

| 1 | Appearances: |
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| 2 | Council Members: |
| 3 | BRIAN GOLEMBIEWSKI, Designee for |
| 4 | Commissioner Katie Dykes, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection |
| 5 | QUAT NGUYEN, Designee for Commissioner Katie Dykes, Department |
| 6 | of Energy and Environmental Protection |
| 7 | ROBERT SILVESTRI |
| 8 | |
| 9 | Council Staff: |
| 10 | MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ. Executive Director and Staff Attorney |
| 11 | MICHAEL PERRONE |
| 12 | Siting Analyst |
| 13 | LISA FONTAINE Fiscal Administrative Officer |
| 14 | |
| 15 | For Applicant The United Illuminating Company: |
| 16 | MURTHA CULLINA LLP 265 Church Street |
| 17 | New Haven, Connecticut 06510 Phone: 203.772.7787 |
| 18 | BY: BRUCE L. McDERMOTT, ESQ. bmcdermott@murthalaw.com |
| 19 | |
| 20 | For Party BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc: CRAMER & ANDERSON LLP |
| 21 | 30 Main Street, Suite 204 |
| 22 | Danbury, Connecticut 06810 Phone: 203.744.1234 BY: DANIEL E CACACRANDE ECO |
| 23 | BY: DANIEL E. CASAGRANDE, ESQ. dcasagrande@crameranderson.com |
| 24 | JOSEPH P. MORTELLITI, ESQ. jmortelliti@crameranderson.com |
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| 1 | Appearances: (Cont'd) |
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| 3 | For Sasco Creek Environmental Trust Inc., Stephen Ozyck, Andrea Ozyck, Karim Mahfouz, William Danulko and Dauid Dankors, 2190 Dogt |
| 4 | William Danylko and David Parker; 2190 Post Road, LLC; Invest II; International Investors, Southport Congregational Church |
| 5 | Investors; Southport Congregational Church, Pequot Library Association, Trinity Episcopal Church and Sasquanaug Association for |
| 6 | Southport Improvement, Inc.: |
| 7 | BERCHEM, MOSES & DEVLIN, PC 1221 Post Road East |
| 8 | Westport, Connecticut 06880 Phone: 203.227.9545 |
| 9 | BY: MARIO F. COPPOLA, ESQ. mcoppola@berchemmoses.com |
| 10 | MATTHEW L. STUDER, ESQ. mstuder@berchemmoses.com |
| 11 | |
| 12 | Additional representative for Southport Congregational Church: |
| 13 | DAY PITNEY LLP Goodwin_Square |
| 14 | 225 Asylum Street Hartford, Connecticut 06103 |
| 15 | Phone: 860.275.0187 BY: DAVID W. BOGAN, ESQ. |
| 16 | dbogan@daypitney.com |
| 17 | |
| 18 | For Pequot Realty, LLC; 1916 Post Road Associates, LLC; SF Station Street, LLC; Maura L. Carush, Matra Holding Corport LLC; |
| 19 | Maura J. Garych; Metro Holding Company LLC; SG Pequot 200, LLC; 516 Paci Restaurant; 461 |
| 20 | Bridgeport 11823 LLC; Stephen F. Boccarossa; James Sherwood Bok; Jacquelyn Thunfors; Sean |
| 21 | Cowan; and The National Trust for Historic Preservation: |
| 22 | RUSSO & RIZIO, LLC 10 Sasco Hill Road Fairfield Coppositiont 06824 |
| 23 | Fairfield, Connecticut 06824 Phone: 203.254.7579 RV: CURISTORNER R RUSSO FSO |
| 24 | BY: CHRISTOPHER B. RUSSO, ESQ. Chris@russorizio.com |
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| 1 | Appearances: (Cont'd) |
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| 3 | For Fairfield Station Lofts, LLC: |
| 4 | ROBINSON & COLE LLP 280 Trumbull Street Hartford Connecticut 06102-3597 |
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| 8 | For the Town of Fairfield: COHEN AND WOLF, P.C. |
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| 10 | Phone: 203.368.0211 BY: DAVID A. BALL, ESQ. |
| 11 | dball@cohenandwolf.com |
| 12 | |
| 13 | For Superior Plating Company and the City of Bridgeport: |
| 14 15 | PULLMAN & COMLEY 90 State Street |
| 15 | Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3702 Phone: 860.424.4315 |
| 17 | BY: LEE D. HOFFMAN, ESQ. lhoffman@pullcom.com |
| 18 | JEAN PERRY PHILLIPS, ESQ. |
| 19 | |
| 20 | |
| 21 | Zoom co-host: Aaron Demarest |
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MR. MORISSETTE: This continued evidentiary hearing session is called to order this Tuesday, November 28, 2023, at 2 p.m. My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. If you haven't done so already, I ask that everyone please mute their computer audio and/or telephones now. Thank you.

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A copy of the prepared agenda is available on the Council's Docket 516 webpage, along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to this remote public hearing, and the Citizens Guide to Siting Council procedures.

Other members of the Council are Mr. Silvestri, Mr. Nguyen and Mr. Golembiewski.

Members of the staff are Executive Director Melanie Bachman, Siting Analyst Michael Perrone and Fiscal Administrative Officer Lisa Fontaine.

This evidentiary session is a
 continuation of the public hearing held on July
 25th, August 29th, October 17th and November 16,
 2023. It is held pursuant to the provisions of
 Title 16 of the Connecticut General Statutes and

of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act upon an application from the United Illuminating Company for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the Fairfield to 4 Congress Railroad Transmission Line 115-kV Rebuild Project that consists of the relocation and rebuild of its existing 115-kilovolt electric transmission lines from the railroad catenary structures to new steel monopole structures and related modifications along approximately 7.3 miles of the Connecticut Department of Transportation's Metro-North Railroad corridor between structures B6485 located east of Sasco Creek in Fairfield and UI's Congress Street Substation in Bridgeport, and the rebuild of two existing 115-kV transmission lines along the 0.23 mile of existing UI right-of-way to facilitate interconnection of the rebuilt 115-kV electric transmission lines at UI's existing Ash Creek, Resco, Pequonnock and Congress Street Substations traversing the municipalities of Bridgeport and Fairfield, Connecticut.

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23 A verbatim transcript will be made available of this hearing and deposited in the 24 25 Bridgeport City Clerk's Office and the Fairfield

1 Town Clerk's Office for the convenience of the 2 public. 3 The Council will take a 10 to 15 minute 4 break at a convenient juncture around 3:30 p.m. 5 We have five motions to take up this 6 Motion Number 1 is United afternoon. 7 Illuminating's request for an additional witness, dated November 20, 2023. Attorney Bachman may 8 9 wish to comment. 10 Attorney Bachman. 11 MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. 12 Morissette. UI withdrew its request for an 13 additional witness on November 27, 2023, so it is 14 no longer pending. Thank you. 15 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 16 Bachman. 17 Motion Number 2, Sasco Creek 18 Neighborhood Environmental Trust, Inc. Motion to 19 Preclude Witness, dated November 21, 2023. 20 Attorney Bachman may wish to comment. 21 Attorney Bachman. 22 Thank you, Mr. MS. BACHMAN: 23 Morissette. UI's withdrawal of its November 20, 24 2023 request for an additional witness renders 25 SCNET's motion to preclude UI's additional witness

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Bachman.

Motion Number 3, City of Bridgeport's request for party and CEPA intervenor status, dated November 22, 2023. Attorney Bachman may wish to comment.

Attorney Bachman.

9 Thank you, Mr. MS. BACHMAN: 10 Morissette. Staff recommends the City of 11 Bridgeport's request for party and CEPA intervenor 12 status be granted.

13 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 14 Bachman.

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Is there a motion?

16 MR. SILVESTRI: Mr. Morissette, I'll 17 move to approve the request.

18 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 19 Silvestri. Is there a second?

MR. NGUYEN: Quat Nguyen. Second. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Nguyen. 22 We have a motion by Mr. Silvestri to approve the 23 City of Bridgeport's request for party and CEPA 24 intervenor status, and we have a second by Mr. 25 Nguyen. We'll now move to discussion.

1 Mr. Silvestri, any discussion? 2 MR. SILVESTRI: No discussion. Thank 3 you. 4 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 5 Nguyen, any discussion? MR. NGUYEN: I have no discussion. 6 7 Thank you. 8 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 9 Golembiewski, any discussion? 10 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I have no 11 discussion. Thank you. 12 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. And I have 13 no discussion. We'll now move to the vote. 14 Mr. Silvestri, how do you vote? 15 MR. SILVESTRI: I vote to approve. 16 Thank you. 17 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 18 Nguyen? 19 MR. NGUYEN: Vote to approve. Thank 20 you. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 22 Golembiewski? 23 (No response.) 24 MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Golembiewski, how 25 do you vote?

1 (No response.) 2 MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Golembiewski, how 3 do you vote. 4 (No response.) 5 MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Golembiewski, how 6 do vou vote? 7 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I vote to approve. 8 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. And I also 9 vote to approve. We have a unanimous decision. 10 The motion to grant Bridgeport's request for party 11 and CEPA intervenor status is approved. 12 Moving on to Motion Number 4, Attorney 13 Bachman. 14 Thank you, Mr. MS. BACHMAN: 15 Morissette. Motion Number 4 is SCNET's motion for 16 reconsideration of the Council's denial of its 17 motion to compel from the last evidentiary hearing 18 held on November 16th. SCNET's motion seeks a 19 redo of the Council's vote to deny its November 20 14th motion to compel UI to identify persons and 21 produce documents requested in interrogatories. 22 In support of its position, SCNET again references 23 the rules of Superior Court to educate the Council 24 on how it should adjudicate the objections to the 25 interrogatories.

However, this administrative proceeding is governed by the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act and the Council's Rules of Practice. The Council makes the final determination as to relevance in its proceedings. Under Section 4-178a of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act it states the Council shall, as a matter of policy, provide for the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial and unduly repetitious evidence.

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Under Section 16-50j-25 of the Rules of Practice, it states the purpose of a hearing is to provide all parties and intervenors with an opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine such issues as the Council permits.

Under Section 16-50j-28 of the Council's Rules of Practice, the Council may exclude evidence that is not probative or material. The motion cites to General Statute Section 4-177c of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act where each party and the agency conducting a proceeding may request documents that are not in the record of a proceeding except as provided by federal law or any other provision of the general statutes.

Proprietary and critical energy

infrastructure information requested by SCNET as defined by federal law exempt from disclosure under state law, not required to be submitted in the record by any other provision of the statutes and has already been determined by the Council to be beyond what is necessary for it to render a decision on this application.

The motion also cites the Council's decision in Docket 461A which was an Eversource Energy application for a new electric transmission line facility. It was a reliability project. This is a UI application for relocation of an existing electric transmission line facility, and it is the third phase of an asset condition project that is the subject of an overarching publicly accessible asset condition study of all three phases of the project and is in the record of this proceeding and the proceedings in Dockets 3B and 508. Additionally, the information SCNET requested in this proceeding was not necessary for the Council to render its final decisions in Dockets 3B and 508. Therefore, staff recommends the motion for the reconsideration be denied. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney

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1 Bachman. Is there a motion? 2 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I'll make a motion 3 to deny the request. 4 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 5 Golembiewski. Is there a second? б MR. SILVESTRI: I'll second, Mr. 7 Morissette. 8 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 9 Silvestri. We have a motion by Mr. Golembiewski 10 to deny Sasco Creek Neighborhood Environmental 11 Trust's motion for reconsideration, dated November 12 27, 2023, and we have a second by Mr. Silvestri. 13 We'll now move to discussion. 14 Mr. Silvestri, any discussion? 15 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr. 16 Morissette. I had my comments already lined up 17 for discussion; however, Attorney Bachman summed 18 up what I was going to say, so I have nothing 19 further. Thank you. 20 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 21 Silvestri. 22 Mr. Nguyen, any discussion? 23 MR. NGUYEN: I have no discussion, Mr. 24 Morissette. Thank you. 25 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr.

1 Golembiewski, any discussion? 2 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I have no 3 discussion. Thank you. 4 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. And I have 5 no discussion. We'll now move to the vote. б Mr. Silvestri, how do you vote? 7 MR. SILVESTRI: Mr. Morissette, I vote 8 to approve the motion to deny. Thank you. 9 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 10 Silvestri. 11 Mr. Nguyen, how do you vote? 12 MR. NGUYEN: I vote to deny. Thank 13 you. 14 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Nguyen. 15 Mr. Golembiewski, how do you vote? 16 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I vote to approve 17 the motion to deny. 18 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 19 Golembiewski. And I vote to approve the denial of 20 the motion. So therefore we have three to deny 21 and one to approve the motion -- one to approve 22 the denial, the reconsideration, so therefore we 23 have a 3 to 1 vote. The motion to deny Sasco 24 Creek Neighborhood Environmental Trust's motion to 25 reconsider is denied.

Moving on to Motion Number 5, Attorney Bachman.

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. Motion Number 5 is the Grouped LLC Intervenors' Motion to Dismiss. The motion requests the Council to dismiss or stay the proceedings on the basis that the Council's current membership includes only one member with experience in ecology while the statute requires at least two members with experience in ecology. This issue has arisen in our proceedings held on Docket Number 509 in New Canaan. The Council's final decision in that matter was appealed, and it is the case of Bushman versus CSC that is currently pending with the court.

Given the late filing of the motion, staff recommends the Council defer ruling on the motion until after the other parties and intervenors in this proceeding have an opportunity to comment on it in their post-hearing briefs. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Bachman. Is there a motion?

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I'll make a motion to defer a decision as advised by counsel.

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1 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 2 Golembiewski. Is there a second? 3 MR. SILVESTRI: I'll second, Mr. 4 Morissette. 5 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 6 Silvestri. We have a motion by Mr. Golembiewski 7 to defer the motion until such time that comments 8 are provided by the other parties in their 9 post-hearing briefs, and we have a second by Mr. 10 Silvestri. We'll now move to discussion. 11 Mr. Silvestri, any discussion? 12 MR. SILVESTRI: No discussion. Thank 13 you, Mr. Morissette. 14 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 15 Nguyen, any discussion? 16 MR. NGUYEN: I have no discussion. 17 Thank you. 18 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 19 Golembiewski, any discussion? 20 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I have no discussion. Thank you. 21 22 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. And I have 23 no discussion. We'll now move to the vote. 24 Mr. Silvestri, how do you vote? 25 MR. SILVESTRI: I vote to approve.

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Thank you.

2 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 3 Nguyen, how do you vote?

4 MR. NGUYEN: Vote to approve. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. Golembiewski, how do you vote?

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Vote to approve. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. And I vote to approve. We have a unanimous decision. The motion is deferred until such time where the other parties may comment in their post-hearing briefs. Thank you.

15 Moving on, we will now continue with 16 the appearance by the applicant. In accordance with the Council's November 17, 2023 continued evidentiary hearing memo, we will continue with the appearance of the applicant, The United 20 Illuminating Company. We will then begin with 21 cross-examination of the applicant by the Grouped 22 LLC Intervenors on the new exhibits.

23 Attorney Russo, good afternoon. 24 MR. RUSSO: Good afternoon, Chair, 25 members of the Council. Chair, I would first have to object to the Council proceeding on this cross-examination due to the fact that the Council is not properly constituted at this time as it lacks two public members experienced in the field of ecology as required under Section 16-50j(b).

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Russo. We just ruled on this matter. I will ask Attorney Bachman if she has any comments to add.

Attorney Bachman?

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MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. I believe Mr. Russo's objection has been noted, and we can proceed. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Bachman, and thank you, Attorney Russo. Please continue.

16 MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Chair. Chair, I 17 also just wanted to clarify before getting into 18 the cross because I know this was a question at 19 the last hearing regarding representation of 20 Mr. Mayes and the National Trust for Historic 21 Preservation. And so I have subsequently talked 22 since the last hearing with Mr. Mayes, and they 23 have asked me to represent them in this matter and 24 conduct cross for them. So I'll be doing it both 25 for the Grouped LLC Intervenors and also Mr. Mayes

| 1 | who I think has been added into this group as |
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| 2 | well. So I just wanted to make the clarification. |
| 3 | MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney |
| 4 | Russo, for providing that, noting that for the |
| 5 | record. Thank you. Please continue. |
| 6 | CORRENE AUER, |
| 7 | TODD BERMAN, |
| 8 | AZIZ CHOUHDERY, |
| 9 | SHAWN CROSBIE, |
| 10 | BENJAMIN COTTS, |
| 11 | LESLIE DOWNEY, |
| 12 | BRIAN GAUDET, |
| 13 | DAVID R. GEORGE, |
| 14 | ZACHARY LOGAN, |
| 15 | MATTHEW PARKHURST, |
| 16 | ANNETTE POTASZ, |
| 17 | MEENA SAZANOWICZ, |
| 18 | DAVID E. LESLIE, |
| 19 | MATTHEW SCULLY, |
| 20 | having been previously duly sworn by Attorney |
| 21 | Bachman, continued to testify on their |
| 22 | oaths as follows: |
| 23 | CROSS-EXAMINATION |
| 24 | MR. RUSSO: Thank you. Good afternoon, |
| 25 | everyone. First to start, in relation to Exhibit |

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1 22 to the applicant, it is your testimony in 2 response that the project is fully consistent with 3 FERC guidelines, correct? 4 MR. McDERMOTT: Sorry, Attorney Russo, 5 I know you're only one question into it, but what 6 is the reference to 22? If I may, Mr. Morissette. 7 MR. RUSSO: To Exhibit 22 that this 8 project is fully consistent with FERC guidelines, 9 that your client has worked to minimize the impact 10 to existing land uses. 11 MR. MORISSETTE: Is that Exhibit 22 12 part of the hearing program, Attorney Russo? 13 MR. RUSSO: It was the new filed 14 exhibits, response to interrogatories, that was 15 submitted by the Grouped LLC Intervenors. 16 MR. MORISSETTE: So it's Late-File 22? 17 MR. McDERMOTT: It's the company's 18 responses to the Grouped LLC Intervenors 19 interrogatories. 20 MR. RUSSO: Correct. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. 22 MR. McDERMOTT: And specifically may I 23 ask what interrogatory? 24 MR. RUSSO: The interrogatory with 25 regards to the applicant's attempt to work with

property owners in trying to minimize impact to existing land uses.

