1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2	SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE
3	January 12, 2017 - 12:37 P.M.
4	Public Utilities Commission 21 South Fruit Street
5	Concord, New Hampshire IN RE: SEC DOCKET NO. 2016-03
6	NORTHERN PASS TRANSMISSION - EVERSOURCE;
7	Joint Application of Northern Pass Transmission LLC and Public Service of New
8	Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy for a Certificate of Site and Facility  (Retition for Declaratory Buling)
9	(Petition for Declaratory Ruling)
10	PRESENT FOR SUBCOMMITTEE: SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE:
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12	Chmn. Martin Honinberg Public Utilities Commission (Presiding Officer)
13	Cmsr. Kathryn M. Bailey Public Utilities Commission
14	Paul Dexter, Esq. Public Utilities Commission
15	Cmsr. Jeffrey Rose Dept. of Resources & Economic Development
16	Dir. Elizabeth Muzzey Dept. of Cultural Resources, Div. of Hist. Resources
17	Act'g Cmsr. Clark Freise Dept. of Environmental Services
18	Cmsr. Victoria Sheehan Department of Transportation Patricia Weathersby Public Member
19	ratificia weathersby rabife member
20	Also Present for the SEC:
21	Michael J. Iacopino, Esq. (Brennan Pamela G. Monroe, SEC Administrator
22	Marissa Schuetz, SEC Program Specialist
23	COURT REPORTER: Cynthia Foster, LCR No. 14
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PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: We're going to resume and begin consideration of Docket 2016-03 which is a Petition for Declaratory Ruling. I'll note that Paul Dexter from the Public Utilities Commission is sitting in for Commissioner Scott who is recused.

So we need to decide how to proceed with the Petition. There was a Motion to Dismiss filed by representatives of Northern Pass.

We've received public comment from, I don't have the specific number, but it's on the order of 10 to 20. Some towns, some individuals. I would say that without exception the public comment was supportive of the Petition and supportive of the legal positions articulated therein.

I guess I would ask if there are representatives of the Petitioners who wish to speak in response to the Motion to Dismiss assuming I think as they should that those issues are in play, and I see at least two of those representatives, Ms. Pacik and Ms.

Manzelli. Are there other Petitioners who are here or is it just Attorneys Pacik and Manzelli? All right. So would either or both of you want

to speak?

MS. MANZELLI: I think I'm on. Thank you.

My name is Amy Manzelli. I'm from the law firm

of BSM Environmental & Land Law here today

representing the Forest Society, one of the

named Petitioners in the Petition.

As a preliminary matter, with respect to the Motion to Dismiss, the position of the Forest Society is that the motion is without merit, but we do believe that we have the 10-day objection period within which to file an objection. So we hope that one of the outcomes of today is that we would be afforded that time to file the objection.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Is it your view that the Committee would be unable or it's not able to act on its own?

MS. MANZELLI: It's my view that the
Petitioners have requested a three-member
subcommittee and that such an appointed
three-member subcommittee would be the
authorized body to take any action on the
Petition, whether the action would be to grant
this Motion to Dismiss or reach the ultimate

question asked.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Okay.

MS. MANZELLI: I do have a couple summary points here. I wanted to touch on the jurisdiction issue. When you look at the rules and you look at the Administrative Procedure Act that applies here, the plain language makes clear that this is an appropriate decision, appropriate question for the SEC to be considering. The words are, "Any person can ask the question about matters within the SEC's jurisdiction, specific application of any statutory provision or rule or order of the agency." That part is from the Administrative Procedure Act.

So when you put that together, is it appropriate to ask the SEC whether the SEC's authority extends so far as to make a decision on a municipal license or permit? Yes. It's entirely appropriate to ask the SEC to make a ruling on its own jurisdiction on that issue.

I wanted to address whether this legal question is already at issue in the Northern Pass docket. No. This issue has not been

raised in the Northern Pass docket. What was contained in the Application that started the Northern Pass docket were a series of blank excavation applications from the New Hampshire Department of Transportation, so not even excavation Applications from a town or a city, and then a statement that there was, quote, "A separate request for permits from the municipally maintained highways has been filed with the SEC," end quote.

Now, I could have missed it, but we looked hard, and we have not found such a separate request for permits within the Application.

Again, I could have missed it, but I don't see any motion or any other pleadings that has been filed to the SEC, the Subcommittee, deciding that issue, that case, asking for a ruling on this legal issue. So I don't think that it's at issue in the Northern Pass case.

Moreover, this is an issue that cuts across every docket that the SEC would consider regarding electric lines. So that includes the Northern Pass case, of course; that includes Seacoast Reliability, might include the

Merrimack docket that came before you, and it would include any docket in the future which I'm just guessing there will be more dockets in the future involving electric transmission or distribution lines. This legal question arises in the context of all of those cases, and it is not economical to answer this question on a case by case basis, to ask the question for each case, to come to an answer in each case. legal question that is independent of the specific facts of any given case. The only fact that matters is does a case involve municipally maintained roads. So it's not at issue in the Northern Pass docket, and it shouldn't be because it's an issue that cuts across every docket that involves electric lines.

With respect to --

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Hang on. I think someone has a question Ms. Manzelli.

COMMISIONER BAILEY: If that's the case, and it cuts across every docket that involves transmission lines or electric lines, why hasn't this ever been raised before?

MS. MANZELLI: I think the answer is

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because of the scope of the Northern Pass project and given the scope of this project, questions have arisen, legal questions related specifically to that case and legal questions that cut across all cases, that have not been needed to be asked and answered before.

COMMISIONER BAILEY: I think there was a wind case where there were some transmission lines that were being erected, and the municipalities were against it, and this was before I was on the Site Evaluation Committee, but I just kind of think I know about it, and maybe I don't know it well enough, but it seems like the same question would have been relevant. Lempster.

MS. MANZELLI: I, too, was not involved in that case so I can't speak to that case. It sounds like there might be others here who could.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Ms. Manzelli, as a factual matter, isn't there testimony filed in the Northern Pass docket that alludes to this problem or makes this argument that Northern Pass can't proceed without municipal approvals

on municipally maintained lands?

MS. MANZELLI: I think I would definitely agree with the first way you phrased it that alludes to this problem. I'm not sure that the Prefiled Testimony specifically asks the question and asks the SEC for a ruling on that issue.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: But it makes the argument, whether it asks for a ruling in advance in some way. It makes the argument and this argument has been made in numerous filings with us, public comments and otherwise, that Northern Pass can't proceed without municipal approval to put their facilities on municipal lands.

MS. MANZELLI: And two things on that point. First of all, I think there's a legal and a procedural difference between someone saying something in testimony alleging either a point of law or a fact and requesting a ruling on that issue. People say a lot of things at public testimony, pre-Application information meetings, even at the adjudicatory hearings, but that's qualitatively different than asking for a

ruling.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Is there anything preventing the parties in Northern Pass from making a request; and, second part of that, won't the Northern Pass Subcommittee necessarily have to decide this question?

MS. MANZELLI: The second point I wanted to make is that there is nothing in the procedural schedule and there's been nothing in the technical sessions so far that would lead, at least that would lead this party, the Forest Society, to believe that the SEC has the intention of taking up this legal issue within the Northern Pass Docket.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: That wasn't the question I asked you. Is there anything preventing one of the Northern Pass parties from filing a motion of some sort on this, and even without that, won't the Northern Pass Subcommittee necessarily have to deal with this issue?

