 17 Q. So, it will be 32 feet taller?
- 18 A. (Bowes) Yes.
- 19 Q. I assume that's typical of most of the
 20 relocated line. It's going to be significantly
- 21 taller than the existing 115 kV lines?
- A. (Bowes) So, I would say this location is somewhat unique, just because of the span
- length. But, in general, the structures are

Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser] [WITNESSES:

- 1 taller for the relocated than the existing.
- 2 Okay. Will that relocated structure have a Q. 3 concrete foundation?
- 4 (Bowes) Highly unlikely. So, I would say it Α. 5 would be a direct embedment. So, we wouldn't have to build a foundation for the one in the 6 7 water.
- So, how deep would you need to drill for direct 8 Q. 9 embedment?
- 10 (Kayser) Probably, I would say, 12 to 15 feet. Α. 11 Until we get the actual soil borings, it will 12 give the exact location. But, typically, it's 13 10 percent of the pole height, plus two to 14 four feet.
- 15 Isn't the soil in a wetland likely to not Q. 16 really be structurally very stable?
- 17 (Kayser) Yes. Exactly. They will have to Α. 18 determine, you know, how deep they would need 19 to go with that one. And there's a possibility 20 it could go deeper.
- 21 So, would they -- what if they hit ledge? Q.
- 22 (Kayser) Then, that's ideal. Then, we have a 23 good solid base for the pole.
- 24 So, you'd drill into the ledge? Q.

1 A. (Kayser) Yes, we may, depending on where they
2 hit the ledge.

- Q. Okay. I'd like to switch back to Applicant's Exhibit 02, Project Maps, Sheet 178. And I'm looking at G146-24, and the adjacent Northern Pass towers. Do you see what I'm looking at?
- A. (Kayser) Yes.

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- And, if you go to the key, for G146-24, it 8 shows a cross section S1-20, which indicates 9 10 that the Northern Pass line in that vicinity is 11 a lattice structure. And, if you look at one 12 of the Northern Pass lines, that's 297 and 298, 13 and they both indicate "S1-20T" as the cross 14 section, which shows the Northern Pass tower as 15 a monopole. So, which configuration is the 16 correct?
 - A. (Johnson) So, you are correct. That is incorrectly labeled on the diagram. It is correct for the DC line, but incorrect for the AC line, the relocated 115. So, it should be "S1-20T".
 - Q. So, how do we, you know, avoid a alternate opinion? At some point in the future, are these plans going to be corrected?

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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A. (Johnson) Yes, they will. So, the set that's about to come out in a week or so, those -- it will be updated in that set.
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- Q. Are you aware that that same discrepancy exists for -- on this map, for G146-25 through G146-33, where they are all indicate "lattice structures", and then the corresponding towers on the Northern Pass indicate "monopoles"?
- A. (Johnson) Yes. It looks to me like, when we updated the 345 line, that we forgot to update the relocated 115 line. So, we will make the adjustment, and then check all of these to make sure that they're correct.
- Q. Okay. I would like to take a quick look at —
 this is Applicant's Exhibit 06, Supplemental
 Testimony of Mr. Quinlan. And it's Page 49 of
 59. But I just wanted to point out that the
 last two sentences reference "best management
 practices prior to and during construction".
 Would you agree that that is appropriate
 practice?
- 22 A. (Bowes) Yes.

Q. So, going back to Deerfield Abutter 34 exhibit.

So, what we've got here on the screen is the

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gate leading down to our property. This photo was taken March 1st of this year, during a conductor replacement maintenance project or upgrade. And you can see the ruts from the vehicle traffic. And, if you look in the opposite direction, down towards the wetland, you can see that the vehicles went actually maybe 30 feet beyond where the transmission line is actually located and into the wetland. And I think this work actually was probably the end of February, as you can see the wetland is not even frozen at this point. So, would you say that appropriate best management practices were in place? (Bowes) I will assume that this was done by Eversource contractors, so for the sake of the discussion today. I'm not going to dispute that. So, in this case, no, I would say it's

Eversource contractors, so for the sake of the discussion today. I'm not going to dispute that. So, in this case, no, I would say it's not a best management practice. There should have been some matting provided, as well as some marking of the wetland area. And that does not appear to be followed in this picture.

Q. Okay. I'm going to switch back to Applicant
Exhibit 02, Attachment 2. And what I wanted to

note is the conservation easements along this segment of the right-of-way, you see -- I'm not sure what these designations are, but you see 9707, the Levesque [sic] lot; and 9711, the conservation easement; 9710, conservation easement. And, then, continuing onto the next sheet, there's 9712, a large Menard easement; then 9714 easement, conservation easement; another adjacent conservation easement; and then, in the center here, is a Menard property, with a pond. And going back to just the view of that wetland. So, most of the land in this vicinity is conservation land.

And this isn't really an exhibit, but the definition of "conserve", and "protecting something of environmental or cultural importance from harm or destruction". So, would you say that it's reasonable to assume that, in this segment of the Project, that there are a lot of property owners who have an interest, a significant interest, since their land is in conservation easement, to protect their properties from development?

A. (Bowes) I can agree with that, yes. It's very

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common for transmission rights-of-way, you
know, after the easement has been granted, to
place those lands into a conservation easement.
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- Q. So, would it be a logical assumption that mitigating impacts from the Project in this area would be maybe a higher objective than other areas of the Project?
- A. (Bowes) For this particular picture, definitely yes. I mean, we're inside, you know, a wetland area. So, I would definitely agree with that.
- Q. Okay. So, starting at this structure here, and continuing from there to the Deerfield

 Substation, it's my understanding that most of the Northern Pass structures will be lattice structures, is that accurate?
- A. (Bowes) Yes. That's correct.

- 17 Q. So, do you think the visual impact of a lattice 18 structure is greater or less than a monopole?
 - A. (Bowes) So, I know some people believe that a monopole is more aesthetically pleasing. As an engineer, I'm probably not the correct person to ask, and I think I've stated that before. I don't really have an opinion one way or the other for the aesthetics of a transmission

structure, whether it's a monopole or a lattice structure.

- Q. This is a transcript from Day 1 of
 Mr. Quinlan's testimony: "We have some areas
 committed to use monopoles, that's a more
 slender, lower structure, lower visual impact
 type of construction. It's kind of a
 streamline single pole, as opposed to kind of
 an erector set."
 - So, I guess I'm coming back to this area of the Project, and wondering why, you know, from the top of Eversource, that the opinion that the monopole is "lower visual impact", why didn't -- why isn't the design decision made with, you know, consideration of the properties in this area?
- A. (Bowes) So, I believe Mr. Quinlan shared his opinion of monopoles being more aesthetically pleasing. Is this a request you're making of us? It's not clear.
- Q. Well, my question was regarding the design criteria, and why an effort was not made to minimize the visual impact in this area?
- 24 A. (Bowes) So, obviously, you'll have the

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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         opportunity to ask our aesthetic or visual
 2
         expert these type of questions. We try to
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         balance both the required foundations, the
         amount of construction activities along the
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         right-of-way, and it is definitely a balance
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         between, you know, a larger single foundation
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         for a monopole and four smaller foundations for
         a lattice structure. That's part of what goes
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         into the decision. And, in this case, we had
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         chosen lattice structures for this base design.
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         Okay. I've got up here Applicant's Exhibit 16,
    Q.
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         Prefiled Testimony of DeWan and Kimball. And
13
         "we consider mitigation an action to avoid,
14
         minimize, or eliminate adverse visual impacts".
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         So, I guess, did they consult with you on
16
         minimizing the impact in this area?
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         (Bowes) They did with Mr. Bradstreet. And I
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18
         know they didn't feel that this particular area
19
         warranted monopole structures. Again, a
20
         question better posed to them than to me.
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    Q.
         Okay. So, back to this wetland. That this
22
         relocated 115 kV pole is going to be a monopole
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         structure 97 feet in height, with a direct
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drilled foundation?

1 A. (Bowes) A direct buried, but, yes. Probably

2 drilling would be used, yes.

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- Q. And then what will be the height of the Northern Pass structure in that area?
- 5 A. (Bowes) One hundred twenty (120) feet.
- Q. So, it's 20 feet taller. And, so, it's essentially a similar structure to the relocated 115 kV line. It's 97 versus 120.
 And, in one instance, you're using a monopole, but adjacent to it you're using a lattice structure. It's difficult -- could you explain why that design decision makes sense?
 - A. (Bowes) So, all of the 115 structures on the Project, not just in this area, but along the entire route, are monopoles. And it's really a function of the requirements for the structural integrity and the connection to the foundation. In this case, we can use direct embedment, in most cases, for the 115 line. We don't have that option for too much of the 345 or the 320 kV DC line.
 - Q. But I guess I'm not understanding your explanation why two poles in essentially similar locations, why one would be the lattice

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

and the other would be a monopole? So, it's

the justification for the 20-foot taller

Northern Pass structure in that area not being
a monopole?

- A. (Bowes) So, I guess I'm getting confused now.

 Is it the height of the structure or the type of the structure?
- 8 Q. The type.

A. (Bowes) Okay. So, the type is set as we just described, around the basis design was a lattice structure, and that based upon the foundations that were necessary, the access roads supporting that, and the ease of construction within the right-of-way, types of vehicles, all of that.

For the 115 lines, they are all the same type of structure for the entire Project. In this case, there's an existing delta configuration. There will either be a delta or a monopole structure for all of the 115 structures. That's the common design we have used for the entire Project.

We do have two different designs for the 345 AC and the 320 DC. Some are monopoles and

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 some are lattice structures. Our visual expert 2 and, obviously, Mr. Quinlan have expressed an 3 interest that monopoles provide less visual 4 impact. It sounds like you share that opinion. 5 And I'm still not clear if you're asking us to 6 change the lattice structures to monopoles in 7 this location? Well, I think that would have been a good 8 Q. 9 design decision from the start. And I still am 10 having trouble understanding why the 11 constructability in that area of Northern Pass 12 requires a lattice structure, but a very 13 similar 115 kV structure next to it doesn't 14 require a lattice?

A. (Bowes) So, if you're asking why we chose different types of structures? The 115, again, because of the size of the conductors, because of the amount of loading, the stresses on that, we can use a structure without a foundation.

It's just the physical nature of the equipment, the separation of the phases, and the loading of that structure. So, we can do a structure without a foundation.

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We do not have that option for the $345~\mathrm{kV}$

AC or the 320 kV DC. Those structures, in most case, you know, with the exception of the H-frames on the Project, will require a foundation for structural integrity.

MR. IACOPINO: Mr. Bowes, I'm going to interrupt you for just a minute, because I have a question about this that I would have asked later, but I think it's probably more efficient if you do it right now.

BY MR. IACOPINO:

Q. Is there -- you had mentioned the other day as well that a decision is made for each structure along the route. Is there a database or something that actually has the reasons why a particular type of structure was chosen for each place? Or do you guys just know that from looking at the plans and looking at the terrain and things like that?

In other words, is there a database that says "the reasons why we're using lattice in these areas is", "reasons why we're using a monopole is"?

A. (Bowes) So, there's a base database for the entire Project that lists the type of structure

in the original design that Mr. Bradstreet did. Every design variation from that, so every time we've made a change to a lattice to monopole is documented with a reason.

But the base design for the Project was all the 115 structures would be monopoles, all the 345 and 320 kV DC structures would be lattice. So, in effect, the base design was that, but every variation from that he has recorded and documented the reason why we either moved the pole, changed the height of the pole or changed the type of structure.

So, yes, there is a database. And I think he's up to more than a thousand design changes, based upon comments from our visual experts or comments from customers, or for environmental reasons, too, to move a foundation that's either in a sensitive area or wetland area.

- Q. And I assume that database has not been made part of the record? In other words, it hasn't been submitted as an exhibit?
- A. (Bowes) I don't believe it has.

MR. IACOPINO: Thank you.

24 BY MR. COTE:

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Q. Okay. So, you said the constructability was the basis for the decision there. I guess just a general question for the rest of this, what's visible here and beyond, you know, in the area where there's a lot of conservation property, and perhaps all the way to the Deerfield Substation, because it crosses a scenic road, why the decision to relocate the 115 kV line with significantly higher poles, closer to the heights of the Northern Pass proposed line, if those were all monopoles, and the Northern Pass going the rest of the distance from here to the substation was all lattice structures. so, it doesn't make sense to me, as an engineer, why one new construction line would be monopoles, and the other you would choose lattice structures. Could you comment on that design decision? (Bowes) I think I've shared with you the Α. rationale why we chose lattice as the base design. Less environmental impact, easier to construct, smaller roads would be needed, the crane sizes would be different, the vehicle

sizes would be different to access the

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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right-of-way. That was the base design

decision. And, then, from that, where people

have requested changes, we have considered

that. And, as I just mentioned, we have over a

thousand design changes on the overhead portion

of the right-of-way.
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- Q. Well, I hear your argument about the constructability. But you're going to need those roads and the equipment for the relocated 115 kV line that's monopole?
- 11 A. (Bowes) But much smaller equipment. And those
 12 are, again, direct embedment. There's no
 13 foundations required for the 115 line.
- Q. So, are you saying that a structure that's

 100 feet tall is significantly different to

 erect than one that's 120 feet?
 - A. (Bowes) So, the size of the equipment needed, the size of the structures are very different between 115 kV and 345 kV.
 - Q. Okay. Just a couple of other minor questions.

 At the Deerfield Substation, I don't know if you're the right person to answer this, but the SVC transformer will contain approximately 27,000 gallons of -- not sure what the correct

term is, dielectric fluid or cooling oil. Do

you know what is the containment structure that

typically would retain that volume of fluid in

the event of a major leak?

- A. (Bowes) So, beneath the transformer, in the foundation and design of it, we provide a secondary containment measure, which is 110 percent of the volume of the -- in this case, mineral oil or dielectric fluid.
- 10 Q. Of concrete, basically?

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- 11 A. (Bowes) Yes, or a lined earthen pit, depending
 12 on what the final design is. But there will be
 13 a liner in there that would contain 110 percent
 14 of the volume of the contents above.
- 15 Q. And is that exposed to the -- is that outside or is that under cover?
- 17 A. (Bowes) It's underground.
- Q. So, precipitation, rain falling in the general vicinity won't get into the enclosure, is that what you're saying, or the containment area?
 - A. (Bowes) No, it will. And, at the base of the containment, secondary containment, there are oil/water separators that act to allow the water to flow through, but close as oil is

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 encountered.

- Q. Okay. So, it would have an overflow structure for water/precipitation levels build-up?
 - A. (Bowes) Well, it allows the water to pass through the membrane at certain locations and enter the ground. But, when oil hits that device, it closes.
 - Q. Okay. And will the substation expansion be at capacity when the Northern, you know, when Northern Pass is present, or will it -- will the extended design allow for other inputs to the substation?
 - A. (Bowes) So, there's no other design or projects planned at this point. I don't think we're going to use the entire -- I think we're taking about 8.4 acres for the expansion of Deerfield Substation. I think we're using about half of that in the new portion. So, there would be room to add other devices or other equipment. We have nothing planned at this point.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. And my last question, coming back to this, and regarding construction sequencing, and the timber -- the temporary access roads. So, it's my understanding that

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

the Project sequencing will be to build the new

115 kV line, then transfer the wires over,

dismantle the existing 115 line, and put in the

Northern Pass line. Is that correct?