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MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm really not trying to be difficult. I'm just trying to get my witnesses to the right interrogatory. So there's 20-plus interrogatories. And if we could identify which interrogatory the question is about, that would be very helpful.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Thank you, Attorney McDermott. I'm having difficulty finding 12 it myself. So this is the November 2, 2023 filing 13 by United Illuminating, is that correct, Attorney 14 Russo?

15 MR. RUSSO: Yes, in response to the 16 Grouped LLC Intervenors.

MR. MORISSETTE: Which response was it, 22 you said?

MR. RUSSO: No, the response was --19 20 give me a second here, sorry, Chair -- A-GLI-11. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: 11, okay. A-GLI-11. 22 I think everybody is on the same page now, 23 Attorney McDermott? 24 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you very much.

> MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Okay.

MR. RUSSO: So again, it's your testimony in response that the project is fully consistent with FERC guidelines, correct?

MR. McDERMOTT: Sorry, Attorney Russo. I am very sorry to keep interrupting, Mr. Morissette. Where in GLI-11 are FERC guidelines referenced? The question deals with the proposed work pad in proximity to the following properties. I don't see any reference to FERC in this answer.

MR. RUSSO: Well, FERC guidelines prioritize and advocate for protecting and minimizing impacts to existing land uses. And this question relates to the impact to existing land uses for these properties. So I'm asking the Applicant in testimony, which they've already provided before in previous testimony, that the project is fully consistent with FERC guidelines.

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I appreciate that, but he's referenced us to GLI-11. GLI-11 deals with work pads. It doesn't reference FERC and it doesn't reference any of the testimony just provided by Attorney Russo. All I'm asking is what interrogatory are we talking about or if he can refer to me where in response 11 we discuss FERC, that would be very helpful.

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MR. MORISSETTE: If you could further clarify, Attorney Russo, that would be helpful.

MR. RUSSO: Well, at the end of Interrogatory 11, again, the applicant states that UI will coordinate with the property owners to minimize impacts to the operation of their businesses. So I'm ensuring that what they are attempting to do is minimize the impact to these property owners.

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, we are happy to answer the question will UI work with the property owners to minimize the impact to business operations without referencing FERC. Mr. Crosbie.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): This is Shawn Crosbie with UI. Yes, Attorney Russo, we are.

MR. RUSSO: Prior to the filing of this application or since its filing, UI did not have direct verbal communication with any of the property owners identified in these proceedings as the Grouped LLC Intervenors to discuss the existing land uses on their properties, correct?

22 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, 23 this is Shawn Crosbie again. You're asking prior 24 to the filing of the application did we have any 25 communication with any of the Grouped LLC

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Intervenors; is that correct?

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MR. RUSSO: And since its filing.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): And since its filing? Give me one minute. (Pause) Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI again. Yes, we have had forms of communication with those property owners listed, some of the property owners listed on the Grouped LLC Intervenors prior to the submission of the application and post submission.

MR. RUSSO: The question was direct verbal communication. Have you had direct verbal communication with them?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Post submission of the application I can say yes to that.

16 MR. RUSSO: To every property owner? 17 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Not every one. 18 MR. RUSSO: Speaking to these affected 19 property owners could have provided, the ones that 20 you weren't able to have direct verbal 21 communication with, speaking to these affected 22 property openers could have provided information to understand how UI could avoid or minimize 23 24 impact to the existing land uses on those 25 properties, correct?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): A conversation could have occurred where that may have been beneficial to a landowner. However, at the time and currently we do not have an approved project that would be substantiated with clear defined details that property owners may be wondering, but we have had communication with them in recent days we've reached out. MR. RUSSO: UI could have spoken to all

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these property owners prior to the application filing and since its filing, correct?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): UI could have, yes.

MR. RUSSO: That seems to contrast with FERC guidelines, doesn't it?

MR. McDERMOTT: Objection. Again, Attorney Russo, Mr. Morissette, I need to understand what guidelines. He's laid no foundation for FERC guidelines. I'm not sure what he's referring to.

MR. MORISSETTE: I agree, Attorney
 McDermott. FERC guidelines is very broad and
 could encompass a lot of things, so it's not clear
 to me what FERC guidelines are being referenced in
 these questions. So Attorney Russo, if you could

clarify that, that would be helpful.

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MR. RUSSO: The guideline to minimize the impact to existing land uses. And so in speaking with these property owners, the applicant could have better minimized the impact to existing land uses.

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm not sure that's particularly helpful. I could suggest that the company answer the question again without regard and reference to the FERC guidelines which -- or Attorney Russo could refer us to what part of whatever guideline he's referring to so we can review before we answer that question.

MR. MORISSETTE: I agree. Thank you, Attorney McDermott. Please continue and have your witness answer the question without reference to FERC guidelines.

MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Chair. I think this question is directed to Ms. Potasz, if I'm saying her name correctly. I apologize if not. You reviewed the Fairfield zoning regulations in preparing this application, correct?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): I did not
 personally review the zoning guidelines myself,
 no.

MR. RUSSO: Did anybody on the panel review or for the applicant review the Fairfield zoning regulations in preparation of this application?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm going to object. Fairfield, as you know, 16-50x(d) provides that the Siting Council's jurisdiction is exclusive when it comes to matters of siting of electric transmission lines. The various town zoning ordinances and regulations are not applicable in regard to the preparation of an application, so the panel would have had no reason to review the zoning regulations.

14 MR. MORISSETTE: I'm going to let the witness answer the question because there should be some understanding, although, Attorney McDermott, you are correct in that the Siting 18 Council does have exclusive jurisdiction over this matter and that local code does not apply, but 20 some knowledge of the guidelines should be undertaken, in my opinion, but I will let the 22 questions continue.

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Attorney Russo.

MR. RUSSO: So I don't know if there was an answer to the question there which was did anyone for the applicant review the zoning regulations in preparing this application?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): This is Annette Potasz, and I can speak to that in some regard. During the initial review of the project and as part of our design, we do assemble a line list of our abutting property owners, and we do take a look at what those uses are. We're particularly looking for anything that would be blatantly noncompliant or some -- I don't want to use the word compliant, sorry -- that would blatantly be a problem for us during the construction or during the permitting phase. So we do take a look at the line and we pay attention to the uses along the corridor. So I'm not sure if that answers your question, but we do certainly consider what's qoing on.

18 MR. RUSSO: So you did review the 19 regulations in light of the impact your project 20 would have on the existing properties and land uses where you propose the transmission lines? 22 THE WITNESS (Potasz): So I'm not going 23 to answer -- I'm not able to answer with

24 specificity to each installation. I have to say 25 at the beginning of the project when we lay it out

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as a whole design we do review the corridor for uses that may be more sensitive in nature to what we're planning, but we do not review all of the statutory guidelines for each parcel as an individual. Does that answer your question?

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MR. RUSSO: So in Late-File Exhibit 23, Answer Fairfield 10 regarding nonconformities that would be created due to the application, you reviewed those properties' zoning regulations to determine that they would be made nonconforming?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): Yes, we did. So at that juncture during the application process and during some of the meetings that we had, it did come to our attention that Fairfield zoning has some more specific requirements relating to electric easements and utility easements. So then at that point we did go through the zoning requirements. I did not personally, but a team member did go through the zoning requirements for each of the parcels to determine which may be noncompliant by virtue of our easements.

MR. RUSSO: So that means you are
 familiar that the Fairfield zoning regulations
 institute a minimum lot area standard for a
 property in each zone?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): Yes, I am aware of that.

MR. RUSSO: And you are familiar with the specific section of the regulations that defines how lot area is measured under the Fairfield zoning regulations, correct?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): I would not say that I'm familiar enough to recite it or repeat it, but I do understand at a high level what minimum lot size requirements mean.

MR. RUSSO: So then are you therefore familiar and this is how the -- are you therefore familiar that calculation of lot area does not permit any area subject to an easement for above-ground public utilities to be included in the calculation of lot area?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): So if you're asking me if the easement would exclude that area from the lot area, I am. And that is what the conversation that we've been reviewing for noncompliance, we're looking at the lots where the easement would come out of the minimum lot area and deem that lot noncompliant.

MR. RUSSO: So therefore the proposed easement areas by UI will reduce the lot area of

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those properties subjected to them by the area of the proposed easement under the Fairfield zoning regulations, correct?

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THE WITNESS (Potasz): Correct.

MR. RUSSO: And under that same definition of lot area under the Fairfield zoning regulations, an area of a lot that was subject to a below ground, not above ground, a below ground public utility would be included in the lot area for that property?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): I was not personally aware of that, no.

MR. RUSSO: So if UI constructed these transmission lines underground, any underground easement UI may propose would not affect the lot areas of these properties under the Fairfield zoning regulations, correct?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): I'm not looking at it, so I can't say I'm the expert on that, but if that's what the regulations read, then I would have to assume that's correct.

MR. RUSSO: Okay. Thank you. The
 Fairfield zoning regulations also contain
 standards regarding maximum building lot coverage
 and maximum floor area ratio, correct?

1 THE WITNESS (Potasz): I believe so, 2 yes. 3 MR. RUSSO: And those standards are 4 measured as a percentage of the lot area as 5 defined under the Fairfield zoning regulations, 6 correct? 7 THE WITNESS (Potasz): I believe that's 8 land equity, yes, the build zone as compared to 9 non-build. 10 MR. RUSSO: So the reduction of the lot 11 area by the proposed UI easements also results in 12 reduction of the potential building lot coverage 13 and floor area permitted on these lots under the 14 Fairfield zoning regulations, correct? 15 THE WITNESS (Potasz): Sounds like it's 16 correct, yes. 17 MR. RUSSO: Did UI analyze how much 18 potential building lot coverage would be lost in 19 the Town of Fairfield due to the proposed 20 easements under the Fairfield zoning regulations? 21 THE WITNESS (Potasz): No, that was not 22 examined. 23 MR. RUSSO: So no amount as far as 24 square footage was determined as to what the Town 25 of Fairfield would lose in building lot coverage?

1THE WITNESS (Potasz):That was not2looked at, no.

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MR. RUSSO: Did UI analyze how much potential floor area would be lost in the Town of Fairfield due to the proposed easements under the Fairfield zoning regulations?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): We did not.

MR. RUSSO: So this loss of -- sorry, one second, let me retract that, Chair.

10 So if these easements, as you stated 11 that there were some properties that were created 12 nonconforming, so if these easements either make a 13 conforming property become nonconforming as to lot 14 area or increase the nonconformity of the lot area 15 for those properties in their respective zone 16 under the Fairfield zoning regulations, that would 17 require a variance from the zoning board of 18 appeals, correct?

19THE WITNESS (Potasz): That's correct.20MR. RUSSO: Are you familiar with21Section 48-24 of the Connecticut General Statutes?22THE WITNESS (Potasz): I am not23personally familiar, no.

MR. RUSSO: So Section 48-24 of the
 Connecticut General Statutes states that if a

condemning authority acquires less than a single unit of contiguous property, it shall, if the remaining portion of such property does not conform to the lot area requirements of existing zoning regulations, obtain a zoning variance for such remaining portion of property from the local zoning board of appeals. Does that sound accurate?

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MR. McDERMOTT: I'm going to object. She's already, Mr. Morissette, Ms. Potasz has already indicated she has no familiarity with that section.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Thank you, Attorney McDermott. And Attorney Russo, as we stated up front, the local ordinances do not apply to the Siting Council procedures, and the Siting Council has exclusive jurisdiction. I think you've made your point associated with the nonconforming properties, so if you could move on it would be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

MR. RUSSO: Well, but Chair, the applicant just stated that if there was a nonconformity created as to lot area that they are required to seek a variance from the zoning board of appeals which is in accordance with state

statute.

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MR. MORISSETTE: And that is part of the record.

MR. RUSSO: So in some sense we are subject to zoning regulations.

MR. MORISSETTE: The Siting Council has exclusive jurisdiction over the project. It does not have jurisdiction over local zoning requirements.

MR. RUSSO: Okay. But just to clarify. From the applicant, if UI's proposed easement creates a nonconforming on a property as to lot area or increases an existing nonconformity on a property with respect to lot area under the Fairfield zoning regulations, a variance will be needed to be obtained under the Connecticut General Statutes?

¹⁸ MR. MORISSETTE: That's been asked and
 ¹⁹ answered. Thank you.

MR. RUSSO: That requirement to obtain a variance for nonconforming lot area would be required even if the property owner and UI were to agree on the proposed easement, correct?

MR. McDERMOTT: Sorry. Mr. Morissette,
 are we continuing on the zoning line of

questioning? I thought you had just asked --

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MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, I did just shut it down, and Attorney Russo is continuing.

Attorney Russo, please change the subject matter. Please continue.

MR. RUSSO: But Chair, the need to obtain a variance for lot area from the Zoning Board of Appeals will have a direct relation to, and can have an impact, on the estimate that the applicant has provided for the acquisition of easements which makes up UI's argument that this is the most cost effective plan.

MR. MORISSETTE: Well, that's a different topic, and what you're heading down now is cost versus zoning. So if you're asking questions about whether the cost is going to change because of the variance, you can continue with those questions.

MR. RUSSO: Because Chair, my next question was what would be the procedure if UI did not obtain the necessary variance as to lot area.

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm
 just going to jump in. I don't know that there's
 been testimony that UI is obtaining variances,
 first off, but also, I'm not sure how Attorney

Russo's last statement relates to your suggestion that cost might be an appropriate avenue of inquiry rather than the zoning inquiry.

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MR. RUSSO: Chair, the procedure for -first of all, the applicant in Exhibit 23 in its response to the Town of Fairfield stated that there was properties that were nonconforming. So they established that they were nonconforming. And they said here in their testimony today that it would require a variance from the zoning board of appeals. And under state statute, if they do not obtain the variance, then they would be required to compensate the property owner for the full value of the property and take title to the property. That absolutely has an impact on the cost of acquisition for the easements where they propose to place them.

18 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Are you testifying or are you asking a question, Attorney Russo?

21 MR. RUSSO: I'm just stating as to the 22 relevance of it.

23 MR. MORISSETTE: Well, ask the question 24 relating to the cost associated with the variance 25 and we can continue. Keep in mind, the witness is not an attorney and she's not familiar with the general statutes and the law.

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MR. RUSSO: Will UI be forced to reimburse the owner of the value of the entire property, of a property that's either made nonconforming or its nonconforming is increased, and will UI have to take title to that property from the current owner if UI is able to construct the transmission lines as currently proposed?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, if we can just break that question down into two pieces. Ms. Potasz, did you follow the first question?

13 THE WITNESS (Potasz): So, if I could, 14 this is Annette Potasz, of course. If I could 15 make an attempt to answer what might be the 16 question. We are not required to take title to 17 the whole property or a portion of in fee. Our 18 project is an easement, so the ownership of the 19 land would not change. We take an easement over a 20 portion. And while I understand that that does 21 take away some of the land equity and create a 22 noncompliance, UI has stated that it will help 23 facilitate correcting the noncompliance that we 24 cause, and we stated that for the record.

So I think I can reiterate that for you

that if UI's easement creates a noncompliance, we are prepared to work with the individual property owners and the Town of Fairfield Planning and Zoning or appropriate parties to correct that compliance issue that is caused solely by our easement. So that might help one part of your question. Does that answer part of the question?

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MR. RUSSO: Again, Chair, how can that statement be made? And the question I was asking was what happens if the zoning board of appeals does not approve the variance.

THE WITNESS (Potasz): So I can't answer that in my --

MR. RUSSO: Does UI have anybody who's been involved in the preparation of this application who can answer that question?

17 THE WITNESS (Potasz): I can take one 18 more step and tell you that so far in the previous 19 projects along this program we have not had any 20 compliance issues previously. It's limited to 21 Fairfield. So right now live this is what we're 22 working on as we all speak is what will be that 23 process and what can the company do to facilitate 24 the process.

MR. RUSSO: So I gather that UI has not

factored into its cost analysis for easement acquisition the scenario where they would have to pay for the full value of a property due to being unable to obtain a variance from the zoning board of appeals.

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THE WITNESS (Potasz): So during the course of our estimate that we've been working with for this project, which of course is based on the initial design, we do contemplate many scenarios that could happen. We did not directly speak to the zoning issue because we were not aware of it at that point. But it's good practice to have enough money during that negotiation to facilitate an acceptable resolution both for the company and the property owner should there be a situation where there's no other resolution, but a customer who says please purchase my property, we can't take any of that off the table at this point.