MS. MANZELLI: The way that we read the rules, the proper procedure is to file a Petition for Declaratory Ruling. The rules do

not seem to contemplate asking this type of question within a particularized docket, and I think it's because it's a legal issue that applies to many different cases, not specifically the Northern Pass docket.

My final point that I wanted to make is going back to the procedural rules, 203.01, we read that to require this question to be asked of the SEC rather than asking this question directly to the Superior Court. We read that as obligating the Forest Society to exhaust its administrative remedies so why not go to court? Because the rules say we have an administrative remedy and the law is you have to exhaust those administrative remedies.

I would welcome any further questions, but that does complete my planned remarks for today.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Is it fair to say that Northern Pass agrees with you that you would not be able to go to court right now based on their filing. I think they made a pretty, I think part of their argument --

ATTY. MANZELLI: I think they're here, and they should speak for themselves.

1 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Anyone have 2 other questions for Attorney Manzelli? All 3 right. Thank you very much. 4 MS. MANZELLI: 5 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Attorney 6 Pacik, do you want to say anything separately? ATTY. PACIK: No, in terms of the 7 procedural issues that Attorney Manzelli raised, 8 9 we do agree with that, but I have nothing to 10 add. 11 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I know there 12 are representatives of Northern Pass here. 13 Would one of you like to speak briefly? 14 I'll try to get close to the MR. GLAHN: 15 microphone. 16 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: And you're 17 already too far away. I can quarantee it. 18 sure it's on. Thank you. I'm Bill Glahn, and 19 MR. GLAHN: I'm with Tom Getz who represent Northern Pass 20 21 and PSNH in this proceeding. Let me answer 22 Commissioner Honinberg's question first which is 23 of course there's nothing that prevents this 24 from being raised in the Northern Pass docket.

In fact, if this were to be raised in a docket or in a court proceeding that wasn't a particularized docket or it wasn't an actual controversy in question, then it couldn't be raised at all.

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So our position on this is really simple. It's that you can raise this in a docket over which the Commission already has exerted That's what the Campaign for iurisdiction. Ratepayers Rights case says. That the rule and the statute don't give you the right to start a separate docket in the SEC to call this one-stop shopping center proceeding together unless it's specifically to rule on the question of whether something is an energy facility or it is a sizable addition to one. Once you open the door the right way, come into this proceeding that way, then you can find a Petition for Declaratory Ruling, and you can address an issue in connection with the specific docket.

Now, the Society's lawyer argues that well, this crosses over several dockets. Well, in fact, if it got raised in the Northern Pass docket, and it was decided there, and the matter

was appealed to the Supreme Court, it would be binding on every subsequent docket on the question that they raised which is does 162-H preempt the right of towns to make certain decisions with respect to the crossing of roads in those towns. And that decision, one way or the other, if it gets decided that way, will be binding in every subsequent SEC proceeding.

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So I want to be brief and not repeat what we've said in our pleadings, but that would, that's our position. Just one other point is that the Society really has no ability to speak to this issue as a new docket at all because they are not a Petitioner as defined within the Some of these towns are. And in the statute. Northern Pass docket, since the Society is an Intervenor, they could move for a Declaratory Judgment ruling in that proceeding, but there's nothing that requires them to do it under the rule, and, in fact, because of the Campaign case, they can't do it just under the rule. They've first got to put the key in the door the right way and invoke this Commission's jurisdiction.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Mr. Glahn, isn't there an efficiency argument to be made here that we get this issue presented that does cut across multiple dockets, get it resolved separately once and for all because it's obviously a very significant issue to certain of our Petitioners here?

MR. GLAHN: Well, it may be, Commissioner Honinberg, but just because it may be important to decide it in a number of dockets doesn't mean that you have jurisdiction to open a separate docket to decide it. You're an agency of very limited jurisdiction for very specific purposes.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Assume we disagree with you on the jurisdictional question, assume that we think we do have jurisdiction to consider this. I know you have other reasons why it should be dismissed, but assume we have jurisdiction. Respond to the efficiency argument.

MR. GLAHN: Well, yes, of course, if the purpose here is simply to get the issue of preemption decided and decide it fairly quickly, well, then, perhaps, but in what context? If

you've created a docket, and I know you're assuming you have jurisdiction, but if you've created a docket which isn't a real docket for the issue, that is, there's no real controversy, well, then the Supreme Court is not to going to take the case anyway. If the Supreme Court wants to decide this issue now, it can do so on an interlocutory appeal when you make the decision that if you make a decision one way or the other early on, preemption or no preemption, one side or the other could take the position we want an interlocutory appeal of that, and if the Supreme Court wants an appeal of that they'll decide it in that context.

If not, I mean, I suggest to you that the reason this docket is filed and the Petitioners have never answered this question, didn't answer it here today, why do they need the separate docket? And I think the reason they want the separate docket set because they think if they get a decision in that docket it's a final decision whereas if they get it in the NPT docket it won't be, and one of the reasons it won't be is because the issues that the towns

are raising might in fact all be resolved in their favor in the NPT docket. The Supreme Court won't decide in the first instance whether a statute preempts another one if, for example, this Committee decided that Northern Pass should not be given a certificate or, alternatively, that the issues that the towns raised with respect to safety in the Northern Pass docket are resolved. Then there's no real controversy any longer.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Does anyone have any questions for Mr. Glahn? Mr. Getz, did you want to say something?

MR. GETZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to point out one issue. If you turn to page 82 of the Application, Volume 1, and several pages after that lays out the request for authority from the SEC to cross local roads and so that question is before the SEC.

MR. GLAHN: I suppose I'd just add one thing, Commissioner Honinberg. Just so our position is clear, we're not saying this issue can't be decided. This issue clearly can be decided, and it can be decided in the Northern

Pass docket. We're simply saying that it shouldn't be and isn't allowed to be decided as a separate docket of this Commission.

Otherwise, what will happen is every time a party has an issue that they think is important as a legal matter that somehow implicates an energy facility, they'll start a separate docket, and you'll be required to have a hearing

on that.

I mean, I think it's very clear from the rule that you have the right to make declaratory rulings on matters over which you have jurisdiction. You do have jurisdiction over this issue in the Northern Pass docket and you can make the decision there.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Mr. Dexter?

MR. DEXTER: On the issue of whether or not the Committee has jurisdiction and this would be to both attorneys that have spoken, the Petition asks for a Declaratory Ruling stating that RSA 231:160, that under RSA 231:160 that only municipalities have the authority to authorize so on and so forth. That statute deals with municipal permits and municipal authority. I'd

like to hear from both sides why they think that the SEC has jurisdiction over the applicability or enforceability or breadth of a municipal permit.

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MR. GLAHN: Well, I think I'd start with this, Commissioner Dexter. I think this issue has already been decided. It was decided by the Hampton case in 1980 which is in that case the Supreme Court said, essentially, it would be incredible to think that the legislature passed a statute that for certain projects gives this Committee the right to make decisions for the State, and after all, municipalities are simply subdivisions of the State, and then allow every town to undo that decision with respect to their municipal permits. If that were the case, you would essentially be engaged in Kabuki theater because no matter what you did, every town could undo it, and the simple answer to the preemption issue is that it's specifically covered by RSA 162-H:16, II which says your decision on siting issues will be final. There's no direct conflict between the statutes here if you think about it because what it is is the

municipalities remain able to make decisions over all crossings of their roads within the towns with one exception. Where an energy facility falls within the jurisdiction of this Committee, and this Committee considers it for the State as a whole, taking into account all of the considerations that need to go into a project like that, across town lines. Then you preempt their jurisdiction. Otherwise, they retain their jurisdiction.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Ms. Manzelli, do you remember Mr. Dexter's question?