- 5 A. (Kayser) Yes.
- 6 Q. What --
- 7 A. (Kayser) Yes. That is correct.
- 8 Q. What kind of time frame do you think it would 9 take to complete all of those stages of work in 10 a wetland area like this?
- 11 (Kayser) Yes. I would say 30 to 60 days total Α. 12 construction time in that area. But that would 13 be spread out over time, as they -- because the 14 contractor would do the entire 115 kV line in 15 this area. So, they would work here, and then 16 continue on, come back, demo out the old line, 17 and then similar with the 345 kV. But the 18 actual time they're in that area would probably 19 be 30 to 60 days.
- Q. Okay. So, I want to confirm, this is not something that could span several seasons, from start to finish?
- 23 A. (Kayser) It would depend on the sequence of the 24 115 kV, when they move that, and then come back

and do the construction. But it could be two seasons, two construction seasons.

- Q. So, would the temporary wetland matting and any potential disruption to the wetland be in place over extended period of time?
- A. (Kayser) It would be in place in accordance with our permits. And I don't know the exact days that we can leave wetland matting in in the permit, I haven't looked through all that yet with the stipulations. But they would be -- they would be left in accordance with our permits.
- Q. So, is it possible, for example, that you could put in the access roads to do the 115 kV relocation part of the Project, and then leave them there, and come back six months later or a year later and do the Northern Pass segment of the Project?
- A. (Kayser) Yes. That is possible.

MR. COTE: Okay. Thank you. That is the end of my questions.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Berglund.

MR. BERGLUND: Good morning to members of the Site Evaluation Committee. Good

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morning, members of the panel. I'm Erick
Berglund, Deerfield, NH.

BY MR. BERGLUND:

Q. I live on Nottingham Road. And you can see some of the lands that surround where we live. You're looking at here is a familiar, I think we just had it up before. This is a hayfield, with the -- showing the right-of-way, --

MR. IACOPINO: Mr. Berglund, perhaps
Mr. Pappas can turn that other monitor around,
so that you can see it a little bit better when
you speak.

MR. PAPPAS: Yes.

MR. BERGLUND: Thank you.

MR. PAPPAS: You're welcome.

MR. BERGLUND: Thank you.

BY MR. BERGLUND:

Q. The right-of-way is actually two right-of-ways, two 100-foot right-of-ways cross this 10-acre hayfield. And this is about a few hundred feet from our home. The one in the north, which is the upper one, was established in 1926. The one in the south is the one that we understand Northern Pass will be attached to, Northern

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[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

Pass is attached to the southern 100-foot

conservation -- excuse me, easement, utility

asement. Is that agreed?

- A. (Bowes) Yes. Yes, that's correct.
- Thank you. The Northern Pass towers then and poles will be built on the southern 100-foot right-of-way, is that correct?
- 8 A. (Bowes) Yes, that's correct.

- Q. Would you agree that Northern Pass has no right to access the northern 100-foot right-of-way for any of the Northern Pass construction?
 - A. (Bowes) Sounds like that's a legal question, and I don't know the answer to it.
- Q. Well, I'm going to see if we can get to the bottom of this. There is a handout that Jo Anne is going to bring forth. It's actually two handouts. This is the deed for this easement, 1926 July. And there are two copies. One is the original deed from the Rockingham County Registrar. And you'll see it's a little difficult to read. So, I have transcribed it. I won't say I'm a perfect transcriber, but I think it looks pretty close, if not right on, for the key points to be made here.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

MR. BERGLUND: So, the transcribed one is "DA 90". The original one, the copy, is "DA 91".

BY MR. BERGLUND:

- Q. As soon as everybody has this before them, I'd like to bring your attention to the transcribed one, which is DA 90. And I believe there -- in my view, the operative paragraphs here are one, three, and four. And I would ask, Mr. Johnson, your area of responsibility, one of them is permitting?
- A. (Johnson) In general, yes.
- Q. Okay. So, I'd like to ask you to read these paragraphs, one, three, and four.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: He's not reading them out loud. That's not happening. If you want him to read it, he can read it to himself, and then you can ask questions about it.

MR. BERGLUND: Yesterday, we did have people reading.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're not reading three paragraphs out of this deed out

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         loud into the record. They're in the record.
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         You can refer to them and ask questions about
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         them, just give him a few minutes to read it.
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                   MR. BERGLUND: Okay.
    BY MR. BERGLUND:
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         Please read one, three, and four.
    Q.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: And let us know
         when you're done, Mr. Johnson.
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                   WITNESS JOHNSON: Okay. I've read
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         it.
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                   MR. BERGLUND: All right.
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    BY MR. BERGLUND:
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         Do you agree that the easement language of the
14
         northern right-of-way does not grant the right
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         to access this land for construction of
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         Northern Pass Transmission?
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                   MR. NEEDLEMAN: Objection.
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         calls for a legal conclusion.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Berglund,
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         what's your response to that?
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                   MR. BERGLUND: We have a deed. It's
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         pretty clear, to me, that we're talking about
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         the second easement that's not involved with
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         Northern Pass. There's nothing in this deed,
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which was July 1926, it didn't reference any future lines, it didn't talk about operating outside of the easement. The rights of Public Service at that time were strictly for work in that easement for that one line that's in the middle of the easement.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's an excellent legal argument. That is really a fine legal argument. And you have just proven that you've asked for a legal conclusion from Mr. Johnson.

If you want to ask him if he has some understanding of what rights, if any, they have regarding that second easement, you're free to ask him that. But, if you ask him for a legal conclusion, you're not going to get one.

MR. BERGLUND: Okay. Well, then, I'll take your guidance here.

BY MR. BERGLUND:

- Q. Mr. Johnson, what do you understand the rights of the Northern Pass Transmission construction activity are on this easement?
- 23 A. (Johnson) So, I can just tell you that I have
 24 been given no limitations on the use of either

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

easement, either the north 100 feet or the
southern 100 feet, for use to construct

Northern Pass. So, I would say that my
legal -- there have been no legal limitations,

Q. So, if I understand you correctly, you're saying that the 200 feet, the sum of the two right-of-ways, is accessible and useable by Northern Pass construction?

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: To be more precise, he's saying that's what his understanding is.

BY THE WITNESS:

if you will.

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- 14 A. (Johnson) That is correct. That is my
 15 understanding.
- 16 BY MR. BERGLUND:
- 17 Q. Was that from your Legal Department?
- 18 A. (Johnson) Yes, because I have been given no

 19 restrictions on where I can place equipment or
 20 access roads, etcetera.
- Q. Okay. I guess we know where we stand at this point in time.
- 23 A. (Johnson) To clarify, the "line" versus "lines"
 24 issue we're well aware of. So, if you'll

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

notice the design of the relocated 115 and the new 345 kV line through this area is fully contained within the southern section.

- Q. Yes. I have noticed that.
- 5 A. (Johnson) Right. And, so, --
- 6 Q. And -- I'm sorry.

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- A. (Johnson) I'm sorry. That was the limitation that was prescribed upon the design and permitting of this Project, not the access roads or anything else of that nature.
- Q. Okay. Let's move on to hear about a major wetland accident. Are you aware that the wetland adjacent to our hayfield, and that's -
 MR. BERGLUND: You can put back the hayfield one momentarily, and then we'll move to the other one.

BY MR. BERGLUND:

18 Q. In the Northern Pass right-of-way, this wetland
19 is a high quality wetland, according to
20 Normandeau Associates, as stated in the report:
21 "Wetlands, rivers, streams, and vernal pools
22 resource report and impact analysis Northern
23 Pass Transmission Projects." Are you aware of
24 that?

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A. (Bowes) Generally, yes. And I think it's actually a PSNH easement. That's the only thing I could maybe offer.
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- Q. Okay. Do you know that the principal function of this wetland identified as "DF 31" is to support wildlife habitat?
- A. (Bowes) I will accept that. Again, it's

 probably a better question for our

 environmental panel. But I'll accept that.
 - Q. Okay. Are you aware that this wetland is classified under the New Hampshire Fish & Game Wildlife Action Plan as being in the category of "highest ranked wildlife habitat" in New Hampshire?
- 15 A. (Bowes) I didn't know that, but I'll accept that.
- 17 Q. Are you aware that there was a major accident

 18 in the wetland -- in this wetland during the

 19 Public Service New Hampshire G146 rebuild

 20 project in 2003?
- 21 A. (Bowes) Yes, I am.

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Q. Thank you. David Plante was the leader there.

MR. BERGLUND: And, if you put up the

next slope, yes.

BY MR. BERGLUND:

- Q. So, in this instance, what you're looking at is the day after this accident. And the accident occurred to the left off the photo. It was in the wetland, where an 80-foot, I may be a little bit high on that, but something in the vicinity, transmission pole was pulled down in the wetland. So, are you aware of that?
- A. (Bowes) Generally aware of it, yes. I know there was an issue at this location.
- Q. Are you aware there were multiple immediate attempts to retrieve the downed pole?

 Bulldozers were driven into and across the wetland, causing damage to this sensitive environment?
 - A. (Bowes) I know that vehicles were. I did not know bulldozers were.
- MR. BERGLUND: So, would you put up the next photo.
- 20 BY MR. BERGLUND:
- Q. This will show you -- this is looking down from the hayfield, to the wetland. And a bulldozer/track vehicle drove around, was going down to where the pole was down. This was the

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

next day now. So, it probably looks, well,
approximately the same.

There were also other vehicles going straight to this downed pole. It was a panic attack, in my view. There's another photo here that can show you a close-up.

So, would you agree that bulldozers and track vehicles caused some damage here?

- A. (Bowes) Again, I believe vehicles were driven in. I do not know if a bulldozer was.
- Q. Do you agree these actions and behaviors violated best management practices for responding and resolving this accident?
- A. (Bowes) Yes, I do.

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- 15 Q. What are the key takeaways that you believe
 16 PSNH learned to prevent major accidents like
 17 this, and to respond without creating
 18 collateral damage, if they do occur?
- 19 A. (Bowes) What are the key actions?
- Q. What are the key takeaways? In other words,
 the learning experience here, you could call it
 that?
- 23 A. (Bowes) So, in this case, there was some
 24 actions taken with the contractor. Those

remain in place today. That was probably the
most severe action taken. Also, we looked to
stay within the permit conditions that we have,
as well as have implemented best management
practices and training for our contractors.

- Q. What about for the -- I mean, obviously, there was something wrong in the pole being pulled down, this was when they were pulling the wire through from the substation?
- A. (Bowes) Well, obviously, the contractor was not qualified to perform the work they were trying to do. And they were removed from the Eversource property.
- Q. But what about preventive actions? Or, I mean, on the part of Public Service? Just pick the right contractor? Or, it's probably more than that, right?
- A. (Bowes) So, I said that we, you know, we implemented best management practices and training for our contractors to follow.
- Q. Okay. So, here's the question, Mr. Bowes.

 Will you commit that Eversource will have the

 necessary safeguards in place for Northern Pass

 Transmission to ensure that zero major

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 accidents will occur on this Project?

A. (Bowes) We will certainly set the expectations with our contractors and subcontractors. We will provide the necessary management oversight. And we'll provide training to all of the workers. And hold subcontractors and contractors accountable for their actions. I think that's the most I can do. I can't guarantee there will be zero incidents on this Project. We have had projects of this size and magnitude where we've gone with an exceptional safety and environmental record. But in every case we have not been perfect. I think I've said that before.

Although we strive for perfection, we realize humans are human. And we want to have the right management systems in place and the right corrective actions in place to minimize any impacts, whether it's to the environment or to worker or public safety.

Q. Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BERGLUND: Okay. And go back to the hayfield please.

24 BY MR. BERGLUND:

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1 Q. Probably getting sick of the hayfield by now.
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- Turning to the hayfield, are you aware that its principal purpose is to provide habitat for wildlife, particularly ground-nesting birds and
- 5 species that require open-space fields?
- 6 A. (Bowes) I was not, in this case.
- 7 Q. You're not aware?
- 8 A. (Bowes) That that was the primary purpose? I'm
 9 not aware of that, no.
- 10 Q. Do you agree there will be significant

 11 construction activity in the hayfield requiring

 12 heavy trucks, cement trucks, cranes, and

 13 bulldozers, to list a few?
- 14 A. (Bowes) Yes.
- 15 Q. Are you aware that the right-of-way through the
 16 hayfield will also see significant heavy
 17 construction vehicle traffic, traveling across
 18 and down to the wetland, to build the lattice
 19 towers planned to be installed in the wetland
 20 below the hayfield?
- 21 A. (Bowes) That is one route, yes.
- Q. What's the approximate weight of a loaded cement truck with this application here?
- 24 A. (Bowes) Fifty (50) to 60 tons, probably.

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Q. Okay. Can you tell me how many cement trucks are necessary to build a single lattice tower base or whatever, however it's used?
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- A. (Kayser) A lot of it will depend on the size of the foundations there, but --
- Q. Well, these are all laid out, you know, the lattice towers, --
- A. (Kayser) Right. But, as we've stated

 previously, you've got to do the geotech

 borings to determine exactly what the depth of

 the foundations are.
- 12 Q. Okay.
- 13 A. (Kayser) If it's a --
- 14 Q. Can you give me a range?
- 15 A. (Kayser) It's probably two to three trucks,
 16 typically, for the foundations.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. (Kayser) I'd have to go through some
 19 calculations to get the exact number.
- 20 Q. Is that all at the same time or is there space
 21 in between to allow things to set up and --
- A. (Kayser) They would probably pour all of the four foundations at the same time, so they could go from one to the other. But, you know,

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

- 1 they may not be able to finish all of them.
- But, once they start a foundation, they will continue to pour in that same day.
- Q. Okay. What's the approximate weight of a crane used to erect lattice towers?
- 6 A. (Bowes) Probably 20 to 30 tons, or less.
- 7 Q. Thank you. This heavy equipment traversing the hayfield and descending to the wetland will cause severe compaction of the soil. Agree?
- 10 A. (Bowes) Yes.
- Q. Even if mats are used for the vehicles to travel on, you agree there is still soil compaction?
- 14 A. (Bowes) Yes. There will be some.
- 15 Q. Thus, long after the construction ends, the

 16 hayfield will suffer the environmental impact

 17 of construction, correct?
- A. (Bowes) I'm not sure that that's an accurate

 statement. We'll do restoration as we remove

 the matting or remove the access roads. So,

 our intention is to leave it in the same

 condition as we found it.
- Q. Are you aware that soil that is compacted does not repair itself, and that it requires

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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specialized mechanical means to de-compact it?
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A. (Bowes) Yes.

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- 3 Q. Would that be a step that Northern Pass would 4 take?
- 5 A. (Bowes) Yes.
- 6 Q. To de-compact?
- 7 A. [No verbal response.]
- 8 Q. Are you aware that the hayfield will be
 9 unavailable to the owners and to the public,
 10 this land is not posted, for their personal use
 11 and enjoyment for the duration of the Northern
 12 Pass construction and beyond?
 - A. (Bowes) Certainly, during the construction.

 Maybe you could be more specific about "beyond construction"?
- 16 Q. Well, I think I meant -- what I meant there was
 17 the repair effort that goes on, if you include
 18 that as part of the construction activity, then
 19 that would be what I mean.
- 20 A. (Bowes) I would agree with that, yes.
- Q. What's the duration of time that this hayfield will be out of service? I realize, from previous discussion, that events will be happening in a certain sequence.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

A. (Bowes) So, the --

- 2 Q. But start to finish? Excuse me.
 - A. (Bowes) So, the construction activities in the hayfield for those structures would be probably a little less than in the wetland. But, because this is potentially the access over to the wetland area, that would have to be added to the total duration of time. So, take the time that we talked about during the wetland of 30 to 60 days, and I would say add another 30 to 60 days for the work within the field.
 - Q. But didn't we also hear that there's probably two seasons that this work would be done in.