MR. RUSSO: And what about a situation where you're forced to take the property because you were unable to obtain the variance even if you were in agreement between the applicant and the property owner?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): I'm not aware of

the situation of being forced to take title for a variance.

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3 MR. RUSSO: Okay. Focusing on --4 turning to, I'm sorry, specific locations, I'm 5 going to start in the west in Fairfield and then 6 move east. So starting with SAS-1571, which is 7 also known as 275 Center Street, according to your 8 mapping and the Fairfield zoning map, this 9 property is located in the R3 zone, correct? 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Which number are you 11 referring to? 12 MR. RUSSO: Which map number? 13 MR. MORISSETTE: Map sheet, yes. 14 MR. RUSSO: Sure. One second, Chair. 15 I apologize, I thought I had written it down for 16 that one. This is Sheet 2 of 29. 17 MR. MORISSETTE: And the property 18 again? 19 MR. RUSSO: It is listed as SAS-1571 20 which is also known as 275 Center Street. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. 22 MR. RUSSO: Sorry. The question again 23 was that this property is located in the R3 zone, 24 correct? 25 THE WITNESS (Potasz): I guess I'm

1 looking for a question. Are you asking me if it's 2 an R3 zone or are we looking at a map and we see 3 that? 4 MR. RUSSO: Yes, I'm asking is this 5 property located in the R3 zone? 6 THE WITNESS (Potasz): Yes, it is. 7 MR. RUSSO: Under the Fairfield zoning 8 regulations the R3 zone requires a minimum lot 9 area of 20,000 square feet, correct? 10 MR. McDERMOTT: I'm going to object to 11 the question, Mr. Morissette. Again, Attorney 12 Potasz has indicated she has passing familiarity 13 with the zoning regulations. I'm not sure that 14 she can recite chapter and verse what each of the 15 town's various zones allow and don't allow and 16 what the characteristics of each are. 17 MR. RUSSO: But Chair, the applicant in 18 Exhibit 23, Late-File Exhibit 23, A Fairfield 10, 19 makes a statement that their project only -- it 20 creates a nonconformity for four properties. So 21 somebody had to have done an analysis as to the 22 zoning regulations and their conformity. So if 23 that person is not present now, the person who 24 answered that question who had that knowledge 25 should be here to answer these questions.

MR. MORISSETTE: Ms. Potasz, do you have information related to that?

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THE WITNESS (Potasz): So I guess one statement I will make and then I'll have to kick it over, what we did not look at was the compliance of the properties as they are now, as they are today. I'm not sure if that assists your question, but UI did not look across the board at each of those properties to determine their compliance at this moment in time. What we looked at was what the project would do to the compliance. So I'd have to defer that to Mr. McDermott whose office did the research. But if the property is noncompliant as of now, that is not something that we would have picked up in our review.

MR. RUSSO: But if it was compliant as of now, that was a part of your review, right?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): So if it was compliant and we created a noncompliance, yes. MR. RUSSO: So then somebody should understand that the R3 zone requires a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet, correct? THE WITNESS (Potasz): That's not something that I can speak to.

1 MR. RUSSO: Was the lot area of 2 SAS-1571 compliant as to lot area? I'm sorry, is 3 the lot area of SAS-1571 compliant as to lot area? 4 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, 5 this is Shawn Crosbie. So what we understand 6 based on the records at the Town Hall in the Town 7 of Fairfield the current lot size for SAS-1571 is 8 20,908 square feet. 9 MR. RUSSO: Thank you. 10 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): You're welcome. 11 MR. RUSSO: So this means SAS-1571 is 12 conforming under the Fairfield zoning regulations 13 as to lot area, correct? 14 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): That is 15 correct. 16 MR. RUSSO: And UI proposes a permanent 17 easement on SAS-1571, correct? 18 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): We are 19 proposing a permanent easement on that lot, yes. 20 MR. RUSSO: What is the area of the 21 easement UI proposes on SAS-1571? 22 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Currently we're 23 estimating approximately 3,000 square feet. 24 MR. RUSSO: That proposed easement will 25 create a nonconformity as to lot area under the

1 Fairfield zoning regulations, correct? 2 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): You are 3 correct, yes. 4 MR. RUSSO: That means that UI will be 5 required to obtain a variance from the Fairfield 6 Zoning Board of Appeals for a variance as to lot 7 area, correct? 8 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, that would 9 be correct. 10 MR. McDERMOTT: Attorney Russo, one 11 second, please. 12 (Pause.) MR. RUSSO: Chair, I mean, we're in the 13 14 middle of cross-examination and the applicant is 15 muting and conferring with each other. I mean, 16 this should all be on the record. 17 MR. McDERMOTT: Okay. Very well. Mr. 18 Morissette, I was asking Ms. Potasz if she should 19 be responding to the question instead of Mr. 20 Crosbie. So we can have that discussion on the 21 record. 22 THE WITNESS (Potasz): So I believe the 23 question was would UI be required -- and I just 24 want to make sure I'm hearing the question 25 correct -- required to go for a zoning variance?

MR. RUSSO: Correct.

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THE WITNESS (Potasz): Okay. So it is my understanding that the zoning variation or the compliance that UI is going to undertake is by choice to assist our customers so to not leave them with a noncompliance, and that's a decision the company has made to facilitate. So I want to, you know, I am not an attorney, but I just want to make sure that we understand the requirement, if it's a word with a capital "R," I do not believe UI is required to go ahead and proceed with that nonconformance cure. This is something that the company chooses to do to help acquire the easements and have good faith negotiations and not leave the property owner with a noncompliance that they would then have to work to cure.

17 MR. RUSSO: I'm sorry, Mr. Crosbie 18 stated that the lot area of SAS-1571 is 20,908 19 square feet and that the proposed easement is 20 roughly 3,000 square feet which would make it 21 nonconforming as to lot area. And your previous 22 statement was that, in this testimony, was that if 23 you do create a nonconformity that you are 24 required to obtain a variance from the zoning 25 board of appeals is what I'm asking --

THE WITNESS (Potasz): I don't believe -- I have to state I do not believe I used the word require, that UI would be required. I did not mean the word "require" as in compliance with the law. And again, I'm not an attorney so I'm just trying to answer the questions here. I do not believe UI is required to bring the zoning into compliance by law. My statement to you is that UI is saying that we will work to get that noncompliance because, again, we want to build the project, negotiate with those property owners, have the easement granted through negotiations. And if part of that is additional funds to create that compliance, that's what the company is prepared to do.

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16 MR. MORISSETTE: Again, Attorney Russo, 17 the witness is not an attorney and you're 18 discussing land rights laws that are beyond her 19 scope of expertise. So I would ask you to move 20 on. You have made your point in regards to making 21 properties noncompliant which the company has 22 testified that they will be making some properties 23 noncompliant and, in particular, SAS-1571 will be 24 noncompliant. So we understand the issue. The 25 Council understands the point you're trying to

make, and we don't have to go through every property to understand what the impact is. So please move on. Thank you.

MR. RUSSO: Did the estimate for the acquisition of these easements include an analysis of the impact to the value of these properties subject to these easements with regard to the impact to their building lot coverage?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): This is Annette Potasz. I'll answer that. So again restating that prior to the process of the application hearings and testimony, prior to that we did not consider building coverage in any of the financial considerations. However, during the course of negotiations for the individual easements, when individual appraisal values are given to the property, UI will be considering that building coverage question.

MR. RUSSO: So the estimate for \$30 million did not include a consideration of the impact to building lot coverage?

22 THE WITNESS (Potasz): Again, it did 23 not have the specificity to discuss lot by lot 24 what the value would be with building coverage, 25 no.

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MR. RUSSO: And this estimate did not consider the impact of the proposed easements on these properties would have to the permitted floor area on these properties and how it would affect their value? So this is with regards to floor area.

THE WITNESS (Potasz): No, the estimate of compensation to be paid for easements did not consider any specifics with zoning and compliance.

MR. RUSSO: The reduction of permitted lot coverage -- sorry, the reduction of permitted building lot coverage and permitted floor area due to the proposed easements will negatively impact the value of these properties, correct?

15 THE WITNESS (Potasz): So I would say that as we move forward once we have an approved project and we do have a licensed appraiser give us a value of each parcel and the impact by the easement, all of those particulars will come to light of what the easement is worth based on that particular property. So again, during our initial estimate based on the high level budget that was going to be required in its entirety, it did not get into the specifics of zoning. However, when the project is approved and we reach out to those

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property owners, we will have had a licensed appraiser take a look at the impact to that property in particular.

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MR. RUSSO: But given the testimony that's been given regarding the impact to building lot coverage and floor area and the lot area and the fact that that number was not considered for the 30 million, it is therefore likely that those impacts will increase the cost of acquiring those easements, correct?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm going to object to the question. It just calls for speculation beyond I think this witness's knowledge base at this point. The \$30 million is, as I think it's indicated in the interrogatory response, is an estimate.

MR. RUSSO: An estimate that doesn't consider impacts to building lot coverage and floor area.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, the witness just testified that it doesn't consider it. Does anybody on the panel have a feel for what the additional cost would be?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): So I can restate what I've said is that the estimate is meant to be

all inclusive of possibilities that we can run into. We have, I think, approximately expected towards 200 acquisitions. So along the way, a multitude of things can happen during the negotiations, and what we've tried to do, taking into account past history, is have money into that budget that is a fair estimate of what we might see during the acquisitions. The floor coverage and zoning noncompliance is another nuance that the company will deal with during the negotiation. So it's not, in my mind, based on previous experience, there's no number that you can put on that until we get into the negotiation. And again, estimate, there's probably a bandwidth of fairness with estimate based on what the budget is, what a tolerance for change is.

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MR. RUSSO: Can you clarify the term "all inclusive" that you just stated?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): So, for example, if we're going to obtain a construction easement for temporary rights and we're going to obtain a permanent easement, that's two very high level examples of what the things are. If we're going to work on a customer's property that has a fence that has to be relocated, the cost of relocating the fence would be included. So you would have the compensation for your easements, the cost of fence moves. If there is damage to an asphalt parking lot or striping on a parking lot that needs to be done as part of our work, or restored, we include that. So that budget estimate is meant to include all of the nuances that come about when you obtain land rights from the abutting property owners.

MR. RUSSO: Did UI consider to locate the transmission lines on the opposite side of the railroad tracks from SAS-1571 to minimize the impact on the existing land use and locate them away from residential properties which are located on the south side of the tracks but not on the north side of the tracks?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): I think I'm going to defer you to another project team member. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney Russo, I'm going to remind you that cross-examination today is related to the information that was filed for the November 16th hearing and we're limited to that. I'll allow some leeway, but please don't get too far.

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MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Chair.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Attorney Russo, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. Relocations specifically just for the single circuit that's being currently rebuilt to put that on the north side of the tracks around property 1571 was not evaluated. However, as part of some of the Late-Files that were submitted by UI, rebuild all of the north circuit entirely, an estimate was provided for that.

MR. RUSSO: I'm sorry, so it was considered?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Rebuilding the south circuit just crossing the tracks at 1571 from south to north and then continuing on east, that was not by itself estimated or reviewed, no.

MR. RUSSO: Okay. Thank you. Moving east to SAS-1574 which is on sheet -- one second -- Sheet 3 of 29. Two work pads are proposed in the area of SAS-1574 in a building that doesn't have its own property classification here in these documents but is known as 96 Station Street in Southport, Connecticut. So again, the question is there are two work pads proposed in this area, correct?

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1 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. 2 MR. RUSSO: Are those work pads 3 proposed to be utilized at the same time? 4 MR. McDERMOTT: Excuse me, Attorney 5 Russo, I'm sorry to interrupt. Can you identify 6 where the two work pads are next to 1574? 7 MR. RUSSO: Well, it's two buildings. 8 It's 1574 and then the property that's a little 9 bit further east which is, it doesn't have an 10 identification on the mapping but it's 96 Station 11 Street which has a triangle over it. It says 12 "Historic NR." And there's two work pads. 13 There's one directly to the north of SAS-1574 and 14 then there's one that's directly to the north of 15 SAS-1586. 16 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, 17 this is Shawn Crosbie. It looks to me like 18 there's only one work pad just north of 1574. Do 19 you want our answer to be combined with SAS-1574 20 and 1586? 21 MR. RUSSO: Yes, please. 22 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Okay. And I 23 believe your question was do those two work pads,

will those two work pads be installed or used at

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the same time?

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MR. RUSSO: Correct.

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): So they could be, but they could not be. Based on discussions with the property owners during the course of construction, UI would work to minimize any impacts to the businesses, and that includes traversing through roadways or parking lots or working around their hours of operation of those businesses that are in that area. So, you know, if at night when both businesses are shut down and we choose to work with the property owners to define our work activity in the evening, they could be at night. If during the discussions of the easement, as Ms. Potasz pointed out, we work with our property owners to have the least impact possible. We install one work pad, complete the activity, which at P659S that's a removal, that's not an installation of a structure, then that might be done during the day where the one just north of 1586 might not be done until the evening hours.

MR. RUSSO: I appreciate the thorough
 answer. The question though, if those work pads
 are utilized at the same time, will it eliminate
 through traffic to this area?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): So UI would work to not impact through traffic in that area, Attorney Russo.

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MR. RUSSO: Okay. Great. Thank you. Moving to SAS-1596 which is on Sheet 4 of 29. Per Late-File Exhibit 22, UI conducted an in-person field visit in the vicinity of SAS-1596, correct?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie again. Can you just state the initial part of your question? I missed that.

MR. RUSSO: Sorry. UI conducted an in-person field visit in the vicinity of SAS-1596, correct?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie again. Is that related to an interrogatory somewhere or --

MR. RUSSO: Yes. Exhibit 22, the
 applicant responded that they had conducted field
 visits in the area of this property.

20 MR. McDERMOTT: Does anyone know what 21 interrogatory?

Attorney Russo, we're having trouble
 identifying which interrogatory. I'm sure it's
 within the GLIs, but can you help us pinpoint it?
 MR. MORISSETTE: I believe it's number

1 22 with the attachment GLI-1-1. Is that correct, 2 Attorney Russo? 3 MR. RUSSO: Yes. And the question was 4 A-GLI-1. 5 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. б MR. RUSSO: The answer, I'm sorry, the 7 answer was A-GLI-1. 8 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, 9 Mr. Russo. This is Matthew Parkhurst. Yes, we 10 have conducted site visits in that area of 11 SAS-1596. 12 MR. RUSSO: So you are familiar that 13 SAS-1596 has a single access to its parking due to 14 the slope, correct? 15 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes, we're 16 aware of that. 17 MR. RUSSO: And the proposed work pad 18 on SAS-1596 stands at the bottom of that access 19 point. It would prevent access to the entire 20 parking area, correct? 21 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Russo, 22 I'd like to clarify. This is MeeNa Sazanowicz 23 again. Those are listed as work pads on the map. 24 Those are more generally work areas. Because most 25 of the parking area in the work area on the map is

paved, we do not anticipate installing any physical installations there that may prohibit traffic movement in or out. Again, this is also a work area so that is just, you know, the location where we may have setup. It doesn't mean the entire area during the one construction period would be completely utilized and completely block off everything within that gray box.

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MR. RUSSO: Sorry, just for clarification, would the proposed work pad block access to the parking area at any time?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie. The way it's depicted in the application, yes, it would look as if it would block access. The idea of those work pads are proposed estimated in size based on the constructability review. However, as we get closer in terms of discussion with the property owners for easement purposes or during construction, as we get closer to our 90 percent, those work pad sizes can be adjusted and will be adjusted to conform with more constructible safe work pads, constraints that property owners may feel to limit them to access in and out of their facilities. These are proposed work pads that

we've worked with our construction team on, but those sizes can be rearranged and shrunk or arranged in different manners.

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MR. RUSSO: So could UI analyze to reconfigure that proposed work pad to ensure that access to the parking area would be available at all times?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, we could. MR. RUSSO: Okay. Now, turning to, which is on the same map, SAS-1598. And again, as indicated in Exhibit 22, this property is located in the R-C residential district, correct?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie. I'm not sure of what district it is in as I don't have that information. When we did our assessment based on the Town of Fairfield's records, we had it in Zone C, I guess, if that's what you're asking.

MR. RUSSO: Yes, a Residential C district which is listed on the attachment GLI-1-1. And as indicated in said exhibit, you are familiar that SAS-1598 contains a two-family dwelling?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): If that's what you are saying, then yes I would believe it.

MR. RUSSO: Under the Fairfield zoning regulations a property containing a two-family dwelling in the R-C district requires a minimum lot area of 7,500 square feet, correct?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm going to kind of renew my objection to the zoning line of questioning with these non-zoning experts.

Again, Chair, the applicant MR. RUSSO: stated that there was four nonconforming properties that were made nonconforming. They didn't list which of those properties they were. So I'm trying to ascertain whether this property is one of the properties that was made nonconforming which is clearly analysis that they must have conducted to make that determination.

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, if the question is which of the four nonconforming lots, I believe the witness could answer. And there's an interrogatory response that identifies the fact 20 that four properties were nonconforming. So I believe that we could just provide the four addresses of the nonconforming properties. It would be maybe a little quicker chase, if that would be --

> Yes, if we could do MR. MORISSETTE:

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that, that would be helpful.