ATTY. MANZELLI: Let me make sure. Why would the SEC question municipal process regarding the permit in licensing of poles on municipal roads.

MR. DEXTER: Why is that in the SEC's jurisdiction to determine the enforceability of the breadth, the expansiveness, of a municipal ordinance or permit or requirement.

MS. MANZELLI: Right. I think that what, first of all, let me back up.

I think it's important to note that the Northern Pass and the Forest Society and the

Petitioners agree on two important points. From what I'm hearing today, we agree that the SEC does have jurisdiction to answer the question that we've asked. We also agree that the scope of municipal review of utility use of municipal roads is narrow. The municipalities don't have the power to say, you know what? I don't like Northern Pass. I'm saying no to this Application. Or I don't like Seacoast Reliability. I'm going to say no. I'm going to hold up the whole thing. That's what the Hampton case stands for. You can't, the towns don't have veto power just because they don't like a project.

Now, going back to your question, what we're asking is whether there's anything in your statute in 162-H that would stand for the proposition that the authority of the SEC preempts the authorization of the municipalities. I think these statutes are in direct conflict because there's nothing in 261 and there's nothing in 162 that clearly answers this question. The language that the other attorney used is, quote, "with one exception."

Those words aren't in either one of those statutes. The road statute doesn't say unless the project has to go to the SEC, and if the project goes to the SEC, well, then the municipalities don't have this licensing permitting authority. Does that answer your question?

MR. DEXTER: No. No. And so now both sides are in agreement that the SEC should decide this question, and I'm not hearing anything that answers why. Why is this a question for the SEC and not for some other authority that would determine the breadth and enforceability or scope of a municipal permit. I'm hearing a lot of reasons, practical reasons why, but I haven't heard any --

MS. MANZELLI: Let me take another swath at that, if I could.

I think your question presumes that there is a municipal permit, and that we're asking the SEC to render some sort of judgment on the validity of that municipal permit, but what we're asking is whether there's going to be a municipal permit. In other words, who is going

to say yes or no or what are the conditions under which this municipally maintained road would be used by the utility. Is it the SEC that's going to say yes and under these circumstances this is how the road is going to be used? In which case there would be no quote/unquote municipal permit. Or is it the municipality who is going to go through that decision-making process and decide yes, this is how the road needs to be used, here is the municipal permit. I think that's the best I can do on your question.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Mr. Glahn, I assume you want to take a crack at this as well?

MR. GLAHN: Well, particularly because

Commissioner Dexter apparently is still confused about what our position is, and I don't mean to say, perhaps you should be confused because I didn't explain it well enough. We are in some disagreement with respect to jurisdiction, and that is that we believe you can decide this issue if you want to, but you can only decide it where there's a real controversy, and you can decide it in a docket where you have already

properly exerted jurisdiction. So you can't do it in a separate docket but you can do it in the Northern Pass docket because there is a real controversy.

Now, you could also, I suppose, a court could decide this issue as well. Where we disagree in some respects, and maybe this is, if I haven't answered your question adequately on this one, please tell me, but we dispute the idea that you should or could decide this as a general matter. There is no general controversy. They don't, people don't have standing to raise it in that situation and it's not ripe. In other words, if I came into this Committee tomorrow and said, you know what, an energy facility may be built in the future --

I thought the red light means it's on, but I guess it means it's off.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Off the record.

(Discussion held off the record)

MR. GLAHN: I hope you heard most of that, but you can't decide a general issue. If I came into the Committee tomorrow and said an energy

facility may be built in the future, I'm a town administrator, and I want you to decide whether we've got authority over that energy facility or not, you have no authority any more than a court would have any authority to decide that issue because there isn't a real live controversy.

So put that aside for a minute because they want two issues decided. They want a general issue decided and they want a specific issue decided. On the specific issue, in the Northern Pass proceeding, does this Committee have the authority to decide that RSA 162-H preempts town authority on citing of power lines. That issue could be decided in the Northern Pass docket, and probably should be given the way they've raised it, but they still have not explained why they need to do it in some other proceeding as opposed to there.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Commissioner Bailey.

COMMISIONER BAILEY: Let me take a stab at this. I understand what you just articulated. But, Ms. Manzelli, your Petition asks us for a ruling pursuant to 231:160. And I think what

Mr. Dexter is asking is why would we make a ruling pursuant to 231:160. How is that in our jurisdiction.

MS. MANZELLI: I see your point. The underlying premise of the question is is there anything in RSA 162-H that would divest the municipalities of the authority that they have pursuant to 231:160. So it's not do the municipalities in general have any authority pursuant to this statute. I think we all agree that they do; that this set of statutes authorizes them to issue permits and licenses for certain use of municipally maintained roads.

The question arises when you have a project that implicates municipally maintained roads and is coming before the SEC. That's where the question arises. So I see your point. This is not as, the question presented is not as well stated as it should have been, and it should be is the there anything in RSA 162 that would preempt this municipal authority.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Mr. Glahn, I want to ask you a question I asked Ms. Manzelli about whether this group can act on the Petition

and decide how to proceed. Could the full SEC act today if it wanted to dismiss the Petition?

MR. GLAHN: Yes. Seems to me you always have jurisdiction to decide whether you have jurisdiction. If you don't think you do, then I suppose the only way to address that question is to ask a court whether the SEC has jurisdiction over this type of an issue, but I would think that when a Petition is filed -- let's take a good example.

Suppose that the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests alone came to this Committee and said someone's building an energy project, and it's an energy facility that's subject to your jurisdiction. You could dismiss that Petition because the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests is not a Petitioner defined within the statute. So they don't have the right to Petition on anything in that basis.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: You're answering a more substantive question. I'm trying to get a pure process question out there.

MR. GLAHN: Let me try to answer it this way. Their assumption is that they have a right

to bring this under your rules. Your rule specifically provides that you only have an obligation to entertain a Petition for Declaratory Ruling on a subject matter within your jurisdiction. So I think that implies that on any Declaratory Ruling, and I'm not stipulating that you can start a proceeding in this Commission by simply filing a Declaratory Ruling Petition under your rules unless you've got the jurisdiction to do it, but I think, I would stipulate or I would argue, Commissioner Honinberg, that you always have a right to decide whether you have any jurisdiction to decide something.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: So you would disagree with her that this has to be assigned to a three-person subcommittee and that's the only body that could act on it?

MR. GLAHN: Well, I'll let Mr. Getz, I'm not as familiar with the subcommittees of this Committee.