 And, so, are you saying that between those two seasons things are half done, pull all the matting out and everything else and then put it back in? Or just is it totally set up for construction from one season, through the end of the second season, which would be probably a year and a half?
 - A. (Bowes) So, it could be two seasons, as you just described, for 18 months.
- 23 Q. Okay.
- 24 A. (Bowes) It will depend upon the permit

conditions for the mat removal within the wetland.

- 3 Okay. Thank you. Now, I have a question for Q. 4 Mr. Johnson, if I may. I'm referring now to 5 this exhibit. This is Application Exhibit 11, 6 Page 11, of Direct Testimony of Samuel Johnson. 7 And, in there, Mr. Johnson, you said -- you stated that "Each landowner is assigned a 8 9 unique parcel identification number, which 10 allows the team to specifically track issues", 11 and so on.
- 12 Are these already assigned? And, if so, do I have a number?
- 14 A. (Johnson) You do. I believe your associate
 15 there was naming off numbers earlier.
- 16 Q. Oh, in the parcels?
- 17 A. (Johnson) Within the parcels.
- 18 Q. Is that what those are?
- 19 A. (Johnson) So, that's what we've --
- 20 Q. ID numbers.
- 21 A. (Johnson) Those are ID numbers, yes.
- 22 Q. Okay.
- 23 A. (Johnson) We call them "line list numbers".
- 24 Q. Pardon me?

(Johnson) "Line list numbers". 1 Α.

- Q. Line list numbers.
- 3 MR. BERGLUND: I don't have any more 4 to go up there.
- 5 BY MR. BERGLUND:

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This is my last set of questions here. It has Q. 7 to do with design. Everybody familiar with Yogi Berra? He's a friend -- he's not a 9 friend.

[Laughter.]

- BY MR. BERGLUND:
- 12 I don't like the Yankees, but I like him. I Q. 13 like what he says, the way he says things. One 14 of his quotes is "It's never over until it's 15 over." So, I have taken that and adapted it a 16 little bit to what we're trying to do here. 17 And I think the final design is never final 18 until it's final. I think that that paraphrase 19 is what he would say.
 - So, what's the definition of a "final design", the "final design" for this Project?
 - (Kayser) Yes. I would say the "final design" Α. would be the "Issued for Construction" documents that are provided to the contractors

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 when they start construction.

- Q. Okay. So, at the time, if I hear you right,
 understand it, the final design is given to the
 contractor?
- 5 A. (Kayser) Correct.
- 6 Q. Okay.
- 7 A. (Kayser) As we go through the design process,
 8 we complete the design, and then the contractor
 9 builds the final design.
- 10 Q. So, is that final design given to the Site
 11 Evaluation Committee for consideration and
 12 review and evaluation?
- 13 (Johnson) So, the actual documents themselves 14 will be provided. The design of the structures 15 are basically 100 percent complete, as far as 16 the location and everything. The only thing 17 that hasn't been fully determined is the 18 foundation. So, the type of structure, the 19 location of the structure, the height of the 20 structures won't change in this final 21 refinement, if you will, of the "Issued for 22 Construction" drawings.
- Q. And that's -- that would go to the Site

 Evaluation Committee. And then there might be

some adjustments through that process, if this is approved, and that goes to the contractor --

- A. (Johnson) No. So, we're asking the Site

 Evaluation Committee to evaluate the design

 that's been put in front of them. That last

 set of "Issued for Construction" drawings is

 produced most likely six weeks prior to

 construction commencing.
- Q. Now, the contractor has some wiggle-room in here, right?
- A. (Johnson) No. Let me rephrase that. They do not from the type of structure, location of structure, etcetera. The wiggle-room they do have is working within the bounds of the permits. So, if they want to make a crane pad smaller, or, if they want to adjust an access road that does not affect any wetlands or any other historical or archeological or rare and threatened/endangered species, etcetera, there is some latitude for them to do that.

But, for the most part, you know, once the permit is set, and whatever conditions are part of that permit, they must adhere to that.

Q. Well, I heard yesterday, and I don't remember

1 who made the statement, --

A. (Johnson) Yes.

Q. -- we were talking about alternative ways to get into -- and I think it was actually this wetland that we've been discussing, because there's a long four or five hundred foot access road to that crane pad or the tower that will be -- the second tower in the wetland. And, that there's an entrance possibility from the east side, probably from Nottingham Road, which would be better from an environmental standpoint.

And, so, I think I heard that that would be up to the contractor or there could be a commitment made or statement of assurance made by your team that it's going to be from this direction or from that direction. Does the contractor have the opportunity and power to change that, because "we can't do that" or something like that?

A. (Bowes) So, in general, I would say "no". What they can request of the owner is a change, a change order. "We'd like to locate a structure, say, 20 feet to this side or

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 20 feet, you know, longitudinal along the 2 right-of-way, because we've encountered this 3 new condition in the field." Either something that was not mapped, an underground 4 5 obstruction, something like that. So, they 6 would request of the owner that change. We 7 would evaluate that change against the permit conditions. And, if it was within the permit 8 9 conditions, we may grant that change to the 10 contractor.

- Q. Now, what if that was a commitment made by your team that the contractor wants to change, and the commitment was made based on a request from, you know, an intervenor or a group of intervenors and so on?
- 16 A. (Bowes) I understand.

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- 17 Q. Do they have any involvement in this decision?
 - A. (Bowes) Yes, they would. So, every commitment that we've made, including the ones we've made in the last few days, Mr. Johnson tracks in that database. And it's tracked against that line list number. So, we've made some commitments to mark a well, for example, yesterday. That will now be tracked in our

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

line list number against that particular piece
of property. So, if we've made a commitment
that we're going to do something a certain way,
the contractor is bound by that commitment.

And they will have access to that in real-time
to see what commitments are on each land
parcel.

- Q. But -- so, you're saying, if I understand correctly, the contractor cannot change that commitment, or, because before that you said, when they go out in the field, and they see something that's different, it sounded to me like they could change? They could --
- A. (Bowes) They can only change with the owner's permission.
- 16 Q. Who's the owner?

A. (Bowes) Northern Pass. So, they would have to come back to the Project, and the Project would reach out, as required, to the local landowner to say "The contractor has encountered this situation. Here is their proposed alternative. Is this something that we can work through?"

If we've already had a stipulation that says we can't do that, then the contractor is bound.

If there's some flexibility, then we'll try to
work out an arrangement that has less impacts
for the contractor to continue their operation.

- Q. So, you're saying the intervenors, if you will, that were involved in that request that resulted in a commitment, will be part of that -- will be approached and asked to accept it or not?
- 9 A. (Bowes) If it's within their realm of decision-making, yes.
- 11 Q. I'm not sure what that means.

- 12 A. (Bowes) Well, maybe if we use a specific

 13 example, then I could answer it. Right now,

 14 you're giving me a hypothetical.
 - Q. Okay. Let's take an example from Bob Cote's.

 Let's say there was a commitment made to put monopoles, instead of lattice towers, in the wetland that we were discussing before. And, for some reason, when this goes through the final design, and that's what goes to the contractor, the contractor says "we can't do that", for whatever the reason. They went out in the field and found it's not possible, it's not feasible.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

So, then, who would go, let's say it's

Mr. Cote, --

A. (Bowes) Uh-huh.

- Q. -- as well as others that might request this, the commitment was made, who talks to him? Or, the contractor goes back to Northern Pass and says "we can't do this". Next step?
- A. (Bowes) So, in that case, it would probably be a little more complicated. Is the contractor would come to Northern Pass, we would have discussions with, in this case, the landowner. That probably will trigger going back to the DES as well. Because something is significant enough where they can't do the construction in that wetland, so we would probably have to seek guidance with DES for the resolution of that. So, it's probably beyond just the owner and the landowner, Northern Pass and the landowner talking, it's probably the permit agency would have to be involved.
- 21 Q. Is avoidance a possibility here?
- 22 A. (Bowes) I'm not sure I understand,
 23 "avoidance" --
- Q. Well, in other words, do the monopole. Just

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1
         avoid the problem. We heard about this the
 2
         other day. Avoidance is a measure of
 3
         mitigation. So, in this case, I'm using it to
         suggest -- to describe monopoles or nothing.
 4
 5
         (Bowes) So that, I think what you're saying is,
         that would avoid a visual impact, but could
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 7
         create a much greater environmental impact.
         So, that would be the balance that we would
 8
9
         have to weigh for that particular example. Do
10
         you want us to, in essence, create a much
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have to weigh for that particular example. Do you want us to, in essence, create a much larger foundation within the wetland area, as opposed to the lattice structure? So, that's why I'm saying that's probably a three-way conversation to have at that point. If it's just -- if you're just mitigating one impact, it becomes quite simple. I think we talked about a couple yesterday, where Northern Pass -- or, PSNH was the landowner, request was made to move back from the riverbank, that's a

In this case, it's a little more complicated, if you're asking to have a larger environmental impact, and we just heard how, I don't know if the word is "pristine", but how

request I could grant, basically, on the spot.

high quality this wetland is, and now you're
asking us to do more impacts within the wetland
than what we've proposed. So, in that case,
it's a broader conversation of weighing two
impacts at the same time: One for potential
visual and one for potential environmental.

- Q. Okay. I think maybe we have a tough example here.
- 9 A. (Bowes) It is a tough example.

- Q. Yes. I picked the wrong one. But, anyway, I think I understand what you're saying, in the general, there's going to be some room for discussion here.
- A. (Bowes) And, for example, we were asked yesterday, I think the attorney for McKenna's Purchase asked us "can we move one of the structures off their property onto someone else's?" And the answer was a little more complicated there as well. If it was all within one person's property, a much easier discussion.

In this case, I think we'd want to go to the -- as you would probably want yourselves, if we're going to relocate a structure onto