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Attorney Russo, would that be satisfactory?

MR. RUSSO: Yes, that would be great. Thank you, Chair.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. And thank you, Attorney McDermott, for your suggestion. Please continue.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Thank you. This is Shawn Crosbie with UI again. So the four nonconforming lots based on the records that we assessed at the Town of Fairfield and the zoned area by the Town of Fairfield regulations, the first lot that we caused to be nonconforming is SAS-1571 which is located at 275 Center Street as we covered that earlier.

The second lot that we make nonconforming is SAS-1765 which is 1028 Post Road.

The third lot we estimate that we make nonconforming is SAS-1770 which is 17 Eliot Street.

And the fourth lot that we believe we
 make nonconforming is SAS-1906 which is located at
 75 Ardmore Street.

MR. RUSSO: Mr. Crosbie, I'm sorry, can

you just repeat the second one? I think it was SAS-1765.

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, sir, give me one second. SAS-1765, 1028 Post Road.

MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Mr. Crosbie.

So Chair, I would like to continue the questioning on this specific property as it is not listed as one of the properties that the applicant is making nonconforming.

MR. MORISSETTE: Please continue, but keep in mind that the witnesses are not zoning experts or attorneys.

MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Chair. So again, under the Fairfield zoning regulations a property containing a two-family dwelling in the R-C district requires a minimum lot area of 7,500 square feet, correct?

MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney Russo, we just established that they're not zoning experts.

MR. RUSSO: But Chair, I'm having this issue that they had somebody who clearly knew enough of the regulations to determine which properties were nonconforming, and I can't question that person as to whether they actually got all the properties that are nonconforming and

review a specific site to determine that.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Well, the witnesses have stated so far that they found four nonconforming properties, so therefore anything beyond the four they haven't discovered yet. So with that, unless somebody else on the witness panel has that answer, which I don't, you know, I'll offer it up, but is anybody on the witness panel able to answer the zoning question that Attorney Russo just inquired about?

(No response.)

MR. MORISSETTE: So with that, they don't have an answer, so you'll have to brief it.

MR. RUSSO: I think the witness should be compelled to bring forward the expert who is able to make this determination as to nonconforming because I believe there's an error as to how many properties they are stating are nonconforming.

MR. MORISSETTE: Well, unfortunately the witness panel has been in place for four hearings now, and this is the fifth, and they don't have a panel, a witness panel person that could answer this question. So with that, we're going to have to let it go and we'll have to move on.

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MR. RUSSO: Would it be safe to say that your response in the interrogatories, Exhibit 23, that the -- would it be safe to say that the answer given in Exhibit 23 with regards to the number of properties that are nonconforming needs to be further explored?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. We will continue to evaluate that list to make sure that any lot that we see going into a nonconformance state caused by the UI project would be addressed by UI.

MR. RUSSO: Did the applicant review the site at SAS-1702 to determine its conformity with the Fairfield zoning regulation?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie. Yes.

MR. RUSSO: And your determination is that this application does not create a nonconformity as to lot area on property SAS-1702?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm
 sorry, but I think you just ruled that the company
 has made its four -- determination about four
 properties. Mr. Crosbie has just indicated that
 it will be an ongoing exercise to continue to

analyze the conformity or nonconformity of all the projects, and now we're circling back to exactly what I think you asked that we not do which is continue to inquire about the conformity of various properties with the town's zoning regulations.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Thank you, Attorney McDermott. I did just rule on that, and we're continuing to go down this path. The fact that the properties are conforming or nonconforming is not going to be a portion of our It will be a piece of evidence, but we decision. don't need to go into every single property given, again, that the company has already stated that they have identified four nonconforming properties and you can assume that the others are conforming until they are further analyzed as identified by the witness. So Attorney Russo, if we could please move on. Thank you.

MR. RUSSO: Chair, I think it's important for the record to note if there's a dispute about properties that are considered nonconforming beyond what the applicant said because, again, it goes to the question of is the estimate by UI for \$30 million for acquisition of

easements is an accurate number.

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MR. MORISSETTE: I'm requesting that you move on. We have enough information on the record. And if you feel compelled, you can brief it.

MR. RUSSO: Okay. Moving to property SAS-1729 which is 1916 Post Road. I'm at Sheet 7 of 29. I'll give you a second to get to that map. So regarding that site, if you're ready, UI proposes a single work pad that extends over two parking areas that are physically separated, correct?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is correct.

MR. RUSSO: The sole purpose of this work pad is to remove existing bonnets that are roughly on opposite corners of the property, correct?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that's
 correct.

MR. RUSSO: Could UI separate this work pad into two separate work pads that would be associated with removing the nearest bonnet to each work pad and stagger when those work pads would be utilized to minimize the disturbance to the existing parking areas?

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie. Yes, we could do that. As I mentioned before, we're flexible in adjusting the size of our work pad, how it's oriented from what is shown on our application drawings.

MR. RUSSO: Moving to SAS-1734 which is Sheet 8 of 29. I'll give you a second to get there. It's 1828 Post Road. If you're there, the question is when evaluating the proposed plan and alternatives, did UI take into consideration the lack of depth along the Post Road commercial corridor in Fairfield, particularly on a property like SAS-1734 and the percentage of the lot a proposed easement would occupy?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Russo,
 this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. When alternatives were
 analyzed as part of the solution study,
 approximate acreage for easements was included
 within the project estimate for locations along
 the railroad, yes.

MR. RUSSO: Did UI take into
 consideration that certain properties due to their
 lack of depth on the proposed easement would cover
 a substantial portion of the site?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Russo, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. UI reviewed applicable locations for where poles could be spotted and acreage of easement that would be needed across the project.

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MR. RUSSO: Did UI take into consideration the setbacks required in each particular zone of a property in combination with the proposal easement to evaluate what the proposal would do to a permitted building envelope on a property?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Russo, during the conceptual analysis, no, we did not look at setbacks.

MR. RUSSO: Just concluding with Fairfield, does the applicant know what the square footage number of proposed easements on private properties is in the Town of Fairfield? Just to clarify, the square footage of proposed easements in Fairfield on private property.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): One moment, Mr. Russo. We're collecting the information.

(Pause.)

MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney McDermott, if
 that's not readily available, we can get that

answer and we'll move on.

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Attorney Russo, could you continue? MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. We will crunch the numbers and do that as a Read-In. Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Attorney Russo.

MR. RUSSO: Chair, if it would help, you know, the substantive question was going to be if they had broken it down to residential, between residential square footage and commercial, so what percentage of the square foot -- or how much square footage is proposed on residential properties in Fairfield and how much is proposed in commercial. So in gathering that information if they also could look at that or if they had that, it would be appreciated.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you, Attorney Russo.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Just a quick clarification. You want just Fairfield or Fairfield with the inclusion of Southport?

MR. RUSSO: Fairfield with the
 inclusion of Southport.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Thank you.

MR. RUSSO: Thank you. So moving considerably east now into Bridgeport for property identified as ARN-1829 which is Sheet 20 of 29, that is the property located at 1900 Fairfield Avenue. I'll give you a second to get to that map. The question is from the span from Structure P737N to P745N, did UI consider locating these structures to the south side of the railroad?

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THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Russo. This is Matthew Parkhurst. In that specific location, no, we did not look at that specifically going south in that area mainly due to the existing buildings once you get to the east side of ARS-2118 and the west side of ARS-2119. We tried to take advantage of the vacant land, particularly to ARN-1830 on eastward, and that's why we went to the north side in that area.

MR. RUSSO: Okay. So in choosing structure locations, UI aimed to avoid land that had been developed over land that had yet to be developed?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I'm sorry. Can you repeat your question, Mr. Russo?

²⁴ MR. RUSSO: So in choosing the ²⁵ structure location in this area, UI aimed to avoid

1 land that had been developed over land that was yet to be developed? 2 3 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes, in this 4 area that's what we did. 5 MR. RUSSO: So the south side of 6 Railroad Avenue is one way heading eastbound, 7 correct? 8 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I believe 9 that is correct. 10 MR. RUSSO: Did UI contact the City of 11 Bridgeport to determine if Railroad Avenue 12 contained excess width as a one-way street that 13 could be utilized for the placement of its 14 structures? 15 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): No, we did 16 not. 17 MR. RUSSO: Regarding specifically on the site ARN-1829, does the proposed work pad 18 19 protrude into the bypass lane for the 20 drive-through? 21 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr. Russo, 22 the size of the existing work pad on the Map Sheet 23 20 of 29 there would still be room for one lane in 24 the drive-through. 25 MR. RUSSO: No, I'm sorry, the bypass

lane, not the drive-through lane, the bypass lane.

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Russo, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI again. Again, our work pads that we have reflected in our application are flexible to be moved based on property owner constraints such as drive paths, parking areas. We achieve to have the least amount of impact as possible to our property owners. So again, this is an estimated work area, but I just want to make sure we're clarifying that so that we have that -- we're all on the same page.

MR. RUSSO: So could the work pad be revised to avoid the bypass lane?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): And when you say the "bypass lane," are you referring to the hashed checkered spot coming off Commerce Drive what would be heading south and then banking almost a 90-degree to the east, is that what you're referring to?

MR. RUSSO: It's the area just to the north of the proposed work pad on ARN-1829. That lane, there's the lane that's in gray which is the -- the light gray, I should say. It's the drive-through lane. The bypass lane would be the

1 gray area, the dark gray area in between the 2 drive-through lane and the parking spaces. 3 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, we could do that. We could work with the property owner to 4 5 achieve that goal. б MR. RUSSO: Okay. And then finally 7 moving further east to RPS-1943 to 1945 which is 8 Sheet 20 of 29. 9 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): This is Shawn 10 Crosbie. Can you just say those property IDs 11 again, please? 12 MR. RUSSO: Sure. RPS-1943 to 1945. 13 It's sheet 20 of 29. 14 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Thank you. 15 MR. RUSSO: Or actually, I'm sorry, you 16 know what, I apologize, I'm wrong. It's not Sheet 17 20, I apologize. It's sheet 26. 18 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Thank you. 19 MR. RUSSO: In this area did UI 20 consider relocating the line to the northern side 21 of the railroad tracks where there is a fully used 22 parking area and fully developed building that's 23 the amphitheater? 24 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Russo, 25 this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. As part of this project

we are interconnecting into an existing overhead structure that is on the south side of the railroad tracks, and that's why these lines come back south to connect to the double circuit to that tower which eventually goes to the new Pequonnock Substation.

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MR. RUSSO: Could the line be relocated to the north side of the railroad tracks and then cross the tracks to the substation that's to the south side?

11 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Give me a 12 I'm just looking at the maps for a moment. 13 second. (Pause) So Mr. Russo, as part of the 14 design the project is utilizing existing monopoles 15 for the crossing at I-95 which separates the 16 circuits, one on the north side, one on the south 17 side, all the way to Lafayette Street where we 18 would then cross back over. So in order to have 19 the structures, the circuits on the north side, 20 we'd have to cross the south side circuit at some 21 point to the north side to then cross it back over 22 to the south side. So physically it could be 23 But since you already have the circuit on done. 24 the south side and we are connecting both circuits 25 to a double circuit structure that's on the south

1 side of the tracks, that's why the plan is 2 proposed as it is. 3 MR. RUSSO: Thank you. My next 4 question I think David George would the person to 5 respond to these set of questions. б Mr. George, if your available, have 7 historic resources been identified that are 8 potentially eligible for the National Register of 9 Historic Places but not previously listed or under 10 consideration for listing? 11 MR. MORISSETTE: If I could interrupt 12 at this point. We're going to take a quick 13 10-minute break. So we'll be back here at 3:50. 14 It will be a 13-minute break. I think everybody 15 needs to take a quick, take a breather. An so we 16 will reconvene at 3:50. Thank you, everyone. 17 MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Chair. 18 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from 19 3:37 p.m. until 3:50 p.m.) 20 MR. MORISSETTE: So we're back on the 21 record. Attorney Russo, please continue with your 22 cross-examination. 23 MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Chair. 24 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, if I 25 could just jump in. We can do this later, but Mr.

1 Parkhurst has the number of the square footage for all the easements in Fairfield if we want to cover 2 3 that now or we can hold that. 4 MR. MORISSETTE: If we could, why don't we get that off the table. Please continue. 5 6 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. 7 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. 8 Morissette and Mr. Russo. So in the Town of 9 Fairfield UI is estimating a total easement 10 acreage of 8.73 acres. 0.97 acres are considered 11 residential and 7.76 acres would be considered 12 commercial. 13 MR. RUSSO: Sorry, Mr. Parkhurst, could 14 you just repeat the commercial number again? It 15 was 7.76? 16 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): 7.76 acres. 17 MR. RUSSO: Thank you, Mr. Parkhurst. 18 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, 19 Mr. Parkhurst, and thank you, Attorney McDermott. 20 Attorney Russo, please continue. 21 MR. RUSSO: Yes, Chair. And just so 22 you know, I only have a few questions left. I 23 believe Mr. George would be the appropriate person 24 to respond to them. 25 First question, have historic resources

been identified that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places but not previously listed or under consideration for listing?

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THE WITNESS (George): Hi, Mr. Russo. David George here. As I testified in the last round of testimony, the work that was completed by Heritage Consultants was aimed at providing an inventory of resources that are listed on the state or national register of historic places as well as in local historic districts so that the SHPO may make a determination of effect for the project. They did not ask for us to review any properties that might be considered eligible in that initial work.

MR. RUSSO: Thank you. Was any on-the-ground research done or were all the historic resources identified by documentary searches?

THE WITNESS (George): Again, as I stated before, the Phase 1A work consists of a thorough file research at the SHPO on available websites, information provided by the town historic commissions and the like. The on-the-ground work you're talking about would be

1 what's considered a Phase 1B survey which the SHPO 2 did not ask for. 3 MR. RUSSO: Under historic preservation 4 review standards is on-the-ground research 5 considered necessary to identify historic 6 resources? 7 THE WITNESS (George): Again, in the 8 Phase 1A level of identification it is not 9 required. 10 MR. RUSSO: So the potentially eligible 11 resources have not been considered? 12 THE WITNESS (George): Potentially 13 eligible resources have not been considered at 14 this early date. 15 MR. RUSSO: Would you agree with the 16 SHPO's determination in its November 17, 2023 17 letter that the scope of work as proposed will 18 have an adverse effect to historic resources? 19 THE WITNESS (George): I agree as does 20 the project team. 21 MR. RUSSO: Does the SHPO's November 22 17, 2023 letter make any reference whatsoever to 23 direct versus indirect adverse effects? 24 THE WITNESS (George): I don't have 25 that letter in front of me. I'm sorry, I can't

specifically answer that right at this moment. I mean, I know that the adverse effects for the project are indirect.

MR. RUSSO: Are you aware of the guidance issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that the term direct adverse effect should be determined by causation rather than being limited to physical damage so that adverse visual and auditory effects caused directly by the project itself are considered direct adverse effects?

THE WITNESS (George): While that may be the case, the current project is being reviewed under Siting Council standards, not the ACHP standards.

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MR. RUSSO: Okay. Thank you.

And Chair, that concludes my cross-examination. Thank you for your time.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney
 Russo. Very good. We will now continue with
 cross-examination of the applicant by Fairfield
 Station Lofts, LLC on the new exhibits, Attorney
 Schaefer.

MR. SCHAEFER: No questions at this
 time.

1 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 2 Schaefer. We will continue with cross-examination 3 of the applicant by the Town of Fairfield on the 4 new exhibits, Attorney Ball or Attorney Dobin. 5 MR. BALL: Thank you, Chairman 6 David Ball for the Town of Fairfield. Morissette. Delighted to be joining this proceeding. 7 8 MR. MORISSETTE: Good afternoon, 9 Attorney Ball. 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 MR. BALL: All right. I have some 12 questions of the UI panel, if I could. A number of interrogatories, and I'm not sure which witness 13 14 should answer so I'll just ask this in general but 15 I assume it's Ms. Sazanowicz, there were a number 16 of interrogatories that were propounded. And in 17 SCNET 1-28 the question was asked as to whether 18 UI -- to identify any alternative designs 19 considered, studied or analyzed by UI in 20 connection with the proposed repair and/or 21 replacement of the existing 115 kV line and 22 associated infrastructure located between catenary 23 Structure B648S and UI's Congress Street 24 Substation. Do you see that response? 25 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Attorney

Ball, yes, I do.

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MR. BALL: And your response, Ms. Sazanowicz, was please refer to Section 9 of the application.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. Now, Section 9 of the application consists of various alternatives that UI studied and rejected; is that right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is Correct.

MR. BALL: And in analyzing those options, you took into account various pros and cons of the alternatives that you looked at; is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is
 correct.

MR. BALL: Okay. Now, included in at
 least one of the considerations was an underground
 115-kV line within public road right-of-ways,
 correct?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is
 correct.

MR. BALL: Now, as a general matter, do
 you agree that there are benefits to burying
 transmission lines under public roads?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): In general, yes, there are some pros to underground transmission.

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MR. BALL: Okay. So with overhead lines you have a risk of outages caused by weather conditions, right, but not with underground lines?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I wouldn't say that is entirely true. Underground lines are connected to infrastructure that is above ground, so they are susceptible to potential weather events, yes.