MR. GETZ: Mr. Chairman, I think it's all contained in your Rule 203.02. The Committee may dismiss a Petition for Declaratory Ruling

1 that fails to set forth factual allegations, 2 involves a hypothetical situation, does not implicate the legal rights of the Petitioner and 3 is not within the Committee's jurisdiction. 4 5 We've laid some of this out in the Objection and 6 Motion to Dismiss. I think it's clear that you can dismiss if you find any of those things are 7 lacking here. 8 9 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Ms. Manzelli, 10 do you have access to the statute, RSA 162-H? 11 MS. MANZELLI: I apologize. I do not have 12 that in front of me right now. But it's coming. 13 Yes, as a matter of fact I do. 14 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Pull up 15 162-H:4-a. 16 MS. MANZELLI: Yes. 17 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Read the 18 first line. 19 MS. MANZELLI: The Chairperson may 20 establish subcommittees to consider and make 21 decisions on Applications, including the 22 issuance of certificates or to exercise any 23 other authority or perform any other duty of the 24 Committee under this chapter except that no

subcommittee may approve the budgetary requirements of the committee or approve any support staff positions or adopt initial or final rulemaking proposals. Do you want me to continue?

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: No. I think that's sufficient because the third word you read, the word "may," does it continue to be your view that only a subcommittee can take action on the Petition that you filed? Because I've got to tell you, I disagree with it.

MS. MANZELLI: Well, I'm sensing that.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: You've known me for a long time, Ms. Manzelli.

MS. MANZELLI: I know. I know. I concede to your position. May I make a couple other points?

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: Why not?

MS. MANZELLI: Whether the SEC has jurisdiction to consider this issue to me seems very analogous to whether the SEC has jurisdiction to consider the issue in what I call Antrim 1, older of the Antrim cases, regarding whether who was going to approve the

subdivision. That case called for a subdivision, and there was a lot of controversy regarding whether it was going to be part of the SEC decision-making process or whether it was going to be outside of the SEC decision-making process. As I understand it, the issue was briefed, the issue was argued, but a decision was made on that case on alternate grounds and the issue was not reached.

But that doesn't matter for this case because it proves the point that the SEC has the jurisdiction to consider and determine whether its jurisdiction preempts or doesn't preempt municipal processes.

The other thing I wanted to make sure is clear that is that we are requesting our ten days to file a written objection to this Motion to Dismiss.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: And I assume by the way you're arguing that that it's your view that you have a right to that.

MS. MANZELLI: I'm not certain either that there's a right to file a Motion to Dismiss or that there's a right to file an Objection to a

Motion to Dismiss.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I tend to agree with both of those statements, but I think it remains, I believe it remains the Committee's right and authority to act today if it views it appropriate.

I do want to ask about your Antrim Wind argument just there. Haven't you just proved too much? Didn't you just establish that the way to raise this issue is in a docket where the issues are relevant?

MS. MANZELLI: I don't think that the subdivision issue is an issue that is relevant to every single electric transmission and distribution line docket. I thought that that was a unique circumstance.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Does anyone have other questions for Counsel? It seems like the answer is no for now, but it's not inconceivable that as we discuss it someone may want to turn to you and ask a question. So don't go far.

Yes, parties' Counsel. Do you have a question for Attorney Iacopino?

1 Mr. Roth, I know you don't have any 2 official status in this matter, but you're certainly a party in the Northern Pass docket as 3 Counsel for the Public. Is there anything you 4 5 wanted to say in this proceeding? 6 MR. ROTH: You may find this unusual, but 7 no. PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I'm going to 8 9 invite members -- I knew all I had to do was say 10 something and Commissioner Bailey was ready. 11 Commissioner Bailey. 12 COMMISIONER BAILEY: In the statute that 13 you had Attorney Manzelli read, I heard 14 something about a rulemaking, and that that has 15 to be considered by the full Committee. Is this 16 a rulemaking? For our attorney. 17 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Attorney 18 Iacopino. 19 MR. IACOPINO: No, it's not a rulemaking. 20 It's a Request for Declaratory Ruling which is 21 considered separately in our rules and in the 22 statute. 23 COMMISIONER BAILEY: Okay. Thank you. PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: 24 I'll note for

the record to the extent that people aren't aware of it, when this proceeding was initiated, we went through the process of having Attorney Iacopino retained to represent the SEC and

All right. Does someone want to open a discussion on this and make any comments or suggestions or observations? Attorney Weathersby.

provide counsel to us.

MS. WEATHERSBY: If I could just ask a question before we turn to the next part here. For Attorney Glahn. You indicated that there is no sort of live controversy here. This was taken separately, and that it was this hypothetical, but we have at least two dockets that presently exist where this is an issue so how do you reconcile the fact that this is a real live issue. It's not just someone saying oh, you know, maybe there'll be a wind farm in my town some day and I want to get a ruling just in case. This is, there's a real going on here.

MR. GLAHN: I think you misunderstood my position a bit. The Petitioners in this new docket have said they want two decisions. They

want a decision on this question as it pertains to Northern Pass, and they want a decision And if you have other dockets in which

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conflicting decisions based on different committees, one ruling one way or one ruling the other, assuming it doesn't go to the Supreme Court for a decision? You know, this is going to take a while. Meanwhile, these dockets are

generally as it could apply to future proceedings. You can't do that. You can't come into a court or an administrative agency and say we want a decision on a future issue that isn't a real live controversy. I'm not saying there isn't a live controversy. What I'm saying is that live controversy doesn't exist in this separate docket. It exists in the Northern Pass docket. that is going on, it exists in those dockets as well, if they want to raise the issue there. But they've got to raise it in a place, A, that you have jurisdiction over, and, B, in a way that implicates real rights of the parties in that proceeding. Then if it's dealt with in MS. WEATHERSBY: each separate docket, don't we risk having

continuing.

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MR. GLAHN: But I think, with respect, you've just answered your own question because if you decide it as a general matter, what you said is we'd have conflicting decisions. see you would have to make a decision in, let's say you decide in this docket we have jurisdiction in the separate docket, and we make a decision here. Then it doesn't apply to the other dockets if there's not, if it doesn't, if it can't say well, we're making this ruling for all purposes for all dockets. I could certainly virtually quarantee you that that issue will get appealed to the Supreme Court one way or the other. Because the question they're asking is really a pure question of law. It is does one statute preempt the other. We have very strong views on that, but that's not issue that's directly before you today, and if people want my view on that, I'm happy to give it, but that's not responsive to your question. Does that help?

MS. WEATHERSBY: It helps. I think that it could very well happen that Northern Pass rules

on this one way or perhaps Seacoast rules on it another, and because neither isn't necessarily precedent setting for the next one, it does create issues.

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In effect, it would be MR. GLAHN: precedent setting for the next one. Okay? Because let's say that, let's say, I think this is a purely hypothetical situation, but I'll pose it. Let's say this issue gets decided in the Northern Pass docket, and none of the parties appeal that to the Supreme Court. Well, the SEC has now made a decision that at least from the SEC's point of view is that one statute does or doesn't, is or isn't preempted by the other. In any other docket you have because it's a pure question of law, people would cite that as authority and there would be no particular basis for the Committee to reach a different ruling in that docket on the pure question of law. So it wouldn't be decided differently in every docket because the issue that they're raising is not one that depends upon the specific facts of any particular docket.