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1
         your property, you'd probably want to be
         involved in that decision.
 2
 3
         Absolutely. All right. Okay. Thank you.
    Q.
 4
              This last point, following up on Bob's
         discussion about beaver dams -- the beaver
 5
         house and so on. I would like it known that
 6
 7
         beavers are critical to that wetland, because
         they maintain the dam. And this was blown out
 8
9
         20-25 years ago, Hurricane Bob, if you remember
10
         that huge rainstorm. So, just keep that in
11
         mind. I don't know about moving beaver lodges
         and so on. But we need them, because they are
12
13
         doing a good job.
14
                   MR. BERGLUND: Thank you very much.
15
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Schibanoff.
16
                   MS. SCHIBANOFF: I'm going to speak
17
         from here please.
18
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record.
19
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
20
                        ensued.]
21
                   MS. SCHIBANOFF: And I'm going to
22
         address my questions mainly to Lynn Farrington.
23
         So, if we could keep a line of sight between
24
         us, that would help. My name is Susan
```

Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser] [WITNESSES:

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1
        Schibanoff. And I am a member of the
2
        Non-Abutting Property Owners Bethlehem to
3
        Plymouth. I live in Easton, on 116, the
4
        proposed underground route just off, just off
5
        it.
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BY MS. SCHIBANOFF: 6

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- And I'm going to refer to a document that's Q. called -- the acronym is "SHEB", which I believe stands for "Sugar Hill/Easton/Bethlehem Underground Plans", is that correct? It's a "SHEB" document.
- (Farrington) It's "Sugar Hill/Easton Bypass Α. Underground Alignment", yes.
- 14 Okay. I have it in a printout here 11 by 17. Q. 15 And I think I'm one version back. So, I'm 16 talking -- I'm talking about the 12/08/16 17 version, and I believe you've got the 12/13/16 18 version. And we'll --
 - (Farrington) Correct. Α.
- 20 Q. Okay. We'll get to that in a second. I think 21 the initial part is the same. If you would 22 turn to Page SHEB G001, which is essentially 23 the first page of the document after the title page, Ms. Farrington.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

A. (Farrington) Okay.

1

8

- 2 Q. And I'm using a magnifying glass, literally.
- 3 On the left is a legend of different symbols.
- 4 Could you tell me what the second one from the
- 5 bottom is please, Ms. Farrington?
- 6 A. (Farrington) That's a proposed "underground
- 7 splice with link".
 - Q. No, I'm sorry. I'm up in the "existing", the symbols under the "existing".
- MS. WHITAKER: I'm going to interrupt
- for just a second. Could you tell us where we
- 12 could find that, so we all could follow along?
- MS. SCHIBANOFF: I believe, has
- 14 Counsel for the Public uploaded SHEB?
- MS. DORE: Yes. But what is the
- 16 exhibit number you're referring to?
- 17 MS. SCHIBANOFF: I do not have it.
- 18 MS. DORE: Can you describe the
- document? What are you looking at?
- 20 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Let's go off the
- 21 record for a minute.
- 23 ensued.]
- 24 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're going to

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1
         take a ten-minute break now.
                         [Recess taken at 10:33 a.m. and
 2
 3
                         the hearing resumed at 10:45
 4
                         a.m.]
 5
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
                                                     Why
 6
         don't we go back on the record.
 7
                   Mr. Pappas, you wanted to say
         something real quick, and then we'll let
 8
9
         Ms. Schibanoff begin.
10
                   MR. PAPPAS: Yes. The first page on
11
         the ELMO is a legend. Counsel for the Public's
12
         Exhibit 176 contains the same legend, if you
         want to follow on your computers.
13
14
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Thank you, Mr.
15
                 Ms. Schibanoff, you may proceed.
         Pappas.
16
                   MS. SCHIBANOFF: Thank you. My
17
         apologies. I'm a verbal, not a visual person.
    BY MS. SCHIBANOFF:
18
19
         Ms. Farrington, could you look at this document
    Q.
20
         on the ELMO, which is SHEB G001. And, on the
21
         left side is the legend under "Existing".
22
         Could you tell me what the second symbol from
23
         the bottom is please?
24
         (Farrington) Mailbox.
    Α.
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1 Q. Thank you. And this is a, for the record, a
2 physical steel mailbox, the old kind. It's not

an in-box. Okay.

Now, could we go in the plan please, to SHEB C154. Thank you. And I will represent to you that there are mailboxes up and down 116. I can give you a count, if you'd like an approximate count. On my way home yesterday, between the 116/18 intersection and where the National Forest boundary is, I counted 85 mailboxes. I probably missed a few. I was tired last night and it was getting dark. But there are a lot of mailboxes along the road, and they're on both sides of the road.

One of the places that there's a mailbox, on SHEB C154, is at the residence of, as it's listed here, Anne Peckett, which you will see on the top of the ELMO picture.

- A. (Farrington) Yes.
- Q. And the Pecketts have a mailbox on the road that would be in the work zone.
- Ms. Farrington, can you find that mailbox on the plan?
 - A. (Farrington) I don't see it.

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1 Q. Can you find a mailbox in any of the plans,
2 mailboxes anywhere, any page?
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- A. (Farrington) I haven't specifically looked.

 But, if you're telling me that there aren't

 mailboxes on the survey, I will believe you.
- Q. So, there are no mailboxes noted on the survey, in the 12/13, the latest version, the latest iteration?
- 9 A. (Farrington) I don't know. But, if that's what

 10 you're telling me, I will believe you.
- 11 Q. Well, you're the traffic expert, not me.

 12 You're the planner.

13 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Schibanoff,

14 I think she's willing to accept your

15 representation that you didn't find any in the

16 papers. You may proceed with your next

17 question.

MS. SCHIBANOFF: All right.

19 BY MS. SCHIBANOFF:

Q. I'm establishing the point that, even though
I'm working with the 12/08, one version back,
you agree that, in the current version, 12/13,
the mailboxes aren't there?

A. [No verbal response.]

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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Q. Okay. So, to go back to this example of the Anne Peckett property, how will the Pecketts get their mail when the work zone is up and running?
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- A. (Farrington) Sure. So, when the work zone is directly front of the home, this is how we've typically done it with roadway projects, we will provide a -- if we have to remove and replace or remove and reset the mailbox, we would provide a temporary mailbox during the time that it's directly impacted, and allow access either with the help of construction workers or on the other side of the road.
- 14 Q. And what if Ms. Peckett didn't own the other side of the road?
- 16 A. (Farrington) If it's in the DOT right-of-way, I
 17 don't know that that's a factor.
- 18 Q. So, your contention is that you would have the
 19 right to put a mailbox into someone else's
 20 property, underlying property, even though that
 21 the DOT has an easement over?
- A. (Farrington) It's my understanding, and how we've done it in other places, yes.
- 24 Q. Okay. Let's say Joe Johnson lives across the

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 road. Every town has one. And he says "no way 2 are you putting a mailbox in my property"?

- A. (Farrington) Okay. No problem. We can instruct the construction workers at that site to work with the mail delivery service, and ensure that the mail is delivered to a mailbox on Anne Peckett's side of the road.
- Q. And how would that happen please?

- A. (Farrington) The construction workers on-site would take the mail from the mail delivery and guide them to the mailbox or escort them around. We could put down a temporary metal plating to walk them across.
- Q. So, we have one lane closed, one lane open, the mail carrier stops, waits for you to find a worker to take Ms. Peckett's mail, hop across a trench, and put it in their mailbox?
- A. (Farrington) Well, not hopping, no. So, I imagine, if this situation was a particular issue for a landowner, there will be plenty of coordination done ahead of time, so the workers would be aware and be ready for what time the mail delivery person usually drives along. And they would actually open up the work zone by

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

moving a few barrels, or barriers, depending on
the situation, and allow the mail delivery
service to drive onto a previously placed steel
plate, so they could park out of the way of
traffic, through-traffic on the roadway.

- Q. Let's talk about the steel plate for a moment please.
- 8 A. (Farrington) Sure.

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16

- 9 Q. In your prefiled testimony, when you were
 10 talking about maintaining access for the
 11 homeowner to come and go, you said, I believe,
 12 it would either be "a short time" or "a matter
 13 of a few minutes" for the workers to get this
 14 steel plate down?
 - A. (Farrington) Correct. So, the steel plates are on-site. So, it's just a matter of pushing them into place.
- Q. Do these workers physically run over and pick up the steel plates and throw them across the trench?
- A. (Farrington) No. They use equipment. The plates are pretty heavy.
- 23 Q. And what equipment do they use?
- 24 A. (Farrington) Have to defer to John Kayser.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

- 1 A. (Kayser) Probably like a bobcat or a similar piece of equipment like that, or a backhoe.
- 3 Q. And where would that be parked?
- 4 A. (Kayser) It's in the work zone.
- 5 Q. So, I'm coming out to my driveway in the
 6 morning to go to work. How many extra minutes
 7 do I have to anticipate waiting for you to find
 8 a worker, get a bobcat, hook up a plate, move
 9 it over the trench, drop it down, so I can
 10 leave?
- 11 A. (Farrington) Each case is different. But I

 12 wouldn't anticipate it to be more than a few

 13 minutes.
- 14 Q. A few minutes.
- 15 A. (Farrington) And I do believe there will be
 16 door-knocking at each residence impacted. So,
 17 if at that time you let them know what your
 18 usual departure time is, they can have it ready
 19 in advance.
- Q. And you represent that as a feasible solution to maintaining access for a homeowner?
- A. (Farrington) Yes. Absolutely. I mean, I've
 had paving projects in front of my house with
 much less consideration for me getting into my

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1
         driveway.
                   MS. SCHIBANOFF: I have no further
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 3
         questions. Thank you.
 4
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. I
 5
         think we're up to members of the Committee.
 6
                         (Chairman Honigberg conferring
 7
                        with Atty. Dore.)
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
 8
                                                     So,
         we're up to members of the Committee
9
10
         questioning the panel. Who's ready to go?
11
                   Mr. Way, you look like you're ready.
12
                   MR. WAY: Good morning.
13
                   WITNESS JOHNSON: Good morning.
14
    BY MR. WAY:
15
         I guess I'd like to focus a little bit more on
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         the business impacts today. And, like
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         Mr. Oldenburg said the other day, some of this
18
         has already been covered. I'm looking for some
19
         clarification, maybe some closure on a few
         issues that we've talked about, so it's clear
20
21
         in my mind what has been said. And, in my
22
         position, I oftentimes hear from businesses
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         that are having an issue or have concerns.
24
         And, with regards to this Project, you have the
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 $\{SEC\ 2015-06\}\ [Day\ 12/Morning\ Session\ ONLY]\ \{06-02-17\}$

issues that are during the construction phase, and then, of course, you have issues during the operations phase. So, I'd like to maybe focus a little bit on the construction phase, and that's your expertise.

One, to circle back, let's start here in Concord. I think Counselor Pacik raised the issue of the Sabbow Company that has also come to us a while back. They are located on Regional Drive, I think, right here in Concord. I drove by their facility. They're right in your right-of-way.

Now, as I recall, and maybe, Mr. Bowes, you mentioned this, that you are in discussions with the Sabbow Company about the issues that they were having in the right-of-way?

A. (Bowes) That is correct. We've had a longstanding relationship with that customer. They approached us several years ago to use the easement area for the PSNH rights-of-way for some of their concrete product storage. And we executed a Special Use Agreement with them for that. And, in that agreement, if there's change, material changes from either the

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

customer or from the owner in this case, then
we have to have a discussion around what type
of structures, in the case of Northern Pass, we
had to provide them information on what type of
structures we're going to place on the
property, how that will impact the Special Use
Agreement. And we've provided them a whole set
of data on the types of activities that will
take place on that easement area.

- Q. Thank you. And I don't think I want to get into the details, that's your agreement with the company. But one of the -- I guess I imagine, one of the concerns, they have a lot of inventory. These are precast cement structures. So, they're not small in that area. And they're going to have to do relocation, I would imagine, during that period?
- A. (Bowes) Yes, they are.

Q. And, so, is that relocation, I'm looking at that, is that considered a business hardship for them? Is that something that you'll work with them, in terms of locating a new area for their inventory?

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

- 1 A. (Bowes) Yes, we will.
- Q. When you look at special use permits, and you look at the business hardship discussions that we've had, if I have activities within the right-of-way, that doesn't limit my ability to ask for hardship from Eversource with regards to this Project?
- 8 A. (Bowes) You are correct.

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- 9 Q. All right. I would think that also would apply
 10 I believe it was called the "Concord Equestrian
 11 Center", going up north a little bit as well?
- 12 A. (Bowes) Yes. I know Mr. Johnson has had

 13 conversations with them.
 - Q. And that's sort of the same thing, the fact they -- do they have a special use permit for the right-of-way or did it just so happen that they have used the right-of-way?
 - A. (Johnson) They have used the right-of-way. I am unsure if they have a special use permit or not. However, if there was a need to relocate animals, or temporarily while we are constructing through there, that would be certainly something that we would consider as part of the business interruption.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

```
Q. All right. Very good. How many other
businesses, and I would imagine, by this time,
you folks have a pretty good inventory of
businesses that are impacted along the route.
How many other businesses have special use
permits for the right-of-way?
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- 7 A. (Bowes) I would say it's very few.
- 8 Q. Very few?
- 9 A. (Bowes) Maybe ten at the most.
- 10 Q. Ten?

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- 11 A. (Bowes) That includes -- that includes, though,
 12 homeowners, as well as businesses.
 - A. (Johnson) So, I'd say that that also would exclude agricultural lands. They have their own easement language that they're allowed to continue to use the agricultural aspects of those lands. So, they wouldn't necessarily need a special use permit, is where I'm going.
 - Q. All right. Fair enough. And, along that same line, Mr. Johnson, I would imagine there are several other businesses that do not have special use permits, but, just by the way of the years, they have migrated in -- or, is that something where, if they have migrated into the

right-of-way, your team would call them on that

Agreement.

or was it something that was permitted?

A. (Bowes) So, there are many uses along the right-of-way. Most of them are allowable uses, whether it's, as Mr. Johnson said, an agricultural situation. Tree farms, for example, are very typical along or inside the right-of-way. Some agricultural activities are actually planting, horse farms, horse corrals, things like that. Those are probably allowable under the easement and there's no Special Use

There are certain circumstances where an encroachment has actually been placed inside the easement. That's typically when we try to reach out and find agreement with the either homeowner or business, so to make sure that their operations don't interfere with the electric system, and, vice versa, our operations for routine maintenance don't interfere with what they have. And, then, that's typically where we enter into a more formal agreement, like with Sabbow, a formal agreement.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

- Q. Very good. And can I assume that, for all those that have a Special Use Agreement, and for those that border on a Special Use Agreement, that you have given them notification or that you've already sat down and are in discussions?
 - A. (Bowes) So, we've certainly given them notification. I can't say we've sat down with every one of them. I know we recently notified all of the businesses along the underground route as well, that was, what, about how long was that? A few months ago we notified all the businesses we could identify by doing our searches along the underground route as well.
- Q. All right.

- A. (Bowes) So, those normally wouldn't be part of the right-of-way. So, that was a little bit different situation, in the case of businesses along the underground route.
- Q. But, if you do have a business that's directly in the right-of-way, that has operations in the right-of-way, you have notified them, I'm assuming a letter, and asking them to contact you?

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A. (Bowes) Yes, we have. Multiple times, actually.
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- Q. And, so, when you look at -- those are on the same level of the Sabbow Company. Because I would look at that company as a high priority, because their operations are totally dependent on that area. Are there any other companies that, regardless of whether they have notified you or not or responded, you've identified them as a critical piece here, and that you've reached -- you've gone out to visit them or --
- A. (Johnson) So, I can give you two examples. One is, just a little bit farther up this right-of-way, a company by the name of the "Dirt Doctors" --

[Court reporter interruption.]

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Johnson) -- a company by the name of the "Dirt Doctors". They do mulching and then dirt activities where they have stored material underneath the conductors in the right-of-way. We have met with them, I want to say, more than a year ago. And, again, I can get you the specific details, if you'd like that.

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[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

Another company is the distribution company, again, a little bit farther down the right-of-way here. They have relocated a driveway and sort of expanded their facility to add new trailer parking in the back.

6 BY MR. WAY:

- 7 O. At Pembroke?
- 8 A. (Johnson) I believe so, yes.
- 9 Q. All right.
 - A. (Johnson) So, we met with them at the time, and discussed the plans and our activities, to ensure that their expansion didn't conflict with our Project.

"two", but this is three, the most recent one is I believe the Army is planning a new -- I believe it's the Army, is planning a new facility. And there was a driveway crossing that came across our right-of-way. So, we've been coordinating with them to ensure that, again, that their design of the driveway does not conflict with any of our infrastructure.

Q. All right. Thank you. Let's move up to Plymouth. We had sort of a limited time with

{SEC 2015-06} [Day 12/Morning Session ONLY] {06-02-17}

1 Mr. Scott and Mr. Bradstreet for questions 2 yesterday, and I had asked some questions about 3 collocation, or using that term, I know it's 4 not the exact term, with the sewer initiative 5 in the Town of Plymouth, maybe to identify 6 issues there. I'm still trying to get a handle 7 on Plymouth, because Plymouth, we're going down the main street. And that seems -- would you 8 9 agree that, at this point, that seems like a 10 pretty safe bet in the planning stage?

- 11 A. (Johnson) So, from the planning perspective,
 12 yes.
- Q. All right. And, so, the sense was that going down, the next one down, as I recall it, was

 Pearl Street and Green Street -- Green

 Street, --
- 17 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- Q. -- going down that road. That was probably your initial proposal was to go down Green Street?
- A. (Johnson) Yes. So, our initial plan was to go
 down Main Street, as is our current plan. We
 had some discussions with the City or the Town
 of Plymouth. I believe we have an exhibit, if

you'd like us to show that to you, specifics of
the design options that we chose. We can pull
it up on the screen, if you'd like us to. But,
effectively, it was looking at options that
would bring us off of Main Street, and then put
us back onto Route 3 south of town. That was
our primary objective.

- Q. And, obviously, I don't have the Town of

 Plymouth here to ask the questions. So, just

 from your perspective, you said that those

 communications stopped?
- 12 A. (Johnson) Correct.

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- Q. That's interesting to me. So, when you say

 "stopped", they just didn't return phone calls

 or no more meetings? Or, did they give an

 example of why this stopped, in other words,

 because I think even there was reference to

 private property issues? Or what's -- because

 that seems it's going to be a major disruption,

 in my mind, for the Town of Plymouth?
- 21 A. (Johnson) Sure.
- Q. And, so, something had to stop this in its
 track going down Green Street. And I'm kind of
 interested in what that is?

A. (Johnson) So, we were informed by the Town of
Plymouth that they no longer wanted to have
conversations with the Project, and they would
like to have the Project go down I-93.

5 Q. Okay.

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- A. (Johnson) And that was the end of our

 communications with the Town. That's the

 official. And, so, the public water, the

 Public Village -- or, Plymouth Village Water &

 Sewer, we're still having ongoing conversations

 with. But, from the municipality itself, it

 was a very abrupt end to our discussions.
 - Q. So, going down the Main Street of Plymouth, and
 I think it's fair to say that Plymouth is not
 acknowledging that as viable either?
- 16 A. (Johnson) Correct.
 - Q. Okay. And, so, when you say that you're in discussions with the -- it would be the Sewer & Water Commission?
- 20 A. (Johnson) It's actually a separate entity in
 21 Plymouth. It's the Plymouth Village Sewer &
 22 Water.
- 23 Q. Still reportable to the Selectboard, though?
- 24 A. (Johnson) There is some tie there, but I'm not

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

exactly sure. I do not believe that it is a -meaning, I think they have their own budgets
and their own thing.

Q. They do?

- 5 A. (Johnson) I believe it's somewhat of a separate entity, yes.
 - Q. I was looking at some of their meetings,
 meeting minutes from the last, what, six, seven
 months or so, and I didn't see anything. Were
 these discussions taken place -- did they take
 place a while ago?
 - A. (Johnson) Yes. So, there's sort of two levels.

 We did a whole series of meetings with them up
 front, and it was us going to visit them during
 our data-gathering phase. We did another
 series of meetings with them that were in the
 field, when we were identifying their sewers
 and their depths to the tops and bottoms of
 their facilities. And that was all done sort
 of prior to the November/December. So, it
 would have been in sort of August and September
 of 2015, leading up to the submittals that went
 in in early 2016.

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So, we've also now recently kicked off

with this new initiative that they have with their replacement projects that are now on the horizon. And we just started that process of setting up meetings, so that we can discuss, with their engineering company, the initial designs that they're going to put forward, and see if there are synergies between the two projects. But we're in the phase of just setting up those meetings.

- Q. And I had asked yesterday whether we were opening a can of worms, in terms of, you know, co-working with a sewer project, which I've seen in other communities. And, so, I would have to imagine that there's -- do you anticipate major problems coming from that? I ask once again, do you anticipate major problems coming from that that could derail?
- A. (Johnson) So, clearly, when you're doing two types of construction, and I don't mean that either of them are difficult, it's just that you're doing another set of installation, the length of time would definitely be increased.

There are some synergies, however, with the paving and the structural base that would

have to be replaced, that where you literally wouldn't be digging the streets up twice. So, it makes sense, I think, that, from an overall perspective, that you wouldn't have a complete project come through, and then another complete project come through that would cause two major sets of disruptions. It might be better to do it at once.