MR. BALL: Well, you would agree that the susceptibility of overhead lines to ice is more acute than it is with underground lines. Wouldn't you agree with that?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is
 correct.

MR. BALL: And similarly with wind overhead lines are more susceptible to wind loading than underground lines, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. MR. BALL: And if you have an overhead structure and the wires break and there's a collapse, you have a risk of fire that you don't have with an underground line, isn't that right,

in general?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Ball, in general I suppose there is the risk; however, the overhead transmission lines are designed in a manner to trip the line out so that there aren't such incidences in milliseconds.

MR. BALL: Okay. But to the extent there is some risk, and there is some risk, it is greater with an overhead line than there is with an underground line, you would agree with that? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Sure, yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. And also, you would agree that underground lines have lower fault rates than overhead lines; isn't that true?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I'm sorry, Mr. Ball, say that again.

MR. BALL: Underground lines have lower fault rates than overhead lines, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I am not - I don't know.

MR. BALL: Okay. Do you agree that because public roads are already environmentally disturbed, there's less environmental impact when you bury a line under a road than when it's overhead? THE WITNESS (Berman): Attorney Ball, this is Todd Berman. I don't think we can really conclude that because you don't know the conditions of the environmental media under the road. It's too simple a question. Without any additional information, it's impossible to conclude.

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MR. BALL: Impossible to say that a road that's already environmentally disturbed when you bury a line under it there's less impact than if you build it overhead, you can't answer that?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm going to just jump in here. There are probably a handful of ways that you could build an overhead transmission line. You could build it -- so I don't know, it's hard, I think, for the witness panel to make the statement that Attorney Ball is asking without further clarification like Mr. Berman just asked for.

MR. BALL: I was hoping the panel would
 answer instead of Attorney McDermott but --

MR. McDERMOTT: Well, Attorney Ball,
 that was an objection so I will just say, Mr.
 Morissette, I object since Attorney Ball has
 failed to clarify with specificity the information

that would lead to an answer that is more than Mr. Berman just provided so --

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MR. MORISSETTE: Well, I would say that Mr. Berman answered the question to the best of his ability, and we're going to leave it at that and move on.

MR. BALL: Okay. Hopefully this is not controversial. Do you agree that when you bury a line underground there's less of a visibility impact than when it's overhead?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

MR. BALL: Excellent. Do you agree that when you bury a line underground you don't have to clear trees if you bury it under a road?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): If you're speaking specifically in the public right-of-way, there are generally no trees. But if we have to be on private property and there are trees in the area, then yes those trees would have to be removed.

MR. BALL: Right. I appreciate that
 clarification. The preface of my question was
 comparing an underground line under public roads
 which you say is what you considered as an
 alternative in Section 9 of the application, so

I'm asking about that. If you bury a line under a public road you don't remove trees, right?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): If we're talking about the conceptual design that's in the application, then there are permanent easements that are required to get from full 648S at Sasco Creek out to public streets. So yes, we would have permanent easements. We would have tree clearing. I also would like to add that we have not done any underground surveys so there is potential, depending on the route, that either the duct bank or the splice chambers may also need to be located on private property which would mean tree removal.

MR. BALL: Well, in the underground line that you considered you would agree that there is far less tree removal than with what you're proposing with your overhead line, would you agree with that?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Based on the currently proposed transmission configuration that's in the application overhead compared to the high level conceptual plan, yes. However, we have not fully reviewed the route for the underground to understand how much tree clearing would be needed.

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MR. BALL: Okay. Do you agree it is cheaper to operate and maintain an underground line than an overhead line?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I do not know.

MR. BALL: Okay. So in one of the interrogatories that's the subject of this hearing which is SCNET 2-35, you were asked about those costs and you referred to the Connecticut Siting Council Life Cycle Report addressing those costs. You're familiar with that?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, I am.
 MR. BALL: Okay. Do you have the Life
 Cycle Report in front of you?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, I do. MR. BALL: Okay. And if you look at page 12 of the Life Cycle Report, is it accurate that the cost from operation and maintenance of an underground circuit mile is \$22,937 per circuit mile?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, I see that on the top of page 12.

²⁴ MR. BALL: And do you see on page 7 ²⁵ that for the operation and maintenance of an

overhead circuit mile the cost is 29,636, do you see that?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, I see that.

MR. BALL: So it's fair to say that it is more expensive to operate and maintain an overhead circuit mile than an underground circuit mile, right?

9 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): On average,
 10 yes.

MR. BALL: Do you agree that there are EMF concerns with overhead lines that don't exist with underground lines?

14 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Ball, this is 15 Ben Cotts with Exponent. I'm not sure that I 16 would say "concerns" is the right word. If you 17 would be more specific or maybe I can help you 18 with that, I would say that an underground line 19 does not have an electric field above ground 20 that's associated with it whereas an overhead line 21 would have an electric field associated with it, 22 but both of them would have magnetic fields.

MR. BALL: Okay. So "concerns" is the word I think, Mr. Cotts, that was bothering you there. It's fair to say that there are EMF

measurements overhead that don't exist underground, is that better stated?

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THE WITNESS (Cotts): I think that's a fair consideration.

MR. BALL: Thank you. All right. Now, looking at the specifics of the proposed overhead line here, and again, I want to kind of compare to what would happen if it were underground, in the overhead proposal you're proposing that you would have a need to acquire 19 acres plus of private property. Is that accurate?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr. Ball, this is Matthew Parkhurst. Yes, that's accurate.

MR. BALL: And you would not have that need to acquire permanent easements if you went underground based on the route that you looked at; isn't that right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): No, that is not correct. There are many easements that are needed as part of the underground design.

MR. BALL: Are 19 acres of easements on private property needed for the underground proposed route?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I do not have a total estimate at this time for the amount of permanent easements needed because we have not done the detailed design for the underground route.

MR. BALL: Is it one acre, do you know if it's even that much?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Again, we have not done the engineering due diligence to understand what the acreage for the permanent easements would be for the underground acreage.

MR. BALL: Okay. Now, one of the issues obviously in this docket is that -- is the concern of the impact of the overhead line on the Southport Historic District. You would agree that if you bury the line under a public road those concerns go away?

16 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, this is Shawn Crosbie. Can you repeat the question one more time, please?

19 MR. BALL: Let me rephrase it. You 20 would agree that if you bury the line, there would 21 be no impact on the Southport Historic District? 22 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Versus an 23 overhead configuration, is that what you're 24 asking?

> Thank you. MR. BALL: Yes.

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): So for poles in that area of the Southport Historic District those wouldn't be there anymore obviously, the underground infrastructure would be in the road, but there would be transition structures needed at Structure 648, we believe, but further analysis to interconnect with the existing transmission infrastructure along the rail to the west owned by Eversource would need to be studied.

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MR. BALL: Okay. You are aware that there is currently a vegetation barrier between the railroad and the Southport Historic District, right?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Can you tell me what you're referring to as a vegetation barrier?

MR. BALL: There's trees, there's vegetation that creates a barrier in the Southport Historic District and the Metro-North Railroad, isn't that accurate, as we sit here today?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): I would agree that there's some trees sporadically along the rail line there, yes.

²³ MR. BALL: Okay. And you agree that ²⁴ those sporadic trees would be removed if you go ²⁵ forward with your plan to construct an overhead

transmission line as proposed?

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): We would need to remove certain trees for construction purposes and for long-term operational purposes to construct an overhead line, yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. Now, is it accurate that when you construct an overhead line in the Metro-North Railroad right-of-way that there are certain limitations when you're doing the construction by virtue of the right-of-way; isn't that true? And this is not a trick question, so let me just focus you on the answer to Siting Council Interrogatory 27 because I think you identified those limitations, if I could.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Ball, this is Shawn Crosbie. Okay. Let me get there.

MR. BALL: Of course.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, I'm there now. So yes, our answer is still accurate for CSC Interrogatory 27.

MR. BALL: And just to, a couple of the points, you would need a flagger for any work provided by Metro-North, CT DOT would require that, right?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): So we would, if

we were to work on the right-of-way for our construction activities, yes, we would need flaggers to comply with Metro-North's policy.

MR. BALL: And if you work within 10 feet of a Metro-North signal and feeder wires, it would require an outage on the utilities; isn't that right? I'm looking at your second bullet response.

THE WITNESS (Scully): Good afternoon, Mr. Ball. This is Matthew Scully with UI. Typically that is correct.

MR. BALL: Okay. Just to wrap this part up, any work that you'd have to do that would require any foul on the tracks, which I guess is defined as 4 feet of the tracks, would require a track outage when you're working in that right-of-way, right?

THE WITNESS (Scully): Fouling a track and taking a track outage are two different things. We can do work within 4 feet of a track it and foul it for short time period of take. To take a track outage that would be for a longer duration where no trains would travel on that specific track.

MR. BALL: Fair enough. So those

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limitations on constructing an overhead line within the Metro-North Railroad right-of-way simply do not exist if you were to go underneath a public road along, let's say, the route that you looked at, right?

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, this is Shawn Crosbie. Certain of those limitations or constraints do exist, yes, but some of them still do exist. We have existing infrastructure and facilities on top of catenaries, so we would still need to remove those existing facilities on top of the catenaries. Whether we need to remove and interconnect with our east and west bookends, we'll call it, at Southport and Bridgeport, there might be circumstances where we have to work with Metro-North --

MR. BALL: Fair enough. My apologies, I didn't mean to speak over you.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): That's okay. MR. BALL: Fair to say though that in constructing the new line these issues relating to the work within the Metro-North Railroad right-of-way would not apply if you bury it because after all you're not burying the line

within the Metro-North Railroad right-of-way under the route you looked at?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, this is Shawn Crosbie again. I think, yes, some of those constraints and challenges wouldn't be there, but seeing we have not studied the full complexity and design of the underground solution outside of conceptualizing a route, you know, yes, the amount of interaction with overhead between underground and the streets would be in theory less, but in order to study that to understand what the estimate would be in terms of man hours, interaction with Metro-North, we would need to look at that further.

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MR. BALL: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Ball, if I could also add. While we may not have interaction with Metro-North, per se, as we're going in the streets for an underground route, we would certainly have the need for police protection during the entire time for construction, road closures in order to construct the path underground in public streets.

24 MR. BALL: I'm sure there's plenty of 25 variables in constructing overhead and

underground. I was simply asking about the Metro-North Railroad right-of-way, but thank you for that.

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When you do overhead construction, if you do it in the Metro-North Railroad right-of-way, isn't it true you'd have to shut down the circuit on the catenary structures while you're doing the construction?

THE WITNESS (Scully): Mr. Ball, this is Matthew Scully. That would depend on the proximity of the construction to the circuit. If the construction is far enough way, no, we do not have to.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball,
 could I just ask a clarification? Are you talking
 about the circuit that Metro-North runs their
 trains off of or are you talking about the
 circuit --

MR. BALL: The UI circuit.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Okay. Thank
 you.

MR. BALL: I apologize. The UI
 circuit. Wouldn't it have to be shut down?
 THE WITNESS (Scully): It depends on
 the proximity of the construction to the UI

1 circuit. So again, there are working clearances 2 we have to maintain. If we're inside that working 3 clearance zone, yes; if we're outside of it, no. 4 MR. BALL: Those considerations don't 5 apply when you're burying the line, right, under a 6 public road the way you looked at it? In other 7 words, you could --8 THE WITNESS (Scully): That's correct. 9 MR. BALL: I'm sorry, I didn't mean --10 please answer. 11 THE WITNESS (Scully): You're correct. 12 MR. BALL: Okay. And then just to 13 finish up this line of questioning. In your 14 application, Figure 2-1, if you could just take a 15 quick look at that. I really only have one 16 question about it. That's the graphic depiction 17 of the proposed overhead construction do you see 18 that? 19 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, 20 yes, we see it. 21 MR. BALL: Is it accurate -- I'm 22 looking at running left to right, right in the 23 middle, is that a depiction of the railroad track? 24 THE WITNESS (Scully): It appears to be 25 so.

1 MR. BALL: Okay. And by my math, you 2 have five different areas of an overhead crossing 3 across the Metro-North Railroad track, right, as 4 you propose it? 5 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, 6 yes, this is Shawn Crosbie, yes, that's what's 7 depicted on the figure. 8 MR. BALL: And you agree that two of 9 those five crossings are double circuits, right? 10 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, this is Shawn Crosbie. Yes, that's correct. 11 12 MR. BALL: So if there was, God forbid, 13 a train derailment, wouldn't those circuits have 14 to be shut down if it was in that area? 15 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, 16 this is Shawn Crosbie. I'm not sure I understand 17 the focus of your question as the lines that are 18 above the tracks would be well within height of 19 clearances of trains. If a derailment, are you 20 saying if it takes out a structure? 21 MR. BALL: Yes. 22 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): I mean, yes, if 23 God forbid, a train hits one of the structures, 24 there could be the catastrophe of it hits it and 25 the line comes down, yes.

MR. BALL: Right. You would agree that if you bury the line under public roads, you don't have that concern, right?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Ball, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. We do also still connect to lines that are going to be along the railroad. So if you're speaking in that specific area of the double circuit crossing where the lines would be underground, then no, but we do still connect to transmission lines that are within the rail corridor, the underground portion does.

MR. BALL: But obviously there are overhead crossings where you don't have -- that would be susceptible to that kind of a catastrophe that you wouldn't have elsewhere in the underground route, isn't that accurate?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball, this is Shawn Crosbie. Yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. Thank you. Now - MR. McDERMOTT: Attorney Ball, Mr.
 Crosbie would like to clarify a response to one of
 your previous questions, if you don't mind.
 MR. BALL: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball,

you were asking the question about outages needed to be taken on the circuits that UI owns for construction of the overhead line versus if we did need to take an outage for construction of the underground line. So regardless if we had to take an outage or not, no customers would be affected in terms of supplying electricity for the purposes of an outage as we would work with our operations folks and Convex to address the outages and the continued supply of electricity to our customers.

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MR. BALL: Fair enough. But you would not have to engage in any kind of mitigation efforts if you were able to construct an underground line and at all times have that overhead line that currently exists operating, right?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): I'm not sure I understand your question, Attorney Ball. Could you ask it a different way?

MR. BALL: Yeah. I mean, the benefit of constructing underground beneath a road as you proposed is that you are able to continue the operation of the existing overhead lines on the catenary structures while you're doing the construction of the underground line, right?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, but that has no impact to how we supply electricity to our customers.

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MR. BALL: But there's an added cost to the contingency that you just identified, right?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): I don't understand how the added cost would be applicable, but if you want to expand on that, I'd be happy to evaluate the answer.

MR. BALL: I wasn't asking you your opinion of relevancy. I was asking you whether I'm right. Is there an added cost?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): For taking an outage? I mean, you're assuming outages on underground lines in certain areas. It depends on the constructability of the lines versus the overhead lines that you're asking. So to fully understand and answer that question, we have to look into it further.

MR. BALL: All right. Very helpful.
 Thank you. Now, let's just take a look at the
 underground route that you looked at which is in
 Section 9 of your application.

And as a starting point, you looked at
 115-kV XLPE cables, right?

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 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is

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 correct.

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 MR. BALL: And at this point there's no

question that is a reliable technology for underground transmission lines, correct?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is correct.

MR. BALL: And in fact, as you know, we have 345-kV underground XLPE cables that was approved in the Norwalk to Middletown line, Docket 272, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That's correct.

MR. BALL: Under the Post Road --

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

16 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette -- I'm 17 sorry, Attorney Ball -- Mr. Morissette, if I could 18 just interrupt. I occasionally think that 19 Attorney Ball is going to refer to some of the 20 interrogatories that were admitted into evidence 21 at the last hearing which is the topic of today's 22 hearing. I think we have on more than one 23 occasion gone well beyond what was in those 24 interrogatories. So if I could object to this 25 line of questioning that is referencing the

application which would have been part of the I'd say the first three of the Siting Council hearings, and I guess that's the basis of the objection if we could get back to the interrogatories and the Late-File exhibits that were the source of today's hearing.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney McDermott. Go ahead, Attorney Ball, your response.

MR. BALL: Thank you, Chairman Morissette. I don't want there to be any concern by Attorney McDermott about the scope of the hearing because his client answered in response to SCNET 1-28, which is the subject of this hearing, when asked about alternative designs referred us to Section 9 of the application, so I thought I'd be able to ask about Section 9 of the application which is what I'm doing. I think it fits neatly into the scope of this hearing.

MR. MORISSETTE: Well, I'll let you complete your line of questioning, but we are beyond the scope of the questioning for the information that was filed for the November 16th hearing. So please limit your questions to the information that was filed for that hearing, Attorney Ball, complete your question that you have here.

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MR. BALL: Yeah, I think I want to understand, if I may, and I'm directing this to the UI panel, the assumptions that went into their underground -- the analysis of the route that they claimed to have looked at underground. Now, it's my understanding that UI has taken the position that electrical load and demand are not a basis for this project; is that accurate?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is correct, yes.

MR. BALL: And you actually responded to an interrogatory that you don't anticipate a significant increase in demand for electrical load in Connecticut or the region in the next ten years, that's true also, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is
 correct, yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. Now, your underground analysis of the 115-kV line under public roads assumes two conductors per phase. Let me stop right there. Is that an accurate statement? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is correct.