1 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Mr. Glahn, I 2 don't want to get too technical with you, but if one subcommittee rules one way and there's no 3 4 binding decision from the Supreme Court, a 5 second Subcommittee is free to disagree with the 6 It's precedent, yes, it would be cited, first. it would be argued saying don't depart from the 7 prior ruling, there's really no reason to do so, 8 9 but the second group could in fact, is free to 10 disagree and provide its reasons, and you have 11 conflicting decisions which are not ideal but 12 eventually it would get decided by the Supreme Court or multiple subcommittees would do it. 13 14 That's a side. It's a side argument, it's a 15 side show. But to say that it is precedent does 16 not necessarily mean that it is binding. 17 if our friends on the other side of the river 18 were to rule would it be then binding on us. 19 But yes, of course, I agree MR. GLAHN: 20 with you as a matter of law, but it seems to me 21 that given the fact that the question is a pure 22 question of law that any person going before another Subcommittee would cite that decision. 23

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I don't think

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG:

we disagree. Attorney Dexter?

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MR. DEXTER: So then what in your view,
Attorney Glahn, what in your view then is the
role of a Declaratory Ruling before this
Committee? Because I hear what you're saying is
that it has to be a case in controversy. It has
to be a specific case. Then why have rules for
Declaratory Rulings?

MR. GLAHN: Because then the Declaratory Ruling applies after you've taken jurisdiction over a matter. So exactly the point that someone in the Northern Pass docket, it's the question Commissioner Honinberg was asking earlier, anybody in the Northern Pass docket could now ask you to rule on this because you're already taken jurisdiction. People have put the key in the door the right way. You've established a proceeding in front of the Committee. Now your Declaratory Ruling proceedings, now your Declaratory Ruling rule applies, and that was the decision that the New Hampshire Supreme Court reached in the Campaign for Ratepayers Rights case which is that you can't start a proceeding by a rule or by RSA 541 if this Committee's jurisdiction already hasn't properly invoked. So your rules are fine, and anybody in Northern Pass could now file a request for a Declaratory Ruling on this legal issue in that docket.

MR. DEXTER: So is the sum total of controversy here today which docket we decide this in?

MR. GLAHN: I think so. I think so. One qualifier, if I may. That is a proper way to frame the question. However, it is our view that you can't decide it in an independent docket. So that it has to be decided within the Northern Pass docket or it can't be decided at all, and by "it," I mean a controversy that's real and they've raised a real issue. The real issue they've raised is do the towns have any authority over the siting of the Northern Pass line. That's another way to frame their question, and that properly can be raised in the Northern Pass proceeding.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Mr. Glahn, I want to follow up on something you said just a moment ago, and I think you said it earlier as

1 That if this proceeding were not to go well. 2 forward that the parties to Northern Pass could file for a Declaratory Ruling within the 3 Northern Pass Docket. That strikes me as not 4 5 It seems like there would be other right. 6 procedural vehicles to raise the issues in Northern Pass and not a Declaratory Ruling 7 because a Declaratory Ruling is in some ways an 8 9 anticipatory type of filing, and that it carries 10 with it at least connotations and maybe 11 practical and procedural requirements that 12 really shouldn't apply within a docket where there are parties and schedules and motions and 13 14 hearings that are taking place. Mr. Getz, you want to address that? 15 16 MR. GETZ: Please, Mr. Chairman, and 17

MR. GETZ: Please, Mr. Chairman, and
Attorney Dexter as well on this issue, and I
think it's the fundamental difference between a
request for a Declaratory Ruling, whether you
call it a motion or a petition, and I think you
addressed this, and there's a PUC case, Giffin
Solar, that addresses this issue about is a
particular project, is a particular undertaking
subject to the agency's jurisdiction as opposed

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to a request for an advisory opinion in general which we address this issue in our motion, and I think that's really where we are is we think you need, that the proper request is in Northern Pass make a ruling about preemption where the Petitioners would like you to make a general finding for all cases for all time that the SEC does not preempt local control.

So I think that's the distinction here and in terms of device, you've already got a docket. I agree with you. I don't think it really is a motion or Petition for Declaratory Ruling.

We've already raised it. And it's coming before you. Whether they want to advance it or you want to treat it in some other way, you can choose your device.

MR. GLAHN: I understood your question a little bit differently, Mr. Honinberg, so I want to dispute my co-counsel here, but whether it's called a motion or petition or please decide this, I think in the Northern Pass docket someone would say we want you to address this question. Our view is you, Committee, you can't make any rulings, you can't issue this

certificate and preempt the ability of the towns to deal with crossings in the town. They could ask the question that way.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Director Muzzey?

DIRECTOR MUZZEY: I'll hold on my question for now. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: It looks like Ms. Pacik would like to speak.

MS. PACIK: Thank you. Danielle Pacik from the City of Concord. I'm legal counsel. I do want to just note that this is a real issue for municipalities including Concord. The reason we'd like to have it decided in a Declaratory Ruling action versus the Northern Pass case is that we will all get, hopefully, a decision sooner, we'll get a final decision and we'll know how to proceed.

We recognize that there are some limitations especially with the licenses for public right-of-way crossings in terms of what a municipality can look at when viewing it, but we do want an Application filed with the different municipalities at some point, and the reason

being is that a permit is then reviewed, it's then issued and in the permit there are certain requirements that are set forth in 231:161. For example, the permit will say that the Applicant is required to pay taxes, and the taxes aren't just for the property but actually for the right-of-way crossing which is different, and we are required to have that language. Applicant is also required to renew the request ever year so that the cities can continue to monitor where there are poles and licenses in local highways. This is a facility that will likely be in the area, if it is approved, for between 20 and 100 years, long after the Site Evaluation Committee is reviewing it, and we need these permits at the municipality so we can continue monitoring them and taxing them.

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PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Commissioner Bailey?

COMMISIONER BAILEY: And why wouldn't it be appropriate to raise all those issues in the Northern Pass docket? I mean, it's clearly, Mr. Getz pointed in the Application on page 82, crossing local highways, and they put it out

there that they were asking for this and that
they believe that municipalities were preempted.

So why wouldn't it be raised by you who disagree
with that contention in Northern Pass and why

5 shouldn't we deal with it there?

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I suppose it could be raised in MS. PACIK: the Northern Pass proceedings. We think it makes sense to do a separate Declaratory Ruling because of the importance. One of the issues with raising it in the Northern Pass proceeding is that it could take a while to get a decision and what we could have end up having is a situation where it doesn't ultimately get decided until the very end. It's decided against the municipalities and then we're faced with a situation where the project goes forward, we may not be able to get a stay of the project even if it's appealed, and then there's a question of what are you supposed to do. So it makes sense to have a separate proceeding. There was a suggestion by Attorney Glahn that if you allow this in this proceeding, then what's to stop every party with every issue from filing a new declaratory judgment action, and I would

say there is a cost associated with it. I think it was \$3000 to file this action. I do not foresee every issue coming before the Committee. Primarily, the big important issues, I think, would be brought separately.

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PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Okay. Are there other questions for counsel? Ms.

Manzelli, did you want to say something else?

MS. MANZELLI: Yes. Thank you. I just wanted to offer in closing, our read of the rules and the statute and our experience before the various subcommittees leads me to the conclusion that neither the rules nor the statute contemplate or are just set up well for the SEC to answer questions of this nature. Τ don't want to characterize the process as a machine, but I will. The machinery is set up to evaluate the standards in H:16. Whether there's an unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics, on wetlands, on air, et cetera. The process does not lend well to evaluating these sorts of legal questions.

And I would analogize again to that first Antrim case where, with all due respect, all

parties involved fumbled a little bit with how and when to ask this question about subdivision, and if I recall correctly there might have even been some fighting about even how to ask the question, and, ultimately, it was decided that there would be sort of a bifurcated trial phase or adjudicatory hearing phase about the issue.