Part of it is for us to determine, are we going down the same street? Are we, you know, sort of in conflict with each other? Is one much deeper than the other? And, if there, you know, if there are synergies of design and construction, then we certainly want to capitalize on that.

- Q. And how long a stretch are they interested in looking at?
- A. (Johnson) I'm not 100 percent sure, but I

 believe it's from the traffic circle, to the

 south end of their facilities, which is about

 three-quarters of a mile down the street.
- 22 Q. All right.

- 23 A. (Johnson) So, effectively, through town.
- Q. And they're located on Green Street, too, are

1 they not?

- 2 A. (Johnson) They are, over -- up by the bridge,
- 3 yes.
- 4 Q. Okay. Very good.
- 5 A. (Johnson) I'm sorry, not Green Street.
- 6 Q. Pearl Street.
- 7 A. (Johnson) They're on Route 3, farther up by the bridge, is where the actual office is.
- 9 Q. Okay. Very good. Trying to get a sense of the
 10 outreach that was done to businesses. And I
 11 guess my understanding, and maybe, Mr. Johnson,
 12 you're the right one to talk about, as it
- stands right now, you have notified businesses
 along the underground route?
- 15 A. (Johnson) That's correct.
- 16 Q. You've given them the option of responding to you?
- 18 A. (Johnson) Correct.
- 19 Q. Some have responded?
- 20 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- Q. And some have not. And, as I mentioned
 earlier, I imagine you're getting a pretty good
 inventory, a list of impacted businesses,
- regardless of whether they have responded or

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

not, you've identified who they are?

A. (Johnson) That's correct. We've also done physical driving through the underground route to identify -- a lot of times, unfortunately, the owner of the facility is not necessarily the business that's there. So, you can't just go to the yellow pages, for example, and find them. So, we've done the physical driving by trying to identify.

We also try to update that on a semi-regular basis, because, as you know, businesses open and close across this length of underground in a somewhat frequent basis. So, we're trying to identify those and keep up to date.

- Q. And that inventory of businesses, that list, is that something that's available to us? Is that something we have?
- 19 A. (Johnson) We have not provided it to date. But
 20 I'm sure that we could.
- 21 Q. Could I request that?
- 22 A. (Johnson) Sure.
- Q. That would be great. So, when you're looking at reaching out to businesses, and then sort of

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will never even know about it, some for
whatever reason. As you're going down, let's
say -- let's use Plymouth, because it's a good
urban setting, and you're doing your drive-by.
At any point, are your field representatives,
are they stopping on the street? Are they
walking down? Are they going to talk with some
of the business owners? Are you -- and I
think, Mr. Johnson, you said before that that
level of contact was premature?

12 A. (Johnson) Correct.

- 13 Q. Why is it premature again?
 - A. (Johnson) So, at this phase, like I said, we're informing folks and asking them if they would like us to come out. Part of the discussion that business owners, in my experience, they're much more interested in "When are you going to be there exactly? How long are you going to be in front of me exactly? How are you going to maintain access to my driveway?" Those kind of things.

So, from a construction perspective, we're still figuring out exactly where we're going to

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do the work first, second, and third. And, so,

it's as we firm up those details is more when

we would start that more vigorous outreach to

the business owners, so that we have a much

more robust story to tell them.

- Q. But we're pretty much at a point now where you know this line is going to go --
- A. (Johnson) Yes.

- Q. downtown. So, you've got a pretty good sense of, and I think, Ms. Farrington, you talked about lane closures, we have a pretty good sense of what the layout is going to be. So, wouldn't this be a good time to be reaching out, as a matter of fact, wouldn't it be a good time, particularly if you're going to be altering this design in any way, shape, or form to accommodate that business, that the time would be now, much like we're hearing about individual properties? Wouldn't this be a good time?
- A. (Johnson) Absolutely. We'd love to hear from folks. From a design perspective, the fact that a trench or a splice pit is going to be under or located in a certain location probably

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won't change, unless there's a wholesale design change in this particular downtown corridor.

So, the fact that it's going to be there is not the same.

I think it would be interesting to hear whether the business community would like things like night work or other things that would limit or alleviate some of the traffic impacts.

A. (Bowes) To add to what Mr. Johnson said, I think now is probably the time, when everything is coming together. We notified businesses a couple months ago. Our last conversations with the DOT, in our monthly meeting, we're starting to go around some of the town centers, where we thought there would be more disruption, and how we would approach that in the future. So, I've kind of laid the groundwork at our last meeting in May, around specifically Plymouth and Franconia, of how we would like to approach the DOT, after we get agreements with the town.

And I committed to the DOT Commissioner, for example, that we're not going to come and ask for night work in downtown Plymouth without

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the Town also with us. So, we want to make sure we come together, and we try to resolve all the issues before we request an exception with the DOT.

The types of things for individual business owners in Plymouth, though, those will tend -- I think we saw four examples, I think it was Counsel for the Public that presented them, or it may have been one of the other attorneys, is that they may have disparate interests, as far as work schedule, as far as time of year, as far as time of day. So, ultimately, what we tried to attempt to was to hire this consultant, Louis Karno, is to gather those local businesses together and try to come up with the optimum schedule. We know what our construction placement will now be, in general. We know what -- our constructor is now putting together a schedule. Once they have that draft schedule, that would be the perfect time now to sit with our consultant, Louis Karno, and these four businesses, but there's probably, you know, 40 businesses in downtown Plymouth, and say "Here's what we're thinking. Tell us how

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

we can accommodate your businesses in general."

And some will have -- some will want nighttime construction, some will want daytime construction. So, there's going to be a give-and-take. But those are the exact type of conversations we have to have.

And, then, if we want a variance from the DOT, the Town of Plymouth and Northern Pass go to the DOT, they're already presoaked for it, they know we're going to be coming at some point, and hope to get their approval for, I would say, staggered work hours is what I will expect will come out of that. It's not going to be nighttime and it's not going to be daytime. It's going to be, for this segment, it's going to be this month of the year and these work hours; for this segment, it could be a very different month of the year and different work hours.

- Q. I can imagine that, in an urban setting, trying to set the schedule is a "no win" situation regardless?
- A. (Bowes) I wouldn't say "no win". We're trying to make the most wins for everyone.

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Q. Right. But The Flying Monkey may say "I can't have any construction during the evening hours", and someone at the Grille could say, "But the morning hours simply does not work for our cafe".
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- A. (Bowes) So, there will be some compromises, I'm sure.
- Q. All right. So, and that's good to hear, because one of the things, as, Mr. Johnson, you said "this would be the right time to hear from them". And I guess my point is, and I think to, Mr. Bowes, your point, this is the right time to be reaching out to them aggressively, so that they have a sense of where they're going to be in this Project.

In terms of what they might be able to expect with regards to what we have in place right now, I'm very interested in the day-to-day how they operate. And let's say that something happens, they experience -- it could be loud noises beyond what they expected, there could be smells, there could be dust, I think that was raised a little -- that was raised yesterday, something that is beyond what

they were anticipating. How do they rectify
that? Do they -- is there a website? Is there
a phone call? Is there -- are they walking out
the door and, frankly, going -- seeing the
construction and finding the man or woman with
a clipboard? How are they addressing that
issue?

A. (Johnson) So, the answer is "all the above".

If it was me, I'd go straight out to the construction representative and have a conversation with them. I think Mr. Bowes has sort of said, you know, if you don't get any satisfaction there, there are sort of levels that you can continue to go up. Clearly, calling a hotline or sending an email triggers a response from the community relations person. As part of our original door-knocking, there will be contact information given, so that every business owner along that route is aware of the process.

I know that, when Mr. Karno was working through the downtown Concord area, they set up their own sort of mini hotline, where somebody would call him directly or his office or

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

representative directly, and they would have somebody on-site within minutes, since they were located downtown.

So, those are the kind of things that we would advocate and agree to, as far as construction representation.

Q. Okay. Very good.

- A. (Bowes) And, possibly, even with the Town of Plymouth, they may want us to have local -- I'm sorry -- open a local office in the downtown area, so that we have someone there, you know, all the time during construction. That's something we'd certainly consider as part of the MOU.
- 15 Q. That would seem to make sense.
- 16 A. (Bowes) For that particular area, I think it
 17 probably does.
 - Q. Ms. Farrington, when you look at what's being proposed for the line, I would have to imagine that, one, to me, and having gone down Plymouth -- I happen to have been in Plymouth quite a bit and park -- trying to park in the Main Street quite a bit, it can be challenging. And, so, now we're adding this new dynamic, in

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terms of things like loss of crosswalks, loss of handicap parking. How do you deal with that?

(Farrington) Sure. So, part of it is the Α. timing, as I think was mentioned. If we can do it during kind of the slower seasons for the businesses, and we're only taking a few parking spaces at a time, there is going to be that very limited, probably 150 feet of actual work zone. So, 150 feet is six parking spaces. So, we'll only be affecting a minimal number at one time. We often will temporarily assign a nearby parking space as handicap, if we're taking away the handicap ones. And we have to, that's a requirement. And, also, crosswalks have to be temporarily moved, and all the ADA requirements have to be met at that temporary location. The --

[Court reporter interruption.]

WITNESS FARRINGTON: I'm sorry.

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

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A. (Farrington) Tip-downs are required, and crosswalk detours and pedestrian signing are all required.

1 BY MR. WAY:

- 2 Q. Tip-downs? What's a "tip-down"?
- A. (Farrington) I'm sorry. So, it's kind of that little ramp at a road.
- 5 Q. Okay.
- A. (Farrington) And they usually have the yellow kind of thumped mats to help with visually impaired folks.
- 9 Q. So, along this entire stretch of Main Street,
 10 in Plymouth, we're talking about only you say
 11 "150 feet" at any one time?
- 12 A. (Farrington) Yes. I believe that's the plan
 13 with the speciality construction crew.
- 14 (Johnson) So, our contractor understands the 15 fact that having a big train of construction 16 through there, while it might be faster, is 17 going to be a lot more interrupted. So, he's 18 committed to using a much smaller work zone. 19 It's going to be slightly slower, but less 20 impactful, as far as parking and some of the other interferences, like sidewalk crossings 21 22 and things like that.
- Q. Probably about the 20 feet per day, as I -that's the lower end, --

1 A. (Johnson) Correct.

- 2 Q. -- because of that.
- 3 A. (Johnson) Yes.

- Q. In terms of other things, for example, if
 loading docks -- have you identified loading
 docks? Have we identified where we have large
 suppliers? Can large -- are large trucks going
 to be able to navigate through this? How is
 that going to work?
 - A. (Johnson) So, for the most part, the loading docks are behind the buildings. However, I will say that I have seen, for instance, a Cisco truck dropping off food products to a restaurant or something, typically early in the morning. Those are the exact kind of conversations that we need to have with the business owners, to understand their traffic and the needs, as far as deliveries and things like that. So, that's something definitely that's kind of in this phase of outreach and communication.
 - Q. All right. And the overflow parking, I think as we talked about now, and as I recall,

 Ms. Farrington, you said this was not set in

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stone in any way, but probably you would be
steering them to a place like Green Street, as
I recall?

A. (Farrington) Yes.

- Q. The only challenge with that is someone who has gone for parking on Green Street, and, as a matter of fact, if you look at, I think -- I don't have the exhibit number, but if you look at the picture of your exhibit, it shows all full parking. Which, you know, from a business standpoint is great, but I would imagine that's going to be a challenging piece to, and particularly with the ADA issues that was just raised, but that's not going to be an easy piece to do, I would imagine?
- A. (Farrington) I think that goes back to the scheduling, the time of year as best we can, and the time of day. So, hopefully, we can do it at a time where the loss of six or eight parking spots isn't quite as impactful as when there's absolutely no parking left.
- Q. And I imagine that scheduling is tough, because you're going to have to work around Plymouth

 State University, plus you're also going to

Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser] [WITNESSES: 1 have to accommodate our tourism season, and 2 you're going to have to accommodate that 3 construction season? 4 (Farrington) Exactly. Α. 5 Q. Good luck with that. 6 MR. WAY: Bear with me a moment. 7 MS. WHITAKER: Can I --MR. WAY: Sure. 8

MS. WHITAKER: Actually, he just said something I literally just wrote down in my notes.

12 BY MS. WHITAKER:

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- Q. How do you determine what those busy times might be? Do you actually talk with the business owners or do you make assumptions and move forward on those assumptions?
- A. (Farrington) So, it's a mix. We start by doing a little research in the assumptions. So, we work with the Plymouth State schedule, that's a big one. If at all possible, Spring Break is a great time to get started. The summer break isn't ideal, because then we see the traffic volumes in downtown go up. So, maybe -- and right around graduation we would certainly

find out and avoid those.

avoid. So, we have some general guidance to

get started with. If there are any festivals

in town or any major events, we would certainly

And, then, once we have kind of a rough idea of what we think our best choice is that's where we start to get the real discussions going about time of day with the business owners, and the University.

- Q. And do you actually go and talk to the business owners face-to-face or is that, again, a mailing or a phone call or --
- A. (Farrington) I don't know if I personally will, but, certainly, face-to-face, Sam and Communications.
- A. (Johnson) So, the Communications Team will most likely set up mini forums, if you will, where we can present the Project and then solicit feedback, and it's in a live manner.

MS. WHITAKER: Great. Thank you.

21 BY MR. WAY:

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Q. I was looking at an exhibit from the Counsel for the Public. This was, I believe, Number 148, Kavet/Rockler Supplementary Testimony,

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Exhibit A. I believe it was even introduced by -- maybe by Christine Fillmore the other day. And this was interesting, because it was the feedback from downtown Plymouth businesses. And, you know, when I look at that, that's probably represents 150-200 employees when it's all said and done, and they all had a variety of concerns.

And I guess, you know, it would be my hope and my understanding that, you know, and I understand premature, but the time is now, I'd be using that as first, you know, as something that maybe to use as a template for talking with businesses, that direct face-to-face.

And, then, when you look at places like

Franconia, I think the same thing, and try to

get a sense of how Franconia is going to

operate. And I think about things like, as I

think was discussed, like a bed-and-breakfast.

Now, a bed-and-breakfast can be pretty

unforgiving, in terms of its customer base. If

you have a bad experience at a bed-and
breakfast, chances are you're not back there

again. So, there's -- I believe there's one on

16, and probably -- and several, actually, in Sugar Hill/Franconia area that I'm familiar with.

What can you do for them? How are you -how, and I'm not sure there's an easy answer
for this, what is your pitch to them on how you
might be able to help?

A. (Bowes) So, I would say the basics are the same. It's "what's the lowest season you have? If you're going on vacation yourselves? Is there a time of year that is, I won't say the "best", but the least impact to you? Is there certain days of the week that we should be there?"

Is it an opportunity to do, you know, accelerated construction or, you know, decelerated construction in that area? How fast should we go through that area or how slow should we go through that area? But it's ultimately, you know, access to the business. It's access, you know, sidewalks, if the case may be, probably not in this case, but, in other businesses in downtown areas, keeping the sidewalks open.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

For example, if we're going to be in that area of 116, our workers are going to need to stay somewhere. Maybe we say "We'll make an agreement with you. We will rent that bed-and-breakfast out and our workers will stay there. So, this whole idea of providing vouchers or moving business towards a business is another thing that we haven't spent a lot of time talking about, but we've used that successfully. We give our workers vouchers to go eat at a local restaurant. So, then, the revenue possibly could even increase for that business.

If you're in hospitality, we understand that there aren't a lot of rooms in the North Country where our workers will be able to stay. So, they're going to have to travel quite some distance. If we can cut down the travel time for them, it's in our economic interest, as well as the local businesses' economic interests, to have our workers stay there.