1 MR. BALL: Okay. And your testimony, 2 Ms. Sazanowicz, was that two conductors per phase 3 are needed to meet the ampacity requirements so 4 that the underground cable does not limit the line 5 so that would meet the 1590 overhead wire 6 ampacity. Do you recall that testimony? 7 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. 8 MR. BALL: All right. So this isn't 9 about increased need, increased capacity, this is 10 just about asset condition, right? 11 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): This 12 project, yes. 13 MR. BALL: And the overhead 1590 ACSR 14 cable that you are -- or overhead line that you're going to be removing carries 1,354 amperes, that's 15 16 the ampacity, right? 17 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, could I just have one second with the panel? 18 19 MR. MORISSETTE: Certainly. 20 (Pause.) 21 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, thank 22 you. The delay was caused by Ms. Sazanowicz 23 eyeballing me that that information is CEII, and 24 we aren't able to discuss it in this forum. 25 MR. BALL: Okay. Well, I'm trying to

understand the assumptions that went into your underground alternatives, and Ms. Sazanowicz has testified that the underground cables, that you need two underground cables to meet the overhead wire ampacity.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney Ball, maybe I could suggest that you ask the question in a different manner similar to what you just stated.

MR. BALL: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Chairman Morissette, I will.

Isn't it fair to say that if you have a single cable 3,500 kcmil conductor underground and that's what you analyzed, isn't that right, as your potential, or you actually looked at two 3,500 kcmil conductors underground?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is
 correct.

MR. BALL: Okay. If you just looked at a single kcmil conductor, isn't it true that that single underground cable would have more ampacity than the current overhead line, the current ACSR overhead line? I'm not asking about figures. This is a just general statement.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Ball,
 attached to the overhead lines, transmission lines

that the underground is going to attach to are 1590 ACSS, not ACSR. So in order to match that ampacity, we did a preliminary ampacity calculation that did define the number of cables per phase and the preliminary duct bank cross section which my estimate is based on.

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MR. BALL: Okay. And none of that is in the record, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): None of the details of the line-by-line cost estimates, no, are not in the record. That is proprietary information and would impact potential future bids as all of our projects are bid, and the line-by-line cost estimate is based on recent underground projects' costs.

MR. BALL: Okay. So if I'm to
 understand your testimony, I think what you're
 saying is that there is -- you are proposing an
 upgrade to your overhead cables from ACSR to ACSS.
 Let's start with that. That's a fair statement?
 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, the
 overhead lines are going to be 1590 ACSS.

MR. BALL: What's the difference
 between ACSR and ACSS? And I apologize if this
 was asked before. I don't mean to be redundant,

2 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): The 3 mechanical properties are different in both the 4 conductors. ACSS you can run at a higher 5 temperature than you can ACSR. б MR. BALL: Okay. And because you can 7 run ACSS at a higher temperature, you would agree 8 without question there is more ampacity with an 9 ACSS conductor than the existing ACSR conductor, 10 right, without getting into figures? 11 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is 12 correct. 13 MR. BALL: Okay. So you are making a 14 proposed application not based on need, not based 15

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on electrical load, but you are proposing a different technology that carries more ampacity in your proposed overhead line, right?

but I do want to try to understand the difference.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Again, it's
 best engineering judgment when designing an
 underground line to not limit your overhead
 connections. That is why the underground is
 designed the way it is.

MR. BALL: Okay. I'm sorry, if I was
 unclear, my apologies. I'll try and be even more
 clear this time. The ACSR overhead line that you

currently have, this whole project is not about load, it's not been increasing ampacity, but as a matter of fact what you are proposing is an increase in ampacity because you are switching to overhead ACSS cables; isn't that true?

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THE WITNESS (Logan): Attorney Ball, this is Zach Logan with the UI panel. Yes, that is true, but the reason for that is where we're a interconnected system in the ISO New England and we interface with New York to the south, if we were not to do that, we would become the limiting factor in that interface and we would inhibit load to be shared amongst New England and New York's region.

15 MR. BALL: Thank you, Mr. Logan. I'm 16 terribly confused because I could have sworn your panel just testified this is not about load, it is not about transmission. If you were --

19 THE WITNESS (Logan): It is not --20 MR. BALL: Let me just ask my question, 21 please. 22

THE WITNESS (Logan): Yes.

23 MR. BALL: If you were going to replace 24 the exact level of ampacity that currently exists 25 on the overhead ACSR cables, isn't it true that a

single underground 3,500 kcmil cable would not only meet the current ampacity but exceed it; isn't that true?

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THE WITNESS (Logan): Yes, that is true.

MR. BALL: Thank you. Is it also true, because I understand you rejected the concept of building a 115-kV line underground in public roads, is it also true that you did not model a proposed underground route that uses one cable per phase, you never modeled that?

THE WITNESS (Logan): I'm not the witness to answer that, sir.

MR. BALL: I'm asking the panel.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Ball, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. Again, I will say that our estimate is conceptual grade. It does have a bandwidth of plus 200 minus 50. And why we did not estimate specifically one cable per phase, we do feel that it would fit in that bandwidth.

MR. BALL: I'm sorry, I thought it was
 a yes or no question. Let me try again. Is it
 accurate that you did not model an underground
 line with a single cable per phase?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, we did

not model a single cable per phase.

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MR. BALL: Is it also true that if you modeled it with a single cable per phase, your cost estimate would have been less than the one billion dollars that you have said it will cost for this 9 mile line?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, the material and labor cost for the cable would have been less.

MR. BALL: And do you agree it would also take a little less time to construct than the ten-year horizon that you testified to if you had a single cable?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I will just note that I'm not sure we've testified and the panel has testified that it's going to take ten years to construct the underground project. But regardless, Ms. Sazanowicz, do you have an answer to the first part of that question?

MR. BALL: Well, if that was an objection and not testimony -- actually, it is in Ms. Sazanowicz's testimony --

MR. McDERMOTT: Okay.

MR. BALL: -- Attorney McDermott. She
 wrote it is anticipated construction for this

1 alternative that you rejected will extend into 2034 or beyond. That's where I was coming from. 2 3 MR. McDERMOTT: Okay. Excuse me, 4 Attorney Ball, where does it say that it's going 5 to be a 10-year construction period? 6 MR. BALL: Well, it's 2024 and it says 7 2034 or beyond. By my limited math skills, that's 8 where I got ten years. They didn't teach it in 9 law school. 10 MR. McDERMOTT: Just to include you, 11 I'll say that I guess Mr. Ball is working on the 12 assumption that we're going to start construction 13 next year. Regardless, I think the question can 14 be answered without --MR. BALL: Why don't I simplify. Would 15 16 it be quicker if you were only building an 17 underground line with one cable instead of two, 18 wouldn't it be faster? 19 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): One cable 20 per phase versus two, yes. 21 MR. BALL: And if the speed with which 22 you do the construction is faster, you would agree 23 that your AFUDC cost estimate would be lower? 24 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, based 25 on the less amount of time, yes.

MR. BALL: And that, in fact, was the highest single line component, line item of your cost estimate on the underground line, right, AFUDC?

MR. McDERMOTT: Sorry, Attorney Ball, what are you referring to so we can get that in front of us?

MR. BALL: Yes. In Ms. Sazanowicz's testimony, October 3, 2023, there's a cost estimate of the proposed underground line that you rejected, and on page 3 there in that laundry list that adds up to a billion dollars there's a cost estimate for AFUDC of 288 million. Do you recall that, Ms. Sazanowicz?

MR. McDERMOTT: Before you answer, Ms. Sazanowicz, Mr. Morissette, I will object. It's clear Attorney Ball is now in prefile testimony dated October 3rd. Yes, I acknowledge that in SCNET 1-28 we referred the SCNET to the application, Section 9, which concerned project alternatives. The question was please identify any alternative design considered, studied or analyzed, and then we just referred SCNET to application Section 9 for the design alternatives. We're now into Ms. Sazanowicz's prefile testimony,

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and I really think we could stand to get back to the scope of today's hearing. The Town of Fairfield had an opportunity to cross-examine on these issues at prior hearings and it decided to pass, and I think Attorney Ball is now trying to recapture some of the lost time. So I will object to the questions.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney McDermott. I agree, let's move on. The information on the AFUDC was filed and is part of the record so the information stands as it is. Thank you.

MR. BALL: Okay. Thank you. I'll move on to this further consideration of this underground line that you rejected. And I did have a question about -- you referred us in your interrogatory response, you referred the parties to Section 9 of the application. And there was -if you could turn to page 9-7 of the application, I did want to ask you a question about the Post Road. And tell me when you get to that page.

You see the first, I apologize, the second to last paragraph that begins with the words "In the general project area"?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. And you wrote, "UI concluded none of the roads along the 345 cable 3 route are wide enough to allow required separation 4 between the transmission lines. As a result, the 115 cables would have to be located outside the 6 right-of-ways on private property." So is it fair 7 to say you did not even consider the Post Road as a potential route for your underground alternative? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Based on what's here and our knowledge of the the 345-kV 12 and distribution lines in that area, yes. MR. BALL: Okay. Did you do a thermal 14 analysis to come to that conclusion? 15 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I used a 16 basic rule of thumb to understand what the 17 potential separation from the 345-kV lines might be.

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MR. BALL: Rule of thumb, is that where 20 you reference the need to be separated by 10 to 12 feet from the existing 345-kV line?

22 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. Yes. 23 MR. BALL: Okay. Thank you. I didn't 24 hear the response. There is no regulation to that 25 effect, you would agree, there's no 10 to 12 foot

regulation?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): No. A formal ampacity study with all of the mutual heating underground infrastructure would have to be commenced to understand what the separation will be.

MR. BALL: Exactly, exactly what I thought. And it's fair to say you have not done that analysis?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): We have not done a thorough ampacity analysis of a route with all those different cross sections, no.

MR. BALL: So without having done any studies, you eliminated the Post Road as a potential option based on the potential for mutual heating without doing any of those studies, correct?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Correct. We also considered the congestion within the Route 1 corridor for being able to install a 115-kV duct bank of the anticipated size down Route 1.

MR. BALL: I understand that concern.
 Isn't it true that in cities like, say, New York
 ConEdison has to operate multiple underground
 circuits far closer than 10 to 12 feet apart and

1 they figure out how to do it? Do you know? 2 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I do not 3 know the layout of the underground transmission in 4 New York City. 5 MR. BALL: Okay. But you are aware 6 that in cities throughout the United States there are lines well closer than 10 to 12 feet apart and 7 8 the heating issues are dealt with, right? 9 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I do not 10 know the separation in other cities. I cannot 11 speak for the ampacity needs that are needed in 12 those underground transmission lines, so I don't 13 know. 14 MR. BALL: Okay. In Section 9, I just 15 want to, if I could, point you to Figure 9-1 which 16 is I believe the route that you looked at. It's 17 on page 9-9, Figure 9-1. 18 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Okay. 19 MR. BALL: The blue line that I'm 20 looking at on this chart is the proposed 21 underground route that you considered and 22 rejected, right? 23 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is 24 correct. 25 MR. BALL: It's accurate, is it not,

that there are two water crossings on the route that you looked, one at Southport Harbor and the other heading into the Ash Creek Substation?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is correct.

MR. BALL: And because there would be water crossings along that route, you would have to use horizontal directional drilling if you were to build an underground cable there, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is correct.

MR. BALL: If you were to look at a route that included the Post Road, it would be possible to avoid the crossing of Southport Harbor; would it not?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Route 1
 crosses Southport Harbor so, no, you would still
 need to cross Southport Harbor.

¹⁹ MR. BALL: But you would not need to do
 ²⁰ horizontal directional drilling?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I can't say if we could or couldn't. It's all dependent on if we would be able to attach, we'd be allowed to attach to the bridge to make the water crossing or not.

1 MR. BALL: Okay. And that is not 2 something you analyzed? 3 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is not 4 something we looked at, no. 5 MR. BALL: Okay. I'd like to switch 6 topics, if I could, to some overhead 7 considerations, alternatives that you looked at. 8 On page 9-3 of your application I think you 9 identified various overhead lines that you 10 considered and rejected, right? 11 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. 12 MR. BALL: One alternative that you 13 rejected would have been to acquire an entirely 14 new right-of-way, do you see that on page 9-3? 15 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. 16 MR. BALL: And of course that would not 17 have been preferred because you would have had to 18 take so many easements, acquire so many easements 19 to do so, among other reasons, do you agree with 20 that? 21 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. 22 MR. BALL: But how many acres, did you 23 do that analysis, or you didn't get that far? 24 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): No, we did 25 not estimate the total number of acres for going

overhead in an entire new right-of-way as we are using an existing corridor, the CT DOT right-of-way, and all of our substations that we need to connect to also abut the CT DOT corridor.

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MR. BALL: Okay. But even with the route that you have chosen, you agree there's still the need to acquire 19 acres of new permanent easements?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Based on the varying width of the CT DOT corridor, yes, where it gets very narrow, we would need to acquire additional easements for overhead assets.

MR. BALL: Okay. What I'd like to explore with you, if I could, is the extent to which you may have analyzed variables that could have limited the extent of the easements that you say you need to acquire going overhead. Now I'm just talking about an overhead line, all right?

As a general matter, if I have two overhead poles and a wire in between, there is sag, is that -- have I said that right, the wire sag?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.
 MR. BALL: Okay. And am I correct that
 when you construct an overhead line there is a

minimum distance between the ground and the bottom wire at maximum sag that you have to maintain, you have to maintain a minimum clearance, right?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is correct.

MR. BALL: Is that 30 feet by NESC standards, if you know?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I believe it's 23.

MR. BALL: Okay. Is it accurate that the more sag you have, the higher your poles have to be to make sure the lowest wire is sufficiently above ground taking into account maximum sag?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

MR. BALL: And you would agree that the more load on a conductor the greater the sag. Is that a fair general statement?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm sorry, I'm going to object again to the fact that Attorney Ball's questions exceed the scope of today's hearing.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, they do, they do,
 Attorney Ball. And if you could kindly get to the
 point of your questioning and we can move on.
 Going into the details of design is not helpful.

MR. BALL: Well, actually I think it's extremely helpful, if I may, Chairman Morissette, and the reason is because this question that is the subject of this hearing, SCNET 1-32, which asked for designs that they considered and SCNET 28 asked for the designs that they considered, we are deeply concerned that there were structural alternatives that can and should have been discovered that would have greatly limited the easements that they are saying they need to take. So I would ask for just a bit of leeway because by establishing load as the metric it will help me get into the direct questioning as to alternatives.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney Ball, I've been giving you leeway all afternoon. Get to your point and ask your question. Let's move on.

MR. BALL: Okay. So with the understanding that -- well, okay. Is it fair that the weight of a conductor, the wire, the conductor, that weight causes greater sag, so can we agree with that?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.
 MR. BALL: And do you agree that the
 fatter the conductor, the wider the diameter there

is also going to be more sag because of ice load and wind load?

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MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm going to object as the questions are exceeding the scope of today's hearing.

MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney Ball, please get to the point of your question so we can move on.

MR. BALL: I was two questions in. I will. I'm just trying to get to that understanding as I get to the point. Do you agree with my last question?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. Now, I understand you have testified that your proposal is to use ACSS conductors overhead, and you have come up with a proposal for an overhead line that takes 19 acres or would require you to acquire 19 easement acres. Isn't it true that there are other conductors that are lighter than the ACSS conductor that carry every bit as much ampacity as that conductor that you could have used?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm
 going to object to the questions exceeding the
 scope of today's hearing. These should have been

asked during the hearing in which the town decided not to ask any questions.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, they should have. The application was filed. We went through interrogatories. We went through Late-Filed exhibits, and now we have Late-File exhibits again. And we are way beyond going back to the original application and asking questions like this. So again, Attorney Ball, get to your question. Let's move on.

MR. BALL: Respectfully, I appreciate that. There are new interrogatories that were just put into the record asking for this precise information, and the answer was look at our application. So I'm simply trying to explore whether a few other alternatives were considered that might avoid a catastrophe in Fairfield which is the taking of 19 acres of property. I think it will be direct, and I think that there are options that could be evaluated.

MR. MORISSETTE: Finish your questioning and let's move on.

MR. BALL: Thank you. Isn't it true
 that there are smaller conductors, lighter
 conductors with the same ampacity as the ACSS

conductors you are proposing?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): If you are referring to high temperature low sag conductors, yes, those are not typically used, and they are three to four times more expensive than your traditional wire types.

MR. BALL: I appreciate there may be cost concerns. I'm just asking a simple yes or no question. There are alternative conductors that you could have looked at that have the same ampacity that are lighter, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): We could have looked at them, yes, but it's the prudency of the company to select an alternative that solves the solution that is the most cost effective for the ratepayers.

MR. BALL: Thank you. Thank you. I don't know that the ratepayers would necessarily agree with you.

MR. McDERMOTT: Objection,
 argumentative.
 MR. MORISSETTE: Sustained.
 MR. BALL: Are you objecting to the

²⁴ testimony?

MR. McDERMOTT: I'm objecting to your

statement.

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MR. BALL: Withdrawn.

MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you.

MR. BALL: Okay. Withdrawn. There are also conductors with less diameter with the same ampacity that could be used, isn't that true, that could have been used on the overhead line that would have had less sag?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm going to object to the questions exceeding the scope. He should have asked these questions during the hearing in which the town decided to pass.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. And I think the witness has already responded that there are other options available, but they used their design criteria that UI uses in their design, and that's what they put forward. So her testimony stands.