So I think that is a very important reason, along with the fact that there are multiple projects that implicate this legal issue, why this question should be answered substantively and should be answered in a freestanding subcommittee.

Now, to Attorney Dexter's question, I think what is before you today is whether this

Committee sitting here today will appoint a three-person subcommittee as requested by the 19 petitioning municipalities and the Forest

Society and the Appalachian Mountain Club and whether the Petitioners will be afforded the 10-day period to respond in writing to the Motion to Dismiss. I really thank you for all of your time today.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: All right.

1 Does anybody have further questions or want to 2 start a discussion on this? Don't make me call 3 on someone. MR. DEXTER: I have one question. 4 5 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Attorney 6 Dexter. 7 MR. DEXTER: Was the request for the three-person subcommittee contained in the 8 9 Petition or was that something that was just 10 raised today? 11 PRESIDING OFFICER HONINGBERG: Director 12 Muzzey. 13 DIRECTOR MUZZEY: I have a procedural 14 question. If the Committee does consider 15 whether or not the Petitioners have ten days to 16 answer, does that mean that we will need to 17 reconvene after we have received that 18 information to make our decision. 19 PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: Yes. 20 Whatever body is going to decide, it would have 21 to meet to deliberate and make its decision, whether that be the full committee or a 22 23 subcommittee. 24 Thank you. DIRECTOR MUZZEY:

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Commissioner Bailey?

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COMMISIONER BAILEY: Attorney Iacopino, can you give many some legal advice about whether we have to wait ten days for responses to the Motion to Dismiss?

MR. IACOPINO: I would recommend that if your inclination was to rule one way or the other on the Motion to Dismiss the Petition that you should allow the time for objection. However, the Committee can on its own motion determine what to do with the Petition for Declaratory Ruling that was filed. In other words, any member of the Committee can make a Motion to Dismiss it, if you believe that's appropriate, or to assign it to a subcommittee or to take any one of the other options that are available to you on your own motion. again, there is no, as the Chair pointed out, there is no requirement that any particular matter be assigned to a subcommittee. always in the discretion of the Chair. The statute says that he may appoint a Subcommittee.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Attorney

1	Dexter.
2	MR. DEXTER: Is it anticipated a response
3	submitted in ten days to the Motion to Dismiss
4	would differ in any way from the Petition
5	itself? Is there any new information,
6	arguments, facts that you can think of that
7	might come in that answer?
8	MS. MANZELLI: Speaking not for the city of
9	Concord but only for the Forest Society, with
10	all due respect I don't know. The reason why we
11	need the ten-day period is I have not had
12	sufficient time to analyze the Motion to Dismiss
13	or what the response would be.
14	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Director
15	Muzzey?
16	DIRECTOR MUZZEY: Could we be reminded of
17	the date the motion came in?
18	MR. IACOPINO: January 9th.
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20	MS. MANZELLI: My understanding is that the
21	objection would be due next Thursday.
22	DIRECTOR MUZZEY: I couldn't hear you in
23	all that.
24	MR. IACOPINO: January 9th.

1	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: So ten days
2	from that is next Thursday. That is the 19th.
3	DIRECTOR MUZZEY: That is next Thursday.
4	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Director
5	Muzzey?
6	DIRECTOR MUZZEY: Hearing the complexity of
7	this issue and the many opinions and assertions
8	about it, my recommendation would be that we do
9	wait the ten days in order to get the additional
10	information.
11	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Should I take
12	that as a motion?
13	DIRECTOR MUZZEY: Yes. For purposes of
14	discussion.
15	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Does anyone
16	want to second that motion?
17	MR. DEXTER: I'll second it.
18	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Is there any
19	discussion? Mr. Dexter?
20	MR. DEXTER: I tend to agree, but I work in
21	the building, and I don't know the logistics of
22	dragging everybody down here in ten days and is
23	that a significant concern? I imagine it is.
24	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I have some

familiarity with the logistics, and I think if that's the decision of the Committee, it will make sense to appoint a subcommittee because the logistics of getting three people together are exponentially simpler than getting 7, 8 or 9 people together. Ms. Monroe, is that a fair statement from your experience as the Administrator of the SEC?

ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: The statute regarding subcommittee size provides that any party in interest in a matter where a three-person subcommittee has been designated has a right to insist on a 7-person subcommittee. That could throw a monkey wrench into the works if someone were to do that so I'm not sure if that's a good thing. I assume, Ms. Manzelli, since you asked for three, it wouldn't be you, right?

MS. MANZELLI: Correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Right. I'm really looking at Mr. Getz and Mr. Glahn.

MR. GLAHN: We have no objection to 3 versus 7. I would state, obviously, we don't

1 think you need the Subcommittee, but on the 2 other hand we don't have an objection. PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: We're not 3 4 there yet. I'm just laying out the issues. 5 Someone asked about the logistics. We haven't 6 even rated on --MR. GLAHN: Can we pick our three? 7 8 PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: No, you may 9 not. We haven't even voted on Director Muzzey's 10 motion yet. 11 Is there further discussion or questions or 12 comments people want to make? Attorney 13 Weathersby. 14 So extending the time for MS. WEATHERSBY: reply to the Motion to Dismiss would certainly 15 16 be appropriate if the Committee is thinking it 17 may well dismiss, but if the Committee is 18 thinking that we may accept it, then it doesn't 19 really matter what they say. I mean it does. 20 I'm sorry, but --21 MS. MANZELLI: I agree. I agree. 22 MS. WEATHERSBY: We welcome your comments. So I'm wondering if there's sort of an informal 23

poll where we can get a sense of where people

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are going or is that just putting us in jeopardy.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I think in the context of Director Muzzey's motion, I think it would be an odd thing to do, to do a straw poll on how people feel about the concept of dismissal because that would feel strange to me.

MS. WEATHERSBY: Trying to save us from coming back if we didn't need to.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I think

Attorney Weathersby speaks as the only standing public member right now since that would mean she would have to serve on everything that gets named. Every three-person subcommittee right now.

Any other comments or questions? Considerations? Commissioner Bailey?

COMMISIONER BAILEY: I really don't know where I am at here so I'm thinking out loud which is I think what we're supposed to do maybe. Deliberating. So I was a little bit persuaded by the municipal argument that if they find out at the end of Northern Pass that they're preempted and then they can't get the

project stayed and they were right, and they should be allowed to get the permits, then they've sort of lost time.

On the other hand, our rules say the Petition for Declaratory Ruling shall set forth the follow information, the exact ruling being requested and the exact ruling was for us to opine on RSA 231:160 which I don't believe we have jurisdiction to do, and I think that the request may seek advice as to how the Committee would decide a future case which is Northern Pass because the issue was raised in Northern Pass. So I'm not, I'm not sure that we couldn't deal with this without the Motion to Dismiss and figure it out today.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I think there's little doubt that that's true. I think everyone's conceded that. I think Director Muzzey has made a motion for separate reasons. Director Muzzey, want to speak to that?

DIRECTOR MUZZEY: I do want to speak to the idea that a decision on this would determine how the Committee would decide the Northern Pass project. We don't have any information before

us as to what the future decisions of those towns and cities will be on that permitting process. We don't know whether they will approve or disapprove. So it cannot have a bearing on the SEC's decision of the Northern Pass project without having that knowledge ahead of time.