Q. Well, you answered another one of my questions, and that was housing. And, so, I would imagine you'll have someone on the ground that's sole

job is to locate places for these people to stay?

- A. (Johnson) That is correct.
- 4 Q. All right.

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- 5 A. (Bowes) The whole feeding and lodging of
 6 potentially, you know, a thousand or more
 7 workers in kind of a small geographic area is
 8 going to present some unique challenges for us.
 9 But also some unique opportunities for local
 10 businesses.
- 11 Q. All right. Very good. We'll get to that in a

 12 moment a little bit more. Also, on 116, I'm

 13 trying to recall, in Franconia, I believe the

 14 transfer station is on that road. Is that

 15 correct?
 - A. (Johnson) That is correct, yes.
- 17 Q. That is correct. And do you see any issues of
 18 access there for residents? Do you see any
 19 issues of large trucks that are coming in and
 20 out, with regards to the proposed route?
 - A. (Johnson) So, similar to a residential neighborhood, if there was a vehicle that needed to access that, we would have steel plating available. I think this particular

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

case is unique, where we might want to do, you know, an evening or later into an evening to get across that particular intersection, just due to the fact that people do come in and out of that on a regular basis with somewhat larger vehicles.

But, very similar to anything else, we would have an ability to maintain access to that at all times.

- Q. All right. Very good. Ms. Farrington, and I'm just going to leap off with what we talked about with Mr. Bowes a moment ago, and that was in terms of the economic impact. And one of the statements you said in your testimony was that these type of activities tend to result in more dollars flowing into the community, correct? More economic impact?
- A. (Farrington) It makes sense. I'm not sure if that was in my testimony or not.
- 20 Q. I did have something where you said that.
- 21 A. (Farrington) Okay. It sounds like something
 22 I'd say.
- Q. It sounds like something you'd say. And, so, I guess I want to put some flesh on the bones for

that. You know, because I think the idea here is that does the impact that comes from workers spending money and, you know, taking up housing, and putting their local dollars, does that offset the losses that might occur from some of the temporary, and, like a bed-and-breakfast, could be a long-term impact, something like that, is that going to be an offset?

And, so, I guess, and I know we're going to be hearing about more detailed economic impacts, but I wondered if you might -- what are you using as a basis for that statement, in your experience?

A. (Farrington) So, yes, I can't speak to it
necessarily -- well, I guess it's a personnel
experience that I've had, in that I was
assigned to a construction site in the airport
in Warwick, Rhode Island for a couple months.
And I had never known about Warwick, Rhode
Island until that time. And, now, we're
actually planning to fly out of there for our
honeymoon, just because it's a place I'm now
accustomed to. It's a small airport that I

never would have known about, you can get in and out easily. And I have an awful lot of Sheraton Points right there, and they have free parking.

So, I think, in that case, it's just on my mind that people go where they have already been, and it's familiar and comfortable for them. So, perhaps some of these construction workers will come to appreciate the North Country community, and hopefully come back with their families in a few years.

- Q. Thank you. So, I appreciate it. So, it's more of an opinion, just based upon your experience, that --
- 15 A. (Farrington) Yes. Absolutely.

Q. And, so, maybe, Mr. Bowes, will we be seeing, in the modeling that will be coming up, does that -- because, when I've seen larger projects before and they're placed into a community, you really have a good sense of, and I think I've seen testimony that will address this, but of the direct and indirect impacts that are going to occur in the community to address what I just talked about, whether the loss of

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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something over here is made up for, and then
some, with something on the other end?
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- (Bowes) Yes. We have, I think, a series of Α. witnesses that cover various aspects of that, including the direct effect of tourism, and also the economic impact of placing this number of workers, and all of the supply chain that requires. I mean, we've talked about some of the negative aspects of all of these trucks. But there's also all the positive impacts. So, you know, all of these people are now going into an area that aren't necessarily workers on the Project. There's going to be a lot of deliveries being made for all the primary, as well as the secondary, products that are going to need to be supporting all of these workers and all of the construction activities.
- Q. And I remember you saying specifically that you would work with the business to promote the business?
- 21 A. (Bowes) Most definitely.
- Q. And that word "promote" stuck with me. And I would like to know more about what does that mean, the word "promote"?

A. (Bowes) So, I have given a couple examples. I used the local restaurants. Where it's to our advantage to have our workers fed and on the job site promptly for the start of work. That doesn't mean we want them traveling a large distance. So, as they're working along the route or along the right-of-way, we want them to be fed and on the work site as soon as possible.

At lunchtime, for example, we don't want them leaving the work site, especially if it's, you know, on a right-of-way. So, there's going to be a unique business opportunity here for the lunch vans and the feeding of all of these workers that probably does not exist today. So, there's going to be some start-up businesses that take advantage of this.

I mean, if you think about all of the other services that a large workforce needs.

They're going to need a place to use the facilities, obviously. So, there's going to be temporary facilities for that. All of the road-building activities is going to generate a gravel industry. We're going to have waste

product, for example, in some of our transition stations that's going to be turned into a product that can be used either for local roads or for the Project itself. So, there's going be a recycling here, but all of that's going to take manpower to make that happen.

Whether it's in the retail side, you know, feeding and lodging side, or the construction side. There's going to be a cycle that's generated here. And I know there will probably be some discussion around whether it's a temporary or permanent impact, I understand that. So, at least for the construction phase, there's going to be a huge economic impact in these local areas. And it makes perfect sense for us to use the local businesses to support that. We don't want our workers traveling an hour or more a day to get to work and to leave work.

A. (Johnson) And, if I may add one more thing, that the Project has started a business directory, if you will. We have, I think, somewhere between 200 and 300 businesses that have registered with us through our jobs

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 hotline. And, effectively, we've provided 2 that, that list of interested businesses that 3 want to work with us, to our general contractor as a starting point for them to outreach 4 5 exactly in this way out to various people. And 6 that encompasses the gamut of things, even from 7 banks, where people are going to cash their checks, to industrial or large commercial 8 9 operations, hardware stores, the grocery 10 stores, just anything that would touch a 11 project or our Project would touch, I quess, from a secondary or tertiary type of thing. 12 13

So, we do have an ongoing business list, which we can provide to you, if you're interested in that as well.

Q. I would.

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- 17 A. (Johnson) And, then, we've provided that to our
 18 contractors, so that they're, like I said,
 19 informed.
- Q. And, so, this list is -- you said you register to get on this list?
- 22 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- Q. And I would -- is this something, when you sent a notification out to the businesses, you made

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

that offer that "if you go to this website and put your name in, we'll put you on the list"?

A. (Johnson) I believe that's so. I can verify that in a break here. But, yes. That, in effect, is the way we do it.

A lot of the North Country businesses are very interested in this. Obviously, they're sort of, if you will, in my opinion, more advanced, as far as -- in compared to some of the southern businesses, as far as their knowledge of the Project. And, so, that list is available and we'll continue to grow it. And any time somebody registers, we'll provide that to our contractor.

- 15 Q. All right. I would like to request that, if I could?
- 17 A. (Johnson) Uh-huh.

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- Q. Ms. Farrington, in your traffic studies, and
 I've had to -- I'm working to make sure I
 understand the difference between the traffic
 study and the traffic management study that
 will be coming up. And that will be coming up
 at a later date?
- 24 A. (Farrington) Yes.

Q. All right. And, so, trying to get a sense of how detailed this traffic study was. Tried also to get a sense as to you have extensive experience in, you know, a heavy setting, urban settings, and how that translates to the more rural settings, even though, for us, it may be urban. In your experience, it may be something less. And, then, how that's going to translate.

So, and I'm trying to get a sense how much that took into account the various aspects like travel time, like when I hear "30 seconds to a minute" at each location, there's a part of me that goes "really?" Because that oftentimes isn't the experience.

And, when we look at, you know, I think as Mr. Oldenburg said the other day, something every 2.7 miles, particularly when we look at like a 116, as someone said, that's a major tourism route, are we taking into account -- is that do you feel comfortable with those projections and do you feel comfortable with those projections in that area?

A. (Farrington) Sure. So, as Mr. Oldenburg

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alluded to, there is a lot of theory in traffic engineering. We kind of get heckled by the other disciplines. But, basically, for a two-way one-lane roadway, with an alternating traffic, so, either a flagger or a traffic signal, for the initial analysis, we really just did a base comparison. So, it's dependent on two different things: The work zone length and the number of vehicles per hour on that roadway. We were supplied with the number of vehicles per day on each roadway. So, we went through and did a comparison to make sure that all -- all the roadways we're impacting with this setup are below 850 vehicles per hour. So, once we have that information, now we can start to do kind of a more detailed "what is right for each location?"

So, as I -- there have been some recent studies that came out. And, basically, the shorter the work zone, and the less number of vehicles per hour, the less delay you're going to have. It's all very dependent on exactly the moment you hit and the experience you have. So, we talk a lot about averages. But the

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acceptable, say you have a thousand vehicles per hour, that's a fairly high number. We don't hit that on any of the roads that we are looking at. A work zone length for that would be 500 feet. That would be considered acceptable by Federal Highway.

So, in downtown Plymouth, where the work zone is much shorter, 150 feet, we will actually be able to move far more vehicles per hour through this. So, the delays will be even more minimal.

For the longer work zones, we set a maximum work zone of 1,600 feet in our traffic control plans. So that can handle up to 625 vehicles per hour. And, once we — once we get down to the very details of the transportation management plan, we can set the work zone length for each roadway based on the actual number of vehicles per hour that we're expecting.

Q. Because one of the things, as you make these projections, is it -- right now, it's a lump number per day. It doesn't take into -- does it take into account the hourly traffic? So,

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

for example, all of our towns, they're one of
three things: They're a net importer of
employees or an exporter, or everybody is doing
business right within the area.

A. (Farrington) Yes.

- Q. And I'm trying to remember what Franconia is, and I don't even want to hazard a guess. But, you know, if you're having -- if, during a certain period of time, that's when your employees have to get in to Garnet Hill, whatever, and they're having a challenge. Did you take that -- that level of detail wasn't taken into account, was it?
- A. (Farrington) Yes, to the best of our ability.

 So, we use what is called the "K factor". And it allows you to calculate the vehicles per hour in the peak hour of that day. So, whether it's the morning, going in, or the afternoon, coming out. And it's usually around 10 or 12 percent of the vehicles per day volume. So, that will give you the highest vehicles per hour volume to expect. And those are the numbers that I use this for. So, it's more of a "worst case" analysis. Of course, if all of

those vehicles are -- if 90 percent of those vehicles are heading in one direction, it makes the flagger's job much easier, because there's not as much conflict.

Q. Right. And, when I was listening to

Ms. Schibanoff today, I thought she raised a

good point about mailboxes. But, not just

mailboxes, it could be a million things on the

road that, every time someone stops, they're

stopping traffic, and they're essentially

becoming another work zone at that moment in

time.

So, when you look at these traffic studies, do you take into account the fact that there's going to be, you know, things such as that that, you know, sort of muck up the calculations?

A. (Farrington) So, the delay for someone turning in and out of the work zone isn't specifically factored in. But we do consider, from a safety perspective, how these folks are going to access their driveway. So, the ideal situation is, of course, working between two driveways, and there's nothing on the opposite side of the

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road, and traffic moves freely between the two.

In order to, I guess, promote that ideal situation, we're hoping to impact only half of a driveway at a time. So, you would just cut the trench and dig to sort of the middle of the driveway, backfill that, and then go forward from there. It's not the most efficient way to do work. So, the steel plating is going to come into effect. And, for any of these longer work zones, where we are impacting their driveway in the middle or a business in the middle, there will need to be multiple flaggers to allow access in and out of those sideroads, businesses, things like that.

- Q. And I imagine it would have to also be challenging I think to the point that was raised about access to the driveways, putting down the pads, and you said that you -- I got the sense, you said that that would be sort of a personal thing. That people would be knocking on the doors, you know, I may leave at 7:00 in the morning, and you may leave at 8:00 in the morning.
- A. (Farrington) Sure.

have to do every day?

Q. And, so, you're going to have enough workers on the crews to be able to accommodate all of these individual touches that you're going to

A. (Farrington) Yes. Definitely. I mean, they won't be impacting so many driveways at a time that this will be an issue, because the flaggers won't be able to handle it safely.

And we just can't open up that much of a work zone and still allow traffic to flow.

And the steel plating, while it is personalized, that part doesn't concern me, so much as I guess the emergency call. And that's where we're really working to get coordination with the emergency response service. So that, if they're coming to an address that we're working nearby, we can respond while they're on their way.

- Q. And the school is out there on Route 116 as well, is it not?
- A. (Farrington) Yes, it is. And that will also be included. We'll speak with school officials, and work with their bus routes and bus hours.
- 24 Q. All right. I think I'm about there. So, I

guess the only, Mr. Bowes, everybody asks you
for a commitment. So, you know, I think it's
fashionable. So, I'm going to ask for one,

- A. (Bowes) Hopefully, it's my last day. So, you can make a commitment, too.
 - Q. On your last day, make him go. So, in terms of the business outreach, that's the one thing that seems to be lacking for me to be able to evaluate.
- 11 A. (Bowes) Uh-huh.

too.

- Q. That's something you see coming up. If you were to say "well, when will that happen?"

 When do you see aggressive business outreach, now that we have a lot of this in front of us, when do you see that happening?
 - A. (Bowes) So, I'd say it's starting right now, with the letters that have gone out, with the hiring of Louis Karno, with the conversations with the DOT about acceptance that we may need in the future. And I would say now on, the last step of that process is getting a high level schedule from our construction contractor. They have hired resources to do

that. It's in process right now. So, I would say, over the next six to eight weeks, they will have a proxy that we can go to. And I find it much better to place a piece of paper in front of a business owner, rather than a blank piece of paper. So, the piece of paper has "Here's our plan. Tell us how we can make it better." If we just start out with a blank piece of paper, they're going to look at their business needs, and maybe not their neighbors' business needs.

So, we're trying to come up with a plan that is executable by the constructor, and then modify it based on that. We're going to seek input from those businesses, and also our consultant for this, and try to come up with something that's workable for everyone.

And I mentioned, for example, I think it
was the DOT representative that questioned us
about that traffic circle in Plymouth. And I
mentioned maybe that's a weekend-long event,
where we would take a weekend and we get
through it, and then we don't have that traffic
issue around that circle to deal with. It's

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

one weekend of pain, I understand that. But we get agreement with the Town, for example, to use some local roads for detours, and we just go through that area very quickly. That would alleviate a lot of the congestion that comes into Plymouth, from both ways, north and south. So, that's an example.

But I think we need to have that plan in place to say "how would we be able to do that?", before we go to the Town of Plymouth and say "Here's a thought. Well, you know, tell us how we can make it better."

- Q. And I would just stress, I think we have -- you have enough now to really start making that contact. And, as was said earlier, it would be great to be able to do it in writing, and if that would work. But, typically, and unfortunately, it takes that face-to-face walk, from place to place to place, and have those discussions, and, then, as you mentioned, having those more mass discussions. But I certainly would encourage that sort of activity now and very intimately.
- A. (Bowes) I understand completely. Yes.