¹⁹ MR. BALL: Then I'll ask this question.
²⁰ There is a specific interrogatory that I think
²¹ even Attorney McDermott will acknowledge is the
²² subject of this hearing that is SCNET 1-29. If I
²³ could ask the witness to take a look at that
²⁴ interrogatory.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, I have

¹ **it**.

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MR. BALL: The question was whether UI -- first of all, what are trapezoidal wires, if I may, just for the record?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): It's a specific design configuration of the conductors.

MR. BALL: Do you agree that trapezoidal wires are an example of wires that have smaller diameter and greater ampacity than what's been proposed?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): So I did take a look at trapezoidal wires. There really was no appreciable savings in cross-sectional diameter for the ampacity that we need for the lines, so there really would not be a significant or any design change.

MR. BALL: Okay. So did you perform a study on that, may I ask you that?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I reviewed
 the cut sheets which provide ratings for the
 overhead wires.

MR. BALL: Okay. Your answer is that you did not consider that alternative design at the time that you answered the interrogatory, so are you modifying that response now? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. If you had considered lighter wires, thinner diameter, isn't it possible that you would be able to use lower poles because there would be reduced sag and therefore smaller foundations and less taking of land?

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MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'm going to object to the questions exceeding today's hearing scope.

MR. MORISSETTE: It is beyond the scope of this hearing and beyond the scope of the information in the record, so please move on.

MR. BALL: Well, then I'll ask it slightly differently. Were any studies done, if I may ask that, were any studies done considering lighter conductors, thinner conductors that would result in less sag, smaller foundations, smaller easements?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I'll
 object to the question as exceeding today's scope.

MR. MORISSETTE: I'll let the witness answer that question and then move on. And I think she's answered it several times already, so let's get it one more time for the record and close this out and move on. MR. BALL: Fair enough. Thank you. THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): No, the company did not look at high temp, low sag conductors. I also want to state that we would really have to take a look and analyze to determine what the impacts or the differences would be between the high temp low sag conductors and the traditional ACSS. I would also like to add that again the cost implications of the additional three to five times the cost of your traditional overhead wires was one of the reasons why this was also not considered.

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MR. BALL: Okay. And I'm going to wrap up, which I'm sure will make the Chairman happy, I will wrap up with one other point that I'd like to just make sure the record is clear on. You've testified that the ACSS overhead cables that you you are proposing have more ampacity than the existing ACSR cables, overhead lines, right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes.

MR. BALL: But your poles, the
 structures that you're building are actually built
 to accommodate an even greater ampacity by virtue
 of the Bluebird ACSS conductors; isn't that true?
 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, we've

designed the structures to hold 2156.

MR. BALL: And those Bluebird conductors have more ampacity and more weight, do they not, than the ACSS conductors you're currently, the Lapwing conductors you're currently proposing?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, they do -- I'm sorry, can you repeat your question?

MR. BALL: Yes, of course. The Bluebird conductors for which you've designed the poles in fact are heavier and have more ampacity than the Lapwing ACSS conductors?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is correct. It is best engineering judgment and prudent to build a solution that is capable of including additional capacity based on green energy resources and other interconnections that are potential in the future rather than having to come back and redesign, reconstruct reinstall different structures in the future.

MR. BALL: But you agree this project is not about projected increase in load, right? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): There is no current increased capacity as the planning studies sit today. However, those are, as you know,

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continually updated. And I think, you know, based on the environment of the electric grid, I think we've all seen it with the additional interconnections of generation that we do anticipate capacity at some point is going to go up.

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MR. BALL: Well, I don't believe that's consistent, if I may, with your testimony that there is no projected increased load over the next decade.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): The current planning studies do not show that. However, those again are continually updated for additional things that -- additional generation and other connections that could come online.

¹⁶ MR. BALL: If you built the poles that ¹⁷ you are proposing not to meet some unknown need ¹⁸ that may never come about but based on your ¹⁹ current projections because you wouldn't need to ²⁰ build them for the Bluebird conductors, couldn't ²¹ they be made smaller and have less of an impact on ²² property, smaller foundations, less easements?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr. Ball, this is Matthew Parkhurst. So the difference in sag between the, let's say, 1590 and the 2156

1 Bluebird is very marginal, about a few feet. It 2 really depends on your tensions. That's a bigger 3 proponent -- part of the sag of the wire or 4 tension, not necessarily the type of wire. And 5 this project, in particular, we have to meet 6 clearances due to the catenary structures, and the 7 new poles in certain areas are completely adjacent 8 to the catenary. So the sag does not play a 9 factor in the height of the poles. It's mainly 10 more just the --11 MR. BALL: Thank you for that 12 clarification. And my final question, I think --13 oh, I'm sorry. 14 MR. McDERMOTT: One second, I'm not 15 sure Mr. Parkhurst was finished. 16 MR. BALL: I apologize. Please 17 continue. 18 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): If I can 19 finish my answer. I think you cut me off. 20 MR. BALL: I didn't mean to. 21 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): So in most 22 cases, even if we use a smaller conductor, you 23 will not see a decrease in overall pole height. 24 MR. BALL: Okay. 25 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Ball,

this is Shawn Crosbie with UI again. I just want to clarify something. So as you've seen in the review of all the documents within this proceeding, this is part of a larger program from New Haven to Fairfield for UI along the rail corridor. And the other segments for projects that we've done along the rail corridor we've also used the 1590 ACSS. So to use that as a prudent design practice for engineering purposes that was one of the other reasons that that was chosen.

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Along with that to provide some clarity and clarification to some of your questions, some of the pole heights that you're asking questions on and related to the sag of the conductor are related to clearance requirements relative to the built environment that are along the project area between Bridgeport to Fairfield. So that relates some of the heights that we wanted to just clarify for you.

MR. BALL: Thank you. I'll really simplify this. Is it accurate that you have not done any study other than assuming the Bluebird ACSS 2156 kcmil conductors, you have not done a study to analyze exactly how low the poles could go with a different conductor, not based on -- that's actually based on current need, you have no study, right?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): We have not done a study to your question and point, no.

MR. BALL: Thank you. Chairman Morissette, thank you. I appreciate your indulgence with my late entry into the docket. And I have no further questions at this time.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Ball. We are going to keep going. I'm going to try to get Mr. Hoffman in for his cross-examination and possibly the Council. So if everybody could bear with us, I know people are getting tired, but we've been going at this for, this is our fifth hearing and I would like to make some progress today.

So with that, we will continue with cross-examination of the applicant by the City of Bridgeport on the new exhibits. And I believe Attorney Hoffman will be asking questions this afternoon.

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, Mr. Morissette. 23 Thank you. And the advantage of being last in 24 line is that Mr. Russo and Mr. Ball took much of 25 my cross, so I will endeavor to be brief.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney
 Hoffman.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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MR. HOFFMAN: I'm getting rid of cross as we speak. We talked before about zoning codes, and I'm just wondering who at UI did the review of Bridgeport's zoning codes, plan of conservation and development and inland and wetland and watercourses regulations.

MR. McDERMOTT: Attorney Hoffman, I'm sorry, what are you referring to in the responses just so we have it in front of us?

MR. HOFFMAN: I'm not referring to anything in the responses. I'm just saying that in previous testimony UI talked about the review that they did on Fairfield's zoning codes and other things. And so I'm just asking who did the similar review for the City of Bridgeport's?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney
 Hoffman, this is Shawn Crosbie. Just to clarify,
 earlier today I don't think there was any
 reference to local wetland regulations within the
 Town of Fairfield if you're referring to the
 zoning regs. Anything that we've done in terms of
 evaluation of the local zoning regulations for

1 municipalities in the project area would have been 2 post-application submittal --3 MR. HOFFMAN: Okay --4 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Go ahead. 5 Sorry. б MR. HOFFMAN: No, no. I cut you off. 7 My apologies. 8 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): We evaluated 9 with some of our legal firm, team members, no one 10 on the witness panel here, in terms of the local 11 regulations in Fairfield relative to our 12 construction activities. 13 MR. HOFFMAN: Fairfield or Bridgeport, 14 sir? 15 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): I believe we 16 did Fairfield and Bridgeport. 17 MR. HOFFMAN: Very good. So UI did the 18 review? 19 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, UI and 20 made up of its team, correct. 21 MR. HOFFMAN: Very good. And did UI 22 determine that the proposed project would be 23 compliant with Bridgeport zoning codes? 24 Mr. Morissette, I'm MR. McDERMOTT: 25 just going to ask for clarification from Attorney

Hoffman. As I've stated before, the Siting Council has exclusive jurisdiction, and I'm not sure -- so the full analysis of all aspects of Bridgeport zoning code obviously were not considered by the company because the Siting Council's jurisdiction would trump the local zoning regulations. So to the extent that -- a global review of the Bridgeport zoning regulations was not undertaken by the company for that purpose.

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11 I'm just as conversant MR. HOFFMAN: 12 with Section 16-50x of the general statutes as Attorney McDermott is. What I'm asking is whether 13 14 or not the company made a determination that there 15 would be instances of noncompliance with 16 Bridgeport zoning codes. The Council requires 17 with every application for a certificate that the 18 zoning codes and regulations be put into evidence, 19 and the Council certainly considers that as part 20 of its determination. So my question is fair 21 I recognize what the Siting Council's game. 22 jurisdiction is and where it trumps the city's.

²³ MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, I will ²⁴ also just point out that previously in response to ²⁵ questions from Attorney Russo you indicated that

nonconformance with the zoning regulations, quote, would not be part of our decision. So I think we've -- I thought we had moved on from the discussion of nonconforming in zoning considerations. So at least I was -- I hope my notes were accurate, but I again think that we've decided not to go down this route but --

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MR. HOFFMAN: But yet, Mr. Morissette, unless I was in a different hearing for the first 70 minutes, there was a lot of Q and A about this very issue for the Town of Fairfield. I'm only asking that they answer the same question for the City of Bridgeport, and I promise that I will be quicker than the previous cross-examination on this issue.

16 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Hoffman. I'm going to let the question stand. 17 Please continue and the witness panel respond. Ι think it's a very simple question that could be 20 answered quickly. Thank you.

21 MR. McDERMOTT: Attorney Hoffman, I'm 22 sure I've interrupted the flow enough that the 23 witness panel would like you to repeat the 24 question, if you don't mind.

MR. HOFFMAN: Undoubtedly. Thank you,

Mr. McDermott.

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Did UI determine that the proposed project would be compliant with the City of Bridgeport's zoning codes and regulations in all instances?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Hoffman, this is Shawn Crosbie. Yes.

MR. HOFFMAN: And what was your determination?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Our analysis was that we would comply with the local -- that 12 our project complies with those.

MR. HOFFMAN: As it's currently presented before the Siting Council?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes.

16 MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you. The colloquy 17 between the lawyers took longer than the actual 18 answer.

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MR. McDERMOTT: Duly noted.

20 MR. HOFFMAN: Did United Illuminating 21 consider siting the project in areas that were not 22 in coastal boundaries?

23 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Ball --24 or Mr. Hoffman, I apologize, the project is a 25 rebuild of an existing 115-kV asset. So we are

1 staying within or as close to the CT DOT 2 right-of-way where the existing assets are. And 3 again, the existing substations are abutting the 4 CT DOT corridor, so that is the purpose or reason 5 why the project is sited and being built where it 6 is. 7 MR. HOFFMAN: I understand that. What 8 I'm asking is did you consider an alternative 9 route that wouldn't have been in coastal 10 boundaries? 11 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): No, we did 12 not. 13 MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you. Very briefly, 14 what is the "sliver by the river"? 15 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Attorney 16 Hoffman, I'm familiar with the sliver by the 17 river. It's the little sliver of land that's just 18 south of the railroad right-of-way or south of the 19 DOT right-of-way roughly adjacent to the 20 Bridgeport train station. 21 MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Berman. 22 Did UI have any discussions with the city 23 regarding its proposed uses for this parcel? 24 THE WITNESS (Berman): Yes, we've had 25 at least two discussions. I've been on site with

the city at at least two different occasions to discuss this with them.

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MR. HOFFMAN: Well, thank you, Mr. --THE WITNESS (Berman): But to clarify, to clarify, we attended the meetings that were arranged by the city as an important stakeholder in that conversation. The meetings were not specifically geared toward our project. We were one of many stakeholders in attendance at both of those meetings. However, we did have very good productive discussions with Bridgeport about both the existing constraints and the fact that the design that we think that we have presented we believe is very compatible with the city's intentions in the sliver, and we communicated that to the city on multiple occasions.

MR. HOFFMAN: So communicate that to us
 today, Mr. Berman. How is your proposed project
 protective of the sliver by the river and the
 city's proposed plans for it?
 THE WITNESS (Berman): How is it

²² protective? I'm not sure I --

MR. HOFFMAN: Well, how is it
 compatible then?
 THE WITNESS (Berman): Well, there's

two things to talk about when we talk about compatibility with the sliver by the river. One is that there's an existing 345-kilovolt underground line there, and we have presented that and discussed that with the city as an existing constraint but not a barrier to their intentions. Likewise, we have communicated with them that both through the placement of the poles and the height of the reveal on the foundations that they would likely be compatible with whatever kind of future park or, you know, multi-use area they have been considering.

MR. HOFFMAN: And how did you make these determinations, Mr. Berman?

THE WITNESS (Berman): I have a good understanding of what or, you know, as you know, the intentions by the sliver by the river are still kind of an evolving thing. We have -- you know, we've not seen any kind of final design, but in conversations with City of Bridgeport officials we have definitely discussed that the pole placements could be compatible with the intentions with the City of Bridgeport for the sliver by the river.

MR. HOFFMAN: And what did you

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understand those intentions to be?

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THE WITNESS (Berman): Well, the two times I've been there with city officials it's been sort of a multi-use park, you know, I haven't seen any -- I think it has an intention to be sort of a sea level rise flood mitigation area, but it also would be part of a, you know, community access multi-use park.

MR. HOFFMAN: We talked a great deal about undergrounding earlier, and I do not want to revisit that except for just the barest minute. We talked about the undergrounding option through Fairfield. Was undergrounding of this project considered for Bridgeport?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Hoffman, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. Yes, as part of one of the alternatives we did an underground route from the beginning of the project, 648S, all the way through Congress Street Substation which would include Bridgeport.

MR. HOFFMAN: Right. That's the all-underground option, and that was rejected, correct?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is
 correct.

1 MR. HOFFMAN: Did you consider an 2 option that would be underground for Bridgeport 3 only? 4 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): For the 5 entire City of Bridgeport, no, we did not. 6 MR. HOFFMAN: And the narrowest 7 railroad right-of-way is in Bridgeport, correct? 8 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I'm sorry, 9 can you repeat the question? 10 MR. HOFFMAN: The narrowest railroad 11 right-of-way along this stretch between Fairfield 12 and Bridgeport is located in the City of 13 Bridgeport, correct? 14 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is 15 correct. 16 MR. HOFFMAN: And this is one of the 17 reasons why UI has to go outside the railroad 18 right-of-way in the City of Bridgeport, correct? 19 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is 20 correct. The CT DOT right-of-way consists of a 21 raised track which is on a retaining wall with 22 city streets directly adjacent. So yes, that's 23 why we are outside of the border. We cannot build 24 on that retaining wall. 25 MR. HOFFMAN: And have you built

1 outside the railroad right-of-way elsewhere in 2 Bridgeport? 3 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, we 4 have. 5 MR. HOFFMAN: And do you know whether or not you put monopoles located in sidewalks when 6 7 you constructed that project? 8 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, we 9 have. 10 MR. HOFFMAN: And would you be putting 11 monopoles in sidewalks in Bridgeport with this 12 project? 13 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): No, we would 14 not. 15 MR. HOFFMAN: Why didn't you consider 16 undergrounding in Bridgeport only since that's 17 where the right-of-way for the railroad is the 18 narrowest? 19 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): The 20 undergrounding was not considered based on the 21 extensive cost over the preferred solution which 22 it would be borne by the ratepayers of 23 Connecticut. I don't know if any other team 24 members would like to add anything additional, but 25 that was one of the primary reasons.