COMMISIONER BAILEY: I can come up with a case where it could. If the Committee for Northern Pass decided that RSA 162-H preempts these municipal regulations or laws.

DIRECTOR MUZZEY: That's true. That is very true.

COMMISIONER BAILEY: The other thing I'm worried about is assigning this to a committee of three people. I mean, this is a huge question that is before Northern Pass and to have three people decide a major issue in the Northern Pass case doesn't seem right to me.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Attorney

Iacopino, I have a question about your view of
the subcommittee authority and process. Would
it be possible to have a three-person
subcommittee consider the Motion to Dismiss, and

if the Motion to Dismiss is denied, then refer the matter to a subcommittee of 7 or the Northern Pass Subcommittee itself? And if you don't want to answer that on the fly, would you like to take a break to consider the question?

MR. IACOPINO: I can tell you right off the bat. I don't think there's any explicit text in either the statute or the rules that answers that question. So I would like to take a break if you want me to answer it and look at some of the text that surrounds what I'm aware exists.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I think it would be wise for us to take a break. We understand that there is a motion pending by Director Muzzey, but we're going to break, and we will not be discussing that motion or anything else as a group. I can assure of that. We just need to take a few minutes to give Attorney Iacopino a chance to take a look at the statute and rules. So with that, we'll --

Certainly, Commissioner Bailey, you may ask another question.

COMMISIONER BAILEY: While we're on the break, can somebody and maybe somebody in the

room already knows the answer to this, but can somebody find out if the Lempster case established a precedent for this.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: We'll just leave that question out there and let people think about that. If somebody can find an answer, you can offer it up when we return.

MR. IACOPINO: I have the answer to that right off the bat.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: All right.

Attorney Iacopino feels like he can answer that question.

MR. IACOPINO: There's nothing, in my recollection, there's nothing in the Lempster order that addressed the issue. The Town of Goshen intervened because of the transmission poles in the town were going to be raised by 20 feet. They settled with Iberdrola at the time, and there was no reason at that point in time for there to be an order of any, that I remember, anything in the order or the decision and order in the Lempster case addressing this issue about RSA 231:160.

DIRECTOR MUZZEY: Do you have a memory of

whether or not this came up in any way for the Groton Wind Farm? I know there were discussions about the transmission of that power or the distribution of it.

MR. IACOPINO: I think the Groton Wind only involved state highways where the transmission line went. I don't think it involved locally maintained roads. Because they actually used the separate right-of-way, they were originally going to go down the dirt road that went up and they then moved that into the woods which I assume was not on a town right-of-way. I don't know actually off the top of my head. But my recollection of any dispute in that being only once it got down to Route 25 which is the state highway.

DIRECTOR MUZZEY: So the potential issue was avoided by not using the town maintained road.

MR. IACOPINO: I don't know if that was the purpose of it or if there was some other reason why the Applicant preferred not going down the road. I do know there was a lot of opposition by the folks who lived on the road to that

transmission line being on the road.

DIRECTOR MUZZEY: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Now, we're going to break for 15 minutes and return at 2 o'clock.

(Recess taken)

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: I'm going to turn the microphone over to Attorney Iacopino who was asked a question before the break.

MR. IACOPINO: Mr. Chairman, in answer to your question, it is my opinion that as Chairperson of the Committee, you would have the authority to assign to a three-person subcommittee the decision as to how to rule on the Motion to Dismiss because that is a matter that's not otherwise referenced in the statute, and at that point, once that ruling was accomplished one way or another by that Subcommittee, obviously depending in part on what that ruling was, you could assign a Subcommittee or the entire Committee to go forward substantively on the Petition if it survived that process.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Thank you,

Attorney Iacopino. So the motion is from

Director Muzzey to not rule today on or not take
any action today on the Petition and to allow
the Petitioners to respond to the Motion to
Dismiss. Is there further discussion of
Director Muzzey's motion? Mr. Dexter?

MR. DEXTER: So just so I understand. If the Committee were to decide on the Motion to Dismiss today and not take the ten days and let the Petitioner respond, would the next step then today be to decide the Petition or would that then have extra time and procedure for arguments to be addressed such as preemption.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: I'm not sure
I understand the first part of that question. I
think there was a, I think, you may have the
procedural posture a little bit mucked up, but
the back end of the question, if the Petition is
not dismissed today or some other day, it will
have to be decided by this body or a
subcommittee of this body, and there will be a
schedule set and presumably briefing, and if
parties believe factual development is required
there will be arguments about that, but, yes,

this isn't a one-step process.

With respect to the earlier part of your question, I think Attorney Iacopino has confirmed that this body can act to dismiss the Petition today on its own motion, not in response to the Applicant's Motion to Dismiss. So that was the part of what you said that I wasn't quite sure about. I think it could conceivably rule on the Motion to Dismiss essentially denying counsel an opportunity to respond, and that's a third thing the Committee could do today. Did I touch all of the procedural bases of your question?

MR. DEXTER: Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Attorney Glahn, yes.

MR. GLAHN: May I ask a question?

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: Why not. We may not answer it but go for it.

MR. GLAHN: From what Mr. Iacopino said, would the Subcommittee still have the ability, let me say it a different way.

By the response, by allowing the response to the Motion to Dismiss, have you made the

decision that either the Subcommittee or the Committee could not dismiss on its own motion? Or could not dismiss the Petition not on the Motion to Dismiss but on its own motion? Just as, for example, the Supreme Court might allow a response to a Motion for Summary Affirmance but might dismiss the matter without deciding the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I think the answer to your question based on what Attorney Iacopino has said and my understanding of the rules and the statute, the Committee can act on its own motion.

MR. GLAHN: Okay. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Is there further discussion of Director Muzzey's motion? All right. I will say that I intend to vote against it. I believe that on the motion of ourselves that the appropriate way to deal with this Petition is to dismiss it today because the issues necessarily have been raised, will be raised and will be adjudicated in the Northern Pass docket, and having multiple proceedings related to Northern Pass going at the same time

is a procedural problem, it's bad administrative law, and it has the significant potential, despite what Attorney Pacik said, to create multiple versions of this with respect to, for example, the width of the road up north or other issues that people feel very strongly about and will want to have declaratory rulings filed about with multiple dockets and multiple decisions being issued. That seems like a very bad process to follow. I will be voting against the motion.

Anyone else want to say anything?

Commissioner Bailey then Commissioner Freise.

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Just to add that I was thinking about the same thing so for what that's worth.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: Commissioner Freise?