1 MR. WAY: Thank you very much. WITNESS JOHNSON: And I did confirm 2 3 that the letters that were sent did invite people to register to our business directory. 4 5 BY MR. WAY: 6 That's good. And, so, when you visit them Q. 7 face-to-face, that's one of the things you can put in front of them and register them right 8 9 there. 10 (Johnson) Exactly. 11 MR. WAY: Excellent. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Before we leave 13 Mr. Way, he made two specific requests for 14 documents. And I think Ms. Monroe noted what 15 they were. Let's just get everybody on the 16 same page as to what they were. 17 ADMIN. MONROE: I have the first item 18 as a list of businesses that Northern Pass 19 contacted, and that request was made to 20 Mr. Bowes. 21 And the second one was you just 22 referenced the materials that you sent 23 outreaching to businesses, I believe Mr. Way

asked for a copy of what was sent out to the

1 businesses. WITNESS JOHNSON: As well as the 2 3 business directory itself. ADMIN. MONROE: Yes. 4 5 MR. WAY: Right. And, Pam, I think 6 also, too, what I was talking about on the 7 first one, is I'm very interested in what businesses have been identified, not 8 9 necessarily -- though, I mean, I'm interested 10 in those that have been responded. But, along 11 your route, you have a -- you have a list, 12 regardless of whether they have interacted with 13 you or not, you probably know who they are now. 14 I'd be interested in that. 15 WITNESS JOHNSON: Sure. We can 16 provide you the mailing list, if you'd like, 17 because that basically details the entire 18 outreach. 19 MS. DORE: Just to clarify, could you 20 please provide the list of businesses you 21 contacted, identify the business by the 22 business name, location, and identify the 23 subject matter of communication?

Sure.

WITNESS JOHNSON:

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser] 1 MS. DORE: Thank you. 2 MR. WAY: Thank you. 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. Mr. Needleman, how long do you think it will take 4 5 to get that information together? 6 MR. NEEDLEMAN: Can I let you know 7 after the lunch break? CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You may. Thank 8 9 you. 10 All right. Ms. Whitaker, are you 11 ready to go? 12 MS. WHITAKER: Yes. Sure. I have 13 just a couple of -- I feel like they're a 14 little random, but they're clarification 15 questions, I quess. 16 BY MS. WHITAKER: 17 And the first is, when the Wagner Forest rep. Q. 18 was asking questions, there was reference to a 19 "culvert study", and that it was submitted to 20 DES. And I was curious where this is and if we 21 can have access to it?

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exhibit or a submittal to the DES. But,

(Johnson) Absolutely, you can have access to

I don't know whether it's an official

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it.

certainly, if it's not on ShareFile today, we can make it available.

- Q. Can somebody check to see if it's on the ShareFile?
- 5 A. (Johnson) I think they're looking right now.
- Q. Okay. Perfect. Then, I'll move on to my other questions, we can follow up on that afterwards.

There has been talk about a claims process

for lost business revenues for -- or, lost

revenue for businesses.

11 A. (Johnson) Yes.

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- 12 Q. And I'm curious how the general public knows
 13 about this claims process? Has that been part
 14 of outreach letters that you guys have sent?
 15 Have you guys referenced that claims process?
- A. (Johnson) We have, as part of both this
 business communication, as well as some other
 communications that we put out. I will tell
 you that we have successfully used it
 already --
- 21 Q. Excellent.
- 22 A. (Johnson) -- in a couple of instances, mostly
 23 with agricultural folks.
- 24 Q. Okay.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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A. (Johnson) But the process has worked on past programs that we've -- that Ken and I have been involved in, and John. And it has already been successful on this one.
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- Q. Is that something that could continue to be emphasized as you make contact with people, either individuals or farms or businesses? And the reason I'm asking or talking about that is, I would think that, in order to get refunded from you guys or compensated from you guys, people would need to provide data, and they would need to know what type of data they might need to be noting or collecting for upcoming construction seasons, in order to provide that data for compensation later.
- 16 A. (Johnson) Exactly. So, that is part of our communication outreach already.
- 18 Q. Okay.

- 19 A. (Johnson) And continuing going forward.
- A. (Bowes) We'll make sure we add that with Louis

 Karno as well, so there will be a process

 that -- a description of what we basically need

 to justify a claim.

MS. WHITAKER: Excellent. Patty, did

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 you have a follow-up?

2 BY MS. WEATHERSBY:

Q. That was my question, I guess, is -- sorry to jump in here, --

5 MS. WHITAKER: Go for it.

6 BY MS. WEATHERSBY:

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- Q. -- but just while we're on the same topic.

 What is it that you ask them to prove? Do you need two years of business records? Or what do you ask them, what kind of data is expected in order to approve their claim?
- 12 (Bowes) So, I will answer it in general terms. Α. 13 And we have a set of claims people that deal 14 with this every day. But we have to have a 15 sense that it's a valid claim. So, you provided an example of "business records". 16 17 Many businesses are reluctant to share that 18 information with us. So, that's why we want to 19 communicate up front. It could be a tax 20 return, that is, you know, something that is 21 not just a, you know, a ledger, let's say, but something that actually gets filed with a state 22 23 or federal agency. Certainly, that gives us 24 much more comfort that the numbers have been

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certified. A certified audit report, for larger businesses, things like that, are certainly more useful. We realize that some small businesses may not have that type of record keeping. But it has to be somewhat reasonable, I guess, before we can pay a claim.

Does that answer it or --

- Q. It sounds like it varies on a case-by-case basis, depending on the type of business?
- A. (Bowes) Yes. The more detailed records that they actually provide to a state or federal agency, the easier it is to pay a claim. If they don't have that level of detail, then we're going to have to get some comfort with their losses.
- Q. And, in the notice that you are sending to these -- to businesses in general, is the claims process -- I think I heard the claims process is part of that, is that correct, that there is a claims process in place?
- A. (Bowes) Yes.

Q. And do you say in that notice that they should be keeping records or what do you tell them about the claims process in that notice?

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1 Α. (Bowes) So, that's what we're going to add with 2 this Louis Karno description, maybe even come 3 up with a sample of what we'd like to have to 4 see, so, for instances. But, even in that 5 case, we can't just take a one-page document and say "Here are our losses." We have to have 6 7 the supporting material to justify a payment. But we can certainly make it clear of the 8 9 types of information we need to collect from a 10 business. 11 MS. WHITAKER: Excellent. 12 WITNESS JOHNSON: So, just to --13 sorry, just to add. 14 MS. WHITAKER: Go for it. WITNESS JOHNSON: The agricultural 15 16 side of this is completely different. So, we 17 took photographs in the field of a growing 18 season, and how there was an impact to that. 19 And we calculated the crop value, and then paid 20 the farmer that difference, if you will, or the 21 impacted amount. 22 So, again, from a business to

business perspective, it completely is

different across the board.

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BY MS. WHITAKER:

- Q. So, that example that you just gave, is that specifically for agricultural fields or whether it's hayfields or vegetable gardens that are on the right-of-way?
- A. (Johnson) That's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. Switching gears a little bit. Ms. Lee questioned -- asked some questions about access via Fiddlers Choice Road, in Northfield. And I don't have a reference to an exhibit. But somebody had mentioned that Fiddlers Choice Road would not be used for access to get to the right-of-way. And, so, I was looking through some of the maps, of which we all know there are so many, and I was looking at those areas that were outlined as access roads within the right-of-way that are all sort of outlined in red.

And I was curious where, and, again, I was looking at these, and I might have missed the ones that have this information on those maps, but where do we know how the construction vehicles are going to get from main roads, say, interstates or highways, onto the right-of-way,

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

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if they're not using smaller town roads, like
Fiddlers Choice Road? Like where's the
connection?
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- 4 A. (Johnson) So, clearly, that level of detail has not yet been identified.
- 6 Q. Okay.
- A. (Johnson) So, what we've stated in our

 Application is that the right-of-way will be

 accessed through public roads. There are

 certain levels of roads, such as Fiddlers

 Choice Road, --
- 12 Q. Uh-huh.

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13 (Johnson) -- that happened to be in somewhat of 14 disrepair, unfortunately, through whatever, 15 whether it's weather or just not maintained. 16 The contractor ultimately, prior to 17 construction, will assess the best way to get 18 somewhere. Clearly, interstates to start, from 19 a material delivery perspective. But, wherever 20 their laydown yards are as well, or the marshalling yards, they will also have to map 21 22 out routes to get to and from the right-of-way. 23 For the most part, we have not -- we have

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not sought, in this Project, to have

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off-right-of-way access roads or individual
agreements with landowners. Again, I think
we've testified that it's not to say that we
won't in the future, --
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- Q. You'd say "yet". You haven't done that yet,
 maybe?
- 7 A. (Johnson) Correct. Correct.
- 8 Q. Okay.
- 9 A. (Johnson) However, it has to meet all the
 10 requirements of and implications of
 11 environmental and archeological and visual
 12 impacts as well. So, the idea is that we'll be
 13 accessing from roads that have the width to get
 14 equipment down, or the strength, if you will,
 15 or the strength to hold those types of loads.
- 16 Q. Okay. And, in terms of --
- 17 A. (Farrington) Can I add to that? Sorry.
- 18 Q. Please do.
- A. (Farrington) So, for the transportation
 management plan, and we've done this in heavier
 populated areas, where there are more options,
 but I think the contractor has found it useful.
 So, we would lay out kind of a map of all the
 roads that are possible. And the New Hampshire

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DOT actually puts out an over weight and over height permit map. So, there are certain roads that over weight and over height vehicles can not go on. So, we'll identify those. And, then, we also identify heavy computer roads, so the contractor knows "avoid it, you know, from 7:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m." Or, really, it helps them to, also heavy residential areas, so that traveling at night they can kind of avoid that. So, we kind of give them a nice color-coded picture of the whole study area, and then they can kind of work out their more detailed routes from that.

- Q. And, in terms of time frame, would those or would that level of specification come in around the same time frame as the IFCs, I mean coming in maybe like six weeks before construction starts?
- A. (Farrington) Probably a little sooner, the transportation management plan. So, we've actually started it, the traffic control plans are included. So, that's getting close. It would probably be before, just because there has to be some approvals from the Traffic

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

Control Committee, and we want to have a lot of time to discuss and communicate with the towns and get everyone on the same page. However, if you do it too soon, everyone kind of forgets about it. So, we try to --

6 Q. Okay.

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- 7 A. (Farrington) -- try to find a balance.
 - Q. And, if somebody had a question about a specific road that they use to access their home or farm fields or what have you, could they contact you guys and ask at this point if that road is going to be used? Would you have that information?
 - A. (Johnson) So, the individual roads next to a residence, probably not.
- 16 Q. Okay.
- 17 (Johnson) But, again, as Ms. Farrington alluded Α. 18 to, in the relatively near future, we will be 19 beginning that process. Again, as part of the 20 MOU process with towns, that they will help us 21 identify roads that they would like us to stay 22 off of. But, I think, in the next, I would say, several months, those plans will be 23 24 completed. And, then, yes, the general public

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         is absolutely welcome to call us and find out.
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         And we can certainly have individual landowner
 3
         meetings with them, as we have and continue to
 4
         do.
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    Q.
         Yesterday, when Ms. Lee was asking questions,
 6
         somebody said pretty emphatically that Fiddlers
 7
         Choice Road would not be used. I was just
         curious that --
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         (Johnson) So, that was me. And it was more
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         based on the quality of that particular road.
11
         That road.
    Q.
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    Α.
         (Johnson) As Ms. Lee alluded to, it has its
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         challenges.
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                    MS. WHITAKER: Okay. Let me just do
15
         a quick check here.
16
                         (Short pause.)
                   MS. WHITAKER: I think I'm all set.
17
18
         Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
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         Ms. Monroe, Ms. Whitaker also made a request.
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         Can you remind us what it was?
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                    ADMIN. MONROE: I believe it was a
23
         copy of the culvert study that was submitted to
24
         DES.
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                   WITNESS JOHNSON: That is correct.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Right. And
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         there was a reference to the "ShareFile". You
 3
         said "it's on the ShareFile", or someone said
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 5
         that. I think folks should understand that we
         don't really have access to that.
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 7
                   ADMIN. MONROE: You don't. I do.
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: You do, we
 8
9
         don't.
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                   ADMIN. MONROE: And Mr. Iacopino
11
         does.
12
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, is that how
13
         it's going to be provided to us, Ms. Monroe?
14
                   ADMIN. MONROE: That isn't what I'm
15
         anticipating.
16
                   WITNESS JOHNSON: I believe it's an
17
         exhibit. So, they're going to tell you what it
18
         is.
19
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ah. That would
20
         be good. Mr. Needleman.
21
                   MR. NEEDLEMAN: Yes. The culvert
22
         study I think is part of Applicant Exhibit 72.
23
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
24
                   MS. WHITAKER: Thank you.
```

1 4 2

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Ms. Weathersby.

MS. WEATHERSBY: Thank you.

BY MS. WEATHERSBY:

- Q. While we're on the topic of traffic and notifying people about road closures or when they're not able to access their homes or putting down the temporary access ways, we discussed allowing people to access their homes. But what is the process for when there's a cross street, and the -- in the underground portion, when the access to that street is blocked, do you go then down the street and notify everyone on that street that they can't get out? Or, like how long -- how far do you that this? And maybe it's easier if the road is a dead-end road. What is the process with cross streets?
- A. (Farrington) We will make sure that they will be able to get out. If it's across the street, if the cross street is across the street from the work zone, as flagger will be positioned there to get people in and out with the correct directional flow of traffic. If we're going through the work zone, that situation applies

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

that I was talking about, where we would dig
halfway across, and cross streets are generally
wider than driveways, so that's a much more
manageable approach, so that they'll always
have access. And, if the road isn't wide
enough, then the steel plate would be put in
place to kind of make up the difference. So,
it's going to slow down a little at cross
streets, but access will always be provided.

- A. (Johnson) So, if I may add, that the trench halfway across, do all the work necessary, close that work zone, go across the street, open up a new work zone, and then the original side would be open. So, at all times there would be one of the two lanes available to go through the work zone.
- A. (Farrington) Right. And then shoring at the point where they stop and switch over, so that, you know, the dirt doesn't slide and it's safe to travel across.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, I'm going to kind of jump around a whole bunch of different topics.

 As part of Mr. Fortier testimony, we were provided with the org. chart that we went

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

through yesterday. And I think you've each
been provided a copy again today.

A. (Johnson) Yes.

- Q. I was just hoping we could go through that and actually put names into the different boxes. I understand what's blue, it's kind of grayish color, is Burns & McDonnell folks. Could someone help go through this, maybe Mr. Bowes and Mr. Johnson, --
- 10 A. (Johnson) Sure.
- 11 Q. -- and actually put names to this, so we --
- 12 A. (Johnson) We will try and do it together, yes.
- 13 Q. Thank you.
- 14 A. (Bowes) So, I would say, in the top box that
 15 says "Eversource Energy", that will be Jerry
 16 Fortier. He's the Project Director.
- 17 A. (Johnson) So, under the "Design
 18 Engineering", --
- 19 A. (Bowes) So, we'll go from left to right.
- 20 A. (Johnson) Derrick Bradstreet and Nathan Scott.
- 21 To the right of that is "Owner's Engineer
- 22 | Senior Project Manager", that's myself. So, to
- 23 the left again, under the blue, the "Project
- Controls Manager", is a woman by the name of

Stephanie Jaeger. She works in Manchester, is part of my staff.

- Q. "Stephanie Daeger"?
- 4 A. (Johnson) "Jaeger".
- 5 Q. "Jaeger".

A. (Johnson) J-a-e-g-e-r. Our "Environmental Project Manager", below that, is a gentleman by the name of "Jake Tinus", and he's part of the Environmental Committee that's coming up, T-i-n-u-s.

Our "Customer Relations Manager", and we actually have two folks that are doing a dual role here: Chris Marshall is one and Sarah Hoodlett is the other.

If we go back up to the top of the next line, so "Sourcing Administrator" has not been identified yet, and that's a future -- a future person.

- A. (Bowes) I would add that there is an Eversource person assigned for sourcing as well, and that's Fran O'Keefe. There is a dual role here between both Burns & McDonnell and the Eversource side of this.
- A. (Johnson) So, the "Project Manager -

Construction" is Mr. Kayser, sitting right
here. The "Overhead T-line Project Manager" is
Mr. Roshon [sic], who happens to be in the
audience. The "Underground Converter EPC
Project Manager" is a gentlemen by the name of
Tim Teel [sic], he's also located in
Manchester. And the remainder of the boxes
there are future folks.

From the right side, now this is sort of
the -- our quantum fields, the pink. The
"Overhead T-Line Project Manager", and I guess
I would categorize that as the overall manager
of the program right now, is Lance Clute.

Q. I'm sorry, his last name is?

A. (Johnson) Clute, C-l-u-t-e. He is the Vice

President of PAR, or a Vice President of PAR.

As far as anything else underneath that, I don't believe that any of them have been identified yet. Those are all more related to construction activities and will come in the next sort of phase, post-permitting.

If you look to the right, under the "HVDC Underground Project Manager", I'm trying to think of the gentleman's name. It's the guy

```
1
         from California, who I haven't -- I'm
 2
         completely blank.
 3
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: It will come to
 4
         you.
 5
                   WITNESS JOHNSON: Yes.
 6
                   MS. WEATHERSBY: We'll come back to
 7
         it.
                   WITNESS JOHNSON: We'll move on.
 8
9
                   MS. WEATHERSBY: No problem.
10
                   WITNESS JOHNSON: Yes.
    CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:
11
12
         (Johnson) If we go down to the -- and,
    Α.
13
         again, --
14
         (Farrington) Oscar.
15
         (Johnson) Oscar. Thank you. Yes, and I'll get
    Α.
16
         his last name. Bakar [correct name: Bashaw], I
17
         think is his last name, B-a-k-a-r. But I'll
18
         verify that.
19
              The "Contractor Substation Project
20
         Manager" is Stephanie Labbe, L-a-b-b-e. And,
21
         again, the folks below them have not been --
22
         they're more the construction-related folks.
23
              The "Contractor HVDC Converter and Cable
24
         Project Manager", this would be the ABB folks.
```

{SEC 2015-06} [Day 12/Morning Session ONLY] {06-02-17}

I believe it's Ulf Samuelsson, is the Vice

President of ABB. And they have a whole litany
of folks that are in Sweden that sort of fall
underneath that. They probably have 40 or 50
engineers and project managers working on this.

I can't really, off the top of my head, tell
you who that all is, but suffice to say there's
a giant team here.

A couple other folks of interest. Brian
Bosse is an Eversource engineer, who is
effectively sort of hand-in-hand with Ulf,
managing the converter station and some of the
underground cable. There is a Project Controls
Manager from Eversource, Anthony Zawadski
[sic]. Good luck with that one. It's actually
phonetic. And he is on-site in Manchester, as
well as Brian is.

And, then, Eversource also has, on a part-time basis, a bunch of other directors and employees that are assisting with the permitting process, whether it's in environmental compliance, whether it's liaisons with the Forest Service or the DHR, for example. So, there are other folks that are

involved, and that they're not really on this
chart here.

BY MS. WEATHERSBY:

- Q. Okay. Great. Thank you. That's helpful. The contracts with PAR or, for that matter, with ABB, are they incentivized at all for finishing early?
- A. (Johnson) So, not to finish early, but they are decentivized to be finishing late. So, part of our commitments are to the ISO-New England grid that our Project will be available for their use at a certain date. And, if we are not part of that date, there are -- potentially, the ISO-New England could have issues, because they are relying on our Project to be there.

So, they aren't incentivized to be early.

But they are definitely incentivized to be

late -- or, decentivized to be late.

- Q. Penalized.
- 20 A. (Johnson) Penal, thank you. Yes.
- Q. Ms. Farrington, when a shoulder of a road is
 used so that there can be travel along a
 roadway that's passing a work zone, what is the
 speed limit that the vehicles can safely travel

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

down that shoulder area?

- A. (Farrington) So, there's no speed limit requirement because of the shoulder, necessarily. That's more of a structural capacity of the road and if the loading causes cracking. The speed limit is more defined by the speed limit of the original roadway and the width that we are giving them. So, in these conditions, it's usually 10 miles an hour less than the posted speed limit.
- Q. And has that been taken into account into your projections or is it just the stoppages?
 - A. (Farrington) It's just the -- well, we don't have detailed projections by the second, per se. So, that slowdown, conceptually, it's included, but it's not anything that isn't -- has been included in the calculations.
 - Q. So, in the analysis, say, that you went through with Mr. Oldenburg, or that you referred to, I think, the following day, those concern stoppages. And those weren't -- so, in addition to those delays, there would be some delay in someone's trip because of a slower travel speed in certain sections?

A. (Farrington) Yes. Correct. And, if you have to stop, the time it takes you to get up to speed.

- Q. Again, a total change of subject. I told you I'd be jumping around. On the maps that have been provided, there's been some testimony that some structures that exist today are not depicted on those structures, particularly, I think we saw a house down by Turtle Pond.

 So -- and the maps, I think, are -- are the maps based on aerials from 2010, '11, '12?

 What is the date that the -- the date of the conditions the maps are based on and what are the plans, if any, for updating those maps?
- A. (Johnson) Right. So, I believe that the original maps, and it depends where you are, unfortunately, across such a broad stretch of the state, were in the vintage of 2013-2014.

 Those maps are being the base mapping, if you will, is being updated, and will be available in the next week or so with 2017 information.
- Q. And, then, will there also be a corresponding update in, say, the abutter cards that -- or

tax cards for perhaps new properties that have -- properties that have changed or, you know, there's a vacant lot, and now there's a house on it, or there's now a business somewhere that wasn't or it's doubled in size. What is the process for providing us with the information as to the changed conditions on the ground, other than maps, if any?

A. (Johnson) I actually don't know. That's a unique situation that's part of the actual SEC process. I'll have to defer to lawyers and get you an answer on that.

- Q. All right. Thank you. And you indicated at some point that we may have new maps as early as next week?
- A. (Johnson) Yes. They're in my in-box to do

 QA/QC review. So, I'll be doing that over the

 next week or so, and then we'll get those out

 to folks, for sure, by the absolutely worst

 case, the end of June they will be available.

 There have been some updates noted even today

 that would need to be inputted in.
- Q. Ever changing. Just a general question concerning the lattice towers, in particular.

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 Are those towers reflective at all?

- A. (Johnson) So, they have a galvanizing finish

 upon them. Which, I suppose, in certain unique

 light conditions could be mildly reflective.

 That dulls over time very, very quickly. So,

 you end up with a -- sort of a mottled gray, if

 you will, which has no reflective properties.
- 8 Q. But they're not polished, --
- 9 A. (Johnson) No.
- 10 Q. -- they're all sort of galvanized?
- 11 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- 12 Q. Okay.
- 13 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- Q. And the same with the metal structures, those are -- are they all self-weathering steel?
- 16 A. (Johnson) Yes. Those will come sort of in a
 17 brownish color already.
- In a couple instances, we've seen tower pads
 that are -- actually, in a lot of instances,
 we've seen tower pads that are in highway or
 road right-of-ways. What happens if that road
 needs to be widened? A state highway, and, you
 know, New Hampshire is booming, and we need to
 now go to four lanes, instead of a two-lane

1 highway?

- A. (Johnson) Are you talking about the underground portion or the overhead?
- Q. Let's talk about overhead first.
 - A. (Johnson) So, overhead, the crane pads
 themselves are temporary and will be removed at
 the end of the Project. So, the impacts there
 are relatively finite, and, hopefully, it's no
 surprise that the DOT is not coming through
 with a two-lane expansion of a road to us.

Further to that, if there's a structure that ends up encroaching, I believe that it's the obligation --

A. (Bowes) So, we've just -- I would say it's fairly common across the Eversource system where the state DOT has a project that expands their existing roadway, and we have to relocate a structure. So, it's a coordination process with the DOT to make those changes. And, again, depending on which state it is, there's a cost-sharing or a cost-causing component to that. I believe, in New Hampshire, is Eversource or Northern Pass would be responsible for that relocation cost.

[WITNESSES: Bowes rattington commson kayser]

- 1 Q. Is that something that Eversource is willing to commit to at this time?
 - A. (Bowes) If that's the established process in this state, yes. We will follow the same process that Eversource has today, which I believe is we have to pay for the cost to relocate our facilities.
 - Q. And, if it's not the established procedure, if there isn't one, or perhaps it differs, is that something that Eversource is prepared to commit to now, or would you rather defer that?
 - A. (Bowes) I'm not aware of any plans on the overhead section from New Hampshire DOT at this point that would cause that. I don't think there's any reason why we would not commit to that at this point, for the overhead portion, yes.
- 18 Q. Okay. Thank you.

A. (Johnson) As far as the underground portion,
because the facilities will be underground,
unless there's a reason for the highway
improvement to go into our facilities, they
wouldn't need to be affected. However, if
there was an opportunity, I think the same

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

1 rules would apply.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. Ashland Sewer & Water, we've heard testimony and seen your mapping concerning the septic lagoons and the potential to possibly damage the septage lagoons or the monitoring wells there, particularly when excavating for the foundations. You acknowledge that's a possibility?
- A. (Johnson) So, we met with the Water & Sewer group in Ashland. They provided detailed mapping that shows where their wellheads are.

 And we certainly will be communicating and working with them to make sure that those are clearly identified, either with the snow fences or some more robust, whether it's a jersey barrier or something that we can put in front of those, to make sure that the contractors do not accidentally damage them in any way.

If they do, obviously, the Project is liable for that, and we'll have to make them whole in kind.

Q. So, in addition to the jersey barriers, fencing, etcetera, are there any other protections that will be in place? And the

second part of that, I guess, is, if something unforeseen happens and there is a release, say, of a lagoon or damage to a well, let's look at the lagoon situation first, what would be the response?

A. (Johnson) So, if a lagoon released, I think that would be a catastrophic type of failure.

And we certainly don't want to be in that realm of the world in any way. You know, certainly, we'd have to have discussions with the DES, as far as a pre-plan, if you will, what kind of expectations of damage are there? Is there even a possibility of that happening? Do we believe our construction can be done without impacting them? Which we do believe that.

But, you know, if there are special requirements that are mandated that basically say "you have to have such and such pieces of equipment available", whether it's boom trucks or something that would be immediately available to soak up an inadvertent spillage of some sort. On a lagoon-size failure, then we'd certainly be amenable to that.

If you're asking more about a fuel spill

[WITNESSES: Bowes~Farrington~Johnson~Kayser]

or a hydraulic leak, every -- there are established procedures for those types of things, and, depending on the severity of it, would include the excavation of the affected material. There are immediate steps that happen. So that containment-type of material has to be on-site at all times. So, there are different sort of levels, if you will, of preparedness for such activities.

- Q. Okay. But you anticipate working with DES, in addition to the Ashland Water & Sewer?
- A. (Johnson) So, there are a certain number of conditions that DES automatically imposes on you, as far as having to have Speedy Dry, for example, for a fuel spill on a piece of concrete. So, there are those basic things that have to happen.

From a lagoon perspective, a failure of a lagoon, certainly that puts us clearly in a different class. We'd have to have discussions with all three parties, to make sure that we're all on the same page as far as any kind of corrective action or preventative action.

Q. And you're planning on having those

1 discussions?

2

13

24

- A. (Johnson) Absolutely. Yes.
- 3 Okay. There was some cross-examination and Q. 4 testimony concerning the right-of-way widths, 5 particularly in the Town of Easton, and the 6 surveys that were -- are relied upon by 7 Eversource or Northern Pass have been called into question. In particular, it appeared as 8 9 though the surveyors may not have had access or 10 may not have used complete information. A list 11 of some other materials, I think by Ms. 12 Pastoriza, were provided that seemed to
- just be important to -- could you provide the

 SEC with a list of the surveys that were used

 in making the Project maps in the Towns of

conflict a little bit. So, I think it would

- 17 Easton and Franconia?
- 18 A. (Johnson) Yes.
- 19 Q. Thank you. Did I hear correctly that there's a
 20 parcel in Northumberland, in the Cape Horn
 21 State Forest, for which Northern Pass
 22 Transmission does not have an easement to cross
 23 that is part of the planned route?
 - A. (Bowes) So, I think there is a parcel in that

State Forest that we believe has a error in the easement, in the original easement with Public Service New Hampshire, and then that would be shared by Northern Pass. We think, and we have gone through the process to have that corrected, at the same time, Northern Pass has applied for, in its crossing of statistic State lands and roadways, the right to go across that piece of property.

So, I would classify it as the belt is trying to go through the normal process of having that transcription error corrected, and the suspenders are we've also asked for the State's permission to cross that piece of property in the other proceeding before the New Hampshire PUC. So, we think we're going through and doing it in two different methods to get the proper rights for this piece of property.

- Q. So, you have a legal action to clarify the terms of the acquired title or something to determine the rights under the easement?
- 23 A. (Bowes) Correct.

24 Q. And, then, there's a second --

1 A. (Bowes) A regulatory action with the PUC to get permission to cross that land.

- Q. With the PUC. Okay. And what is the status of each of those actions?
- A. (Bowes) The regulatory action I know is pending. That's part of the docket that is upcoming. I don't know the status of the legal action. We can find out at the break.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Are there any other parcels along the right-of-way for which you don't have -- for which the easement is -- you have an action to determine your rights of that other -- I'm not phrasing that well. Do you -- are there any other parcels for which you don't have easement -- you question your easement rights for the route?
- 17 A. (Bowes) No.

- Q. For the easements which you have yourself or

 PSNH is allowing you to share those rights, are
 any of those easements -- are all those
 easements continuing in perpetuity or do
 some of them have deadlines, termination
 dates?
 - A. (Bowes) So, I know the lease for the Wagner

1 Forest, for example, I think is a 99-year

- lease. So, that does have a termination
- 3 provision in it. That's the only one that I'm
- 4 aware of. None of the easements, to my
- 5 knowledge, have any termination in them.
- Q. So, the Wagner Forest is a lease, right, not an easement?
- 8 A. (Bowes) That is correct.
- 9 Q. And I have read, just in the news, there's the
 10 whole controversy of Bayroot and Yale, that
 11 that lease can perhaps be terminated as sort of
 12 within a year. Do you have any reason to
 13 dispute that?
- A. (Bowes) I think there is a provision in it, if

 Northern Pass fails to make a payment in a

 certain period of time, then the lease can be

 terminated.
- 18 Q. Is that lease provided to the Committee as part
 19 of the -- part of the Application?
- 20 A. (Bowes) I'm not sure if it has or not. I can check.
- 22 Q. If it hasn't, could it be provided please?
- 23 A. (Bowes) Yes.
- 24 Q. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Off the record.
 1
                         [Brief off-the-record discussion
 2
 3
                         ensued.]
 4
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're going to
 5
          take our lunch break now, and resume as close
 6
          to 1:30 as we can.
 7
                         (Lunch recess taken at 12:32
 8
                         p.m. and concludes the Day 12
                         Morning Session. The hearing
 9
10
                         continues under separate cover
11
                         in the transcript noted as
12
                         Day 12 Afternoon Session ONLY.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Steven. E. Patnaude, a Licensed Shorthand

Court Reporter, 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.

Steven E. Patnaude, LCR Licensed Court Reporter N.H. LCR No. 52 (RSA 310-A:173)

{SEC 2015-06} [Day 12/Morning Session ONLY] {06-02-17}