COMMISSIONER FREISE: I think this is already in argument and why we would then set up a parallel path, waiting longer to get to that decision I don't see being valuable.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Anyone else want to say anything before we proceed? All

1 The motion from Director Muzzey has been right. 2 seconded by Attorney Dexter. Are you ready for 3 the question? All in favor please say aye? Any 4 opposed? No? 5 SPEAKERS: No. 6 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Were there any ayes? So are all, is it unanimous no? 7 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yes. 8 9 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I'm sorry. 10 was surprised. All right. Further discussion 11 on how we should proceed today? Somebody? 12 Anybody? Commissioner Sheehan? 13 COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I would make a Motion to Dismiss. I do think this is 14 15 unnecessary and redundant and can be handled 16 within the Northern Pass Application. 17 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Is there one 18 of the rules within Site 203.02 that you would 19 refer to in support of your motion? 20 COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: I think specifically 21 because this issue has been raised in the 22 existing Northern Pass docket. 23 PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Would that be 24 Subsection 2? How the Committee would decide a

1	future case?
2	COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN: 2. Yes.
3	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Is there a
4	second for Committee Shaheen's motion?
5	DIRECTOR MUZZY: Second.
6	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Any
7	discussion of the motion? Director Muzzey.
8	DIRECTOR MUZZEY: I know this was discussed
9	earlier when Commissioner Bailey and I were
10	talking. In particular, I'm looking at Section
11	2, seeks advice as to how the Committee would
12	decide a future case, and I continue to believe
13	that whether or not the Site Evaluation
14	Committee proceeds with town permits in this
15	question does not necessarily decide how the
16	Committee will decide a future case. And so
17	while I agree with Commissioner Shaheen's
18	motion, I don't feel that it needs to be
19	necessarily based on part 2.
20	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Other
21	comments or discussion?
22	MS. WEATHERSBY: I would agree with
23	Director Muzzey concerning that, and as I think
2.4	about all this I think there's a souple of

things that come clear in that the issue clearly needs to get addressed. No guestion. And it's a question of when is it proper to address the question, and I think that under 203.01, Declaratory Rulings, we can take it up now and I don't think it involves a hypothetical situation or advice as to how the Committee will decide a future case, and I think it makes sense to address it sooner than later so that everyone knows how to proceed both in Northern Pass, also in Seacoast and any other future dockets that may be opened for future projects because I do think it cuts across all dockets involving transmission lines. And I'm concerned about the issues I discussed with Attorney Glahn concerning judicial efficiency and consistency.

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So I think for me I would prefer not to dismiss it but to accept it and perhaps consolidate it with the Northern Pass docket?

So that it would get addressed early separately but as part of that proceeding early on in the process, February, March, I think would accomplish what needs to be accomplished.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I quess I

would respond to that by saying that is unnecessarily complicated. All of the parties in Northern Pass know how to file motions and requests, and they can file appropriate pleadings within that docket to have issues addressed, and whether there's a ruling in March or April or May or whether there's no ruling until the Final Order is issued, it's going to get appealed at the same time. It's going to get resolved by the Supreme Court at the same time. The odds of the Supreme Court, I mean, I'd never say never, but it is highly unlikely that the Supreme Court would take an interlocutory ruling from the Northern Pass Subcommittee in the spring when the hearing on the merits is going to start. I mean, it's possible, but it doesn't seem likely so an early, quote, unquote, early resolution of that issue I don't think is necessary or even feasible within that docket.

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There are all kinds of issues that are present in Northern Pass that the parties want to get addressed. There's concerns about the width of the road. There are concerns, I can't

even think of all the things that people have alluded to in that docket that I expect to get litigated in the Northern Pass docket, despite Attorney Pacik's optimism. I fully expect that if we were to take this up and even if we then referred to it the Northern Pass Subcommittee and say deal with this right away, there would be a follow-on of 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 other similar Petitions, somehow with a satellite schedule and separate procedures necessary when we've got a docket to rule on all of the issues that are relevant to Northern Pass. It doesn't, it just doesn't seem like, like I said earlier, it seems like bad administrative law.

MS. WEATHERSBY: I agree it could become cumbersome, but here's my concern. The Seacoast Reliability Project will be, hearings on that come before the hearings on Northern Pass, and this issue will come up perhaps there, but it sounds like it will, and so I'm concerned that then that sort of takes on a life of its own and gets ruled on there and then it's part of Northern Pass, and what's really final, what's not. I think it would be more efficient, and

perhaps we don't do it as part of Northern Pass.

Perhaps we do it separately. And just like

here's our ruling and everyone can move forward.

Otherwise, we're going to have this hodgepodge

of decisions and things will happen in one

docket that will affect --

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PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Doesn't that risk adhere in the system? Didn't we have the same concerns, and you and I both sat on the Northern Pass Applications and then you sat on Seacoast Reliability with respect to the questions of waivers? I mean, each of those rule waivers had to be litigated within that docket and certainly the potential is and was there for there to be inconsistencies. Maybe those inconsistencies would make sense whether a rule would be more or less applicable in certain circumstances. But there's little doubt that the first one that dealt with the waiver in one instance had to do, I think it was Antrim Wind, there was a decision in Antrim Wind about how to require the filing of certain documents by the That was informative for the Applicant. Northern Pass Subcommittee and then was then

informative for the Seacoast Reliability Project as I recall. Am I getting that history right, Attorney Weathersby? Because you said all on all of them.

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MS. WEATHERSBY: No. You're correct.

Certainly the way an issue is decided in one docket is discussed in future dockets and does provide guidance.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: So it's It's there for everything a body like the SEC does when it has multiple projects to consider. There's always the possibility of differing interpretations by different groups. Different arguments are made. Facts may be different. There may be perfectly valid reasons for differing results but the same issues may arise in multiple Applications. I don't see that setting up satellite litigation over every issue that potentially might cross over and affect multiple Applications makes sense to have a separate proceeding for. That's actually what rules are for, and if you want to pass a rule, you can do that, but once you make decisions, those decisions are precedent. If they get

confirmed by the Supreme Court or whatever the Supreme Court says, that becomes binding until the statute changes.

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MS. WEATHERSBY: How do you address the timing issue as far as this won't get addressed until pretty far down into the, many months to come in Northern Pass.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONINBERG: T think that's what happens in litigation all the time over land use, what rights people have, whether they can proceed with development in the face of litigation. I think the Northern Pass people if they were to get a certificate that included, I think in your hypothetical, it would include a ruling that the towns are preempted from acting. Whatever appeal they took, I think Northern Pass would be at risk if it were to initiate construction without getting a Final Order of the Supreme Court. They may be willing to do There may be good and valid reasons to do that. that, but they would be proceeding at their own risk, and the towns' rights would be protected because they will be raised these issues before the Site Evaluation Committee, litigated them,

no doubt filed cogent motions for rehearing and be queued up to proceed in the Supreme Court.

MS. WEATHERSBY: And then there's the other possibility that the SEC determines that the permits, the municipal permits would be required in which case perhaps not all of them could be obtained, then there would have to be route changes and has series, if it's not preempted and I'm not suggesting one way or another right now, it opens up this whole other Pandora's box of what happens to the Application. I think it's something that's much better dealt with sooner than later.

PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: I think the company proceeds at its own risk. In circumstances like that if it is confident in its position, and it proceeds, that's a decision it can make. It may be wrong and if it is wrong it will pay a significant price, but that's their risk and their decision to make, I think.

Other comments, questions, discussion on Commissioner Shaheen's motion, I believe it is? Seeing none. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say aye? Are there any opposed?

1	MS. WEATHERSBY: Opposed.
2	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: The motion
3	carries 7 to 1. Off the record.
4	(Discussion off the record)
5	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: So 7 to 1.
6	Is there anything else we need to do today with
7	respect to this docket or any other?
8	ADMINISTRATOR MONROE: No.
9	PRESIDING OFFICER HONIGBERG: Director
10	Muzzey moves we adjourn and Commissioner Bailey
11	seconds. All in favor say aye? We are
12	adjourned.
13	(Hearing ended at 2:20 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

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Dated at West Lebanon, New Hampshire, this 16th day of January, 2017.

Cynthia Foster, LCR