1 MR. HOFFMAN: In the interest of time, 2 can I assume that the entire back and forth on 3 line diameters and sag and all of that that the 4 Town of Fairfield's counsel went through, Attorney 5 Ball, would also apply to the City of Bridgeport? б THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney 7 Hoffman, this is Shawn Crosbie. Yes. 8 MR. HOFFMAN: Great. That just killed 9 half an hour worth of cross. Thank you, Mr. 10 Crosbie. 11 United Illuminating has underground 12 lines running throughout the City of Bridgeport, 13 correct? 14 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): For 15 transmission lines we have a 115-kV and we have 16 two 345-kV underground lines. 17 MR. HOFFMAN: Okay. So just sticking 18 with that and not worrying about the smaller 19 distribution lines, for the 345-kV lines and the 20 115-kV lines do you have a sense as to what the 21 percentage is of underground versus above ground 22 for United Illuminating lines in the City of 23 Bridgeport? 24 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I do not

²⁵ have a -- overhead is, I would estimate we have

1 more overhead than underground, but I would have 2 to look at that and calculate it. 3 MR. HOFFMAN: That's good enough for 4 Don't bother with the calculations. me. 5 Is the witness panel aware that the 6 City of Bridgeport qualifies as an environmental 7 justice community pursuant to Connecticut General 8 Statute 22a-20a? 9 THE WITNESS (Berman): This is Todd 10 Berman, and the answer is yes we are. 11 And what if anything did MR. HOFFMAN: 12 UI do in response to the City of Bridgeport being 13 an environmental justice community when it was 14 developing this project? 15 MR. McDERMOTT: Hold on one second, Mr. 16 Berman. 17 Attorney Hoffman and Mr. Morissette, I 18 just want to be clear that even in the city's 19 motion to intervene it should be noted for the 20 record that the proposed project is not an 21 affecting facility defined by Section 22a-20a. So 22 we can answer these questions, but I don't want 23 there to be a suggestion in the record that there 24 was some obligation pursuant to the statute for UI 25 to undertake the environmental justice analysis

1 that I think Attorney Hoffman is referring to. 2 MR. MORISSETTE: So noted. Thank you. 3 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Berman. 4 THE WITNESS (Berman): So, let's see, 5 we did our standard outreach, and recently we've 6 met with people from the Freeman House and 7 other -- the Farm Museum, other environmental --8 I'm sorry, and environmental justice advocates. 9 MR. HOFFMAN: Do you recall any of the 10 other environmental justice advocates that you met 11 with, Mr. Berman? 12 THE WITNESS (Berman): I can get you 13 those names. Not right off the top of my head. 14 MR. HOFFMAN: That's fine. If you 15 don't remember, I'm not going to force you to. 16 We're trying to move things along. 17 In your meetings with the city, did the 18 city ever request that this line be placed 19 underground? 20 THE WITNESS (Berman): I was in many of 21 the meetings with the city, and I cannot recall an 22 instance where they made that request, no. 23 MR. HOFFMAN: And do you recall if the 24 city ever asked you to keep the project on the 25 railroad right-of-way?

THE WITNESS (Berman): We had, like I said, we had several meetings with the city. If they had expressed that, it's likely the conversation, you know, turned to that the railroad is elevated and keeping it on -- keeping it on the right-of-way is sort of a physical impossibility.

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MR. HOFFMAN: I recognize that that's UI's contention, Mr. Berman. That wasn't my question though. With respect, my question was whether or not the city asked you whether or not it could be done.

THE WITNESS (Berman): I can't recall exactly if that was ever asked.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you. Mr. Morissette, that completes my cross.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Hoffman.

MR. BOGAN: Chairman Morissette, I apologize, it's David Bogan on behalf of the Southport Congregational Church. Mr. Coppola did ask questions on behalf of the grouped intervenors at the last hearing. If the Chair would allow, I do have just very few questions specific to Southport, and I assure you that, if you allow it,

1 I will channel my internal Lee Hoffman from the last hearing and take less than ten minutes. 2 3 MR. MORISSETTE: Well, Attorney Bogan, 4 your fellow attorney took three and a half hours 5 of our hearing the other day and consumed a lot of 6 I will allow it, but please do not stretch time. 7 it. 8 MR. BOGAN: I appreciate that, and I 9 assure you I will not. If I could --10 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette --11 MR. BOGAN: I'm sorry. 12 MR. McDERMOTT: Attorney Bogan, sorry. 13 I agree with Mr. Morissette. On October 20th 14 Attorney Bogan, I think it was October 20th, asked 15 that he enter an appearance that was in addition 16 to Attorney Coppola and Attorney Studer. So it 17 was my understanding that the cross-examination by 18 Attorney Coppola last week would cover the 19 Southport Congregation Church. Having said that, 20 if we have ten minutes to spare, I'm willing to 21 yield it to Attorney Bogan who I'm sure can do it 22 and get us out of here a little on time. 23 MR. BOGAN: Thank you. 24 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 25 I appreciate the comment. McDermott.

So there you go, Attorney Bogan. CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. BOGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd like to refer the panel to SCNET 2-31. And I'll paraphrase. There you were asked whether the proposed easement in Southport could be reduced in size or scope, and the answer, again paraphrasing, was no.

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With regard to the church, which I believe is denoted as SAS-1573 on page 57 of volume 2, can you describe the extent of the permanent easement, the project pad and resulting development?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Bogan, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. I apologize, could you repeat the question one more time? Are you referring to a page or a location? I have the interrogatory up, but it took me a moment to get that up. If you could refer --

MR. BOGAN: Not a problem, Mr. Crosbie. Actually, the question really relates more to the map that's on page 57 of Volume 2. There you seem to show the easement as it relates to certain properties and in this respect specifically SAS-1573, which I believe is the church's

property; is that correct?

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Bogan give me one second. SAS-1573, Attorney Bogan, yes, is Southport Congregational Church, that is correct.

MR. BOGAN: Okay. So the question is, it's hard to tell from the map, can you describe the size and scope of the permanent easement, the proposed work pad and the resulting development in as much as it relates to that property?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Bogan, this is Shawn Crosbie again. Yes, I can start out, but some of my panel members and witnesses here will be valuable to help you understand that.

15 So where we have the gray rectangular 16 lines that cross between, excuse me, that are on 1573, that's a work pad. As testified previously, 18 these are proposed estimated size work pads for the activity of what looks to be, there is a gray 20 X there north of that work pad, is a removal of our facilities on top of the catenary. Again, 21 22 that work pad can be reduced in size, channeled 23 closer to the right-of-way, you know, as long as 24 it is a safe work pad in regards to the area that 25 our construction crews would need to remove that

and cut those trees. So that is the temporary component.

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Along with that temporary work area, I would presume our access to that would be off of Pequot Avenue, that hashed line, that would be a form of easement in the discussion with our easement -- excuse me, our ELM with our land management team.

9 As it relates to the permanent 10 easement, which is referred to by the orange more 11 45-degree angle hashed area, that relates to we 12 have the structures which we identify as the 13 points of reference P657S and P659. And you have 14 the two structures that go vertical, the poles, 15 and then there is the conductor that sits on those 16 poles, and that easement accounts for the sag and 17 the sway of the lines at certain wind and ice 18 loading conditions. And that's where the easement 19 that you see, it's hashed and it goes like halfway 20 between the gray temporary construction easement 21 rectangle, that would be the extent of that 22 permanent easement.

MR. BOGAN: Thank you. If you could simplify, can you give me a sense as to the extent to which the easement will encroach on the parking

1 lot? 2 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Are you looking 3 for a square footage number, sir? 4 MR. BOGAN: Rough justice, yes. 5 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Okay. We 6 estimate our permanent easement to be right around 7 6,800 square feet. 8 MR. BOGAN: I'm sorry, were you 9 finished with your answer? I apologize. 10 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I was. 11 Thank you. 12 MR. BOGAN: Okay. Did you consider 13 less intrusive alternatives? 14 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): So in terms of 15 less intrusive alternatives for removal, is that 16 what you're asking? 17 MR. BOGAN: Well, in terms of the encroachment, I guess. I'm not going to get to 18 19 the removals yet. 20 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Can you just 21 repeat the question one more time? Sorry, Mr. 22 Bogan. 23 MR. BOGAN: Yeah. Did you consider 24 less intrusive alternatives with regard to the 25 permanent easement?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): So Mr. Bogan, this is Matthew Parkhurst. The permanent easement that is on the need to ensure the entire conductor at up to 100 -- up to a blowout condition of 130-mile-per-hour winds is kept within that easement. And that based on the two existing pole locations, we looked at Pole 659. That is as far north as you can go. North of that is a wall that the railroad sits up on at the Southport Train Station or there's also a sidewalk there. And 657 is also as far north as you can go without getting entangled with the existing Metro-North infrastructure and below-grade conflicts.

In turn, we chose, due to the nature of the Southport Train Station, the parking area, this is one location where we spanned out. So we, instead of using 300-foot spans, we're using longer 600-foot spans which would have a larger blowout and a bit larger easement then to accommodate that blowout. However, that reduces the number of poles required, so in this case it would reduce. That's why there's no pole in the back of, in the rear of the SAS-1573 property.

24 MR. BOGAN: Thank you. Now, in an effort to move things forward quickly, and I only

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1 have a few more questions, I understand the 2 testimony earlier today that you did not speak 3 with property owners prior to the proposal. Is 4 that a fair characterization? 5 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Bogan, 6 if you're referring to us speaking to them 7 directly face to face, yes, that's correct, but --8 MR. BOGAN: Okav. 9 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): -- as 10 previously -- go ahead. 11 MR. BOGAN: Okay. So you did not talk 12 to the church about what the building known as the 13 facilities barn is used for? 14 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Bogan, 15 this is Shawn Crosbie. No, I do believe so. 16 (AUDIO INTERRUPTION) 17 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Hold on, Attorney Bogan. One of the members of the panel 18 19 is going to add some clarification to that. 20 MR. BOGAN: Sure. THE WITNESS (Downey): We met with --21 22 I'm sorry, Leslie Downey, outreach. We met 23 with North -- I'm sorry, that was the library, not 24 the church. 25 Okay. So no one at the MR. BOGAN:

church?

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THE WITNESS (Downey): No one at the church.

MR. BOGAN: Now, just a couple more. Table 5-9 -- I lost my page on the computer, but that's okay -- I believe it noted that the preschool is one of the closest community facilities to the project, if not the closest. What other alternatives were considered with regard to the preschool?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Attorney Bogan, this is Shawn Crosbie. What table are you referring to just so we can get to the right one, sir?

MR. BOGAN: Again, my computer went to sleep. It's 5-9 of the application.

17 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Some of the 18 alternatives -- Attorney Bogan, this is Shawn 19 Crosbie again, sorry. Some of the alternatives 20 that we looked at to not have any effect on 21 preschool activities during the day obviously is 22 off standard work hours, working at night, which 23 would all be discussed when we go in for those 24 levels of discussions for easement purposes. 25 MR. BOGAN: I apologize, Mr. Crosbie,

but with regard to the end result project, you did not consider any alternatives that would be less intrusive vis-a-vis their proximity to the preschool?

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): If you're referring to alternatives such as going on the north side of the tracks, Attorney Bogan?

MR. BOGAN: Any alternative, frankly.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No, we have not.

MR. BOGAN: Okay. And then finally, as I understand the proposal, there's going to be some tree clearing. We can agree that that tree clearing is going to have an adverse effect on the visual barrier that currently exists; can we not?

16 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Attorney Bogan, 17 this is Brian Gaudet with All-Points. I'll point 18 you to UI's responses to SCNET interrogatories, 19 Set Two, and the first attachment there is 2-23-1. 20 And this is the, it shows the existing conditions, 21 if you look at photo 3, as well as the proposed. 22 Let me know when you're there and I'll talk you 23 through it.

> MR. BOGAN: You can go ahead. THE WITNESS (Gaudet): So the first

photo of the existing conditions you can see there's pretty scarce tree cover there as-is today looking back directly through the parking lot. You can see the existing 1130 pole to the north of the tracks, and then in the foreground, I'll call it the foreground of the tracks, you can see the catenary bonnet structure. Going to the proposed photo 3, first photo there, that would be the worst-case scenario as far as tree clearing. So again, if you kind of flip back and forth through the two of them, I think you can see that it's a pretty minimal impact since the vegetation there currently today is relatively scarce.

MR. BOGAN: You used the word "minimal," so that suggests that there would be some adverse effect?

17 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I would agree 18 that there will be certainly in the short term an 19 increased view of the existing infrastructure that 20 is there today, that being the catenary structure. 21 It opens up a little bit of a view again from the 22 static location to where the 1130 line pole is. 23 But yes, I think minimal is a key word there. 24 MR. BOGAN: Okay. Very good. I thank

you, Chairman Morissette. That concludes my

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you for moving it along, Attorney Bogan.

Okay. We're going to keep going. We will continue with cross-examination of the applicant by the Council on the new exhibits starting with Mr. Perrone followed by Mr. Silvestri.

Mr. Perrone.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. PERRONE: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. To follow up on a few of the earlier questions, there was discussion about potential 14 train derailment and how that could affect transmission. My question is, could a train derailment knock out an existing line as it exists today?

18 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, 19 this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. Yes, it could. 20 MR. PERRONE: And that would be true whether it's on a monopole or on a bonnet? 21 22 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, that's 23 correct.

24 MR. PERRONE: Also, Mr. Crosbie, I 25 believe you had mentioned that in the case of an

1 underground alternative Eversource would need to 2 perform a study if UI's underground would connect 3 adjacent to their system; is that correct? 4 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, 5 I'm not sure I indicated a study, sir. б MR. PERRONE: Okav. 7 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): I think I did 8 indicate that if we were requested and the 9 solution was an underground alternative, we would 10 need to have transition stations at the 11 interconnection point at 647 which is owned by 12 Eversource Energy. 13 MR. PERRONE: Also with regard to 14 undergrounding, are Routes 1 and Routes 130 both 15 state roads? 16 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): This is Shawn 17 Crosbie. Yes. 18 MR. PERRONE: What would DOT require 19 for installation within the state road 20 right-of-way? 21 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone, 22 this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. In state road 23 right-of-ways splice chambers are not allowed 24 within the boundaries of the right-of-way, so at 25 minimum the splice chambers would need to be

installed on adjacent private properties.

MR. PERRONE: And what type of permitting would you need from DOT in that scenario?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Perrone, this is Correne Auer. We need encroachment permits from the DOT along with the associated traffic control plans.

MR. PERRONE: Moving on to EMF, in the Late-File Exhibit 3-11-1 there's an EMF analysis for the double circuit configuration on the north side of the tracks. And in that double circuit configuration page 7 of the report notes that there'd be a large decrease in magnetic fields on the south side of the tracks and a small decrease on the north side of the tracks. My question is what is the dominant factor driving the magnetic field reduction?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Perrone, this is Ben Cotts with Exponent. The dominant factor in driving a reduction is putting the two circuits together onto a single monopole as well as the ability by the company to construct that with optimal phasing so that the magnetic fields generated by one of the transmission lines more

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effectively cancels out the magnetic fields from the other transmission line.

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I will say the other factor that's important to note here is the location of the monopole. As it says in the report, the current assumption is that the double circuit monopoles would be placed in line with the existing monopoles. My understanding is that there are some areas where that may not be possible. And so if the monopoles had to be shifted further north from the existing centerline, that would push the magnetic fields from that area further north as well. So I just wanted to make sure that that was clear as well.

MR. PERRONE: Also relative to the double circuit alternative north side of the tracks, how would the heights of those structures compare to the proposed structures?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): I will defer to, I believe, Mr. Parkhurst on that question.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Perrone, this is Matthew Parkhurst. So based on a very conceptual analysis, we expect that the new monopoles in the double circuit configuration would be approximately 20 to 25 feet taller than

the existing monopoles.

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MR. PERRONE: And back to EMF. Does that additional height also impact the EMF reduction?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): In this particular case we made the conservative assumption that regardless of actual pole height that we would do all the modeling assuming a minimum ground clearance of 34 feet for the proposed configuration, and that was for either the originally proposed single circuit configuration as well as the double circuit configuration. Certainly any location where the conductor height was greater, both the single circuit and double circuit magnetic field levels would reduce compared to what was conservatively provided in the reports.

MR. PERRONE: Thank you. I'm set on EMF, just some other questions. Could UI avoid the parking deck for access to BJ's property?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, this is Shawn Crosbie. I'm assuming that your question relates to access driving in and out of the parking deck.

MR. PERRONE: Yes.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): I believe we could avoid the parking deck for access purposes.

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MR. PERRONE: Okay. And this is getting into civil work. Were any soil borings performed in the vicinity of monopoles 655S to 659S?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Perrone, this is Matthew Parkhurst. We did conduct soil borings at P659S and P657S as well. We did not perform soil borings at P655S and P656S due to the nature of the raised railroad bed and the geometry of the CT DOT railroad corridor. We wanted -- we only were allowed to perform these on the -- within the CT DOT railroad corridor.

MR. PERRONE: I understand collectively there's 122 planned soil borings. What is the current status of the 122 in terms of how many have been performed?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Hi, Mr. Perrone.
 This is Correne Auer again. I believe we are at
 approximately 70 completed soil borings.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. This is a general
 question. What is the duration of a temporary
 work space area?

THE WITNESS (Scully): So Mr. Perrone,

this is Matthew Scully with United Illuminating. The duration of a work area will depend on the operation that has to take place there. If we're constructing a new facility, it will be, the overall duration will be several months, but that will be broken up into much smaller time frames. We would go in and do clearing for a day or two, then we would go in and drill the foundation for approximately three to five days. We would move away from that site between each operation, then we would come back a couple of weeks later possibly and set the pole, that's one to two days, and again come back later, string in new conductors, clip them in. Again, these shorter operations as we get further along in the process are one to two day operations. So that's how we derive the several month process. If we're just doing removals, it's a couple of days.

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MR. PERRONE: This next question
 relates to Sheet 4 of 29. On 4 of 29, the
 property is SAS-1702. For the property 1702 does
 the proposed easement extend over a portion of the
 existing residence?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. Give us one moment to get to that sheet, please.

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THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Perrone. This is Matthew Parkhurst. Yes, the easement does cross over a part of that residence.

MR. PERRONE: Moving on to easement costs, the 30 million estimate.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. The last part of your question got cut off on the easement.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Regarding easement costs, are there easement costs only for compensation for the property owners or does it also include legal and appraisal services?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): Mr. Perrone, this is Annette Potasz. The basis for the estimate is for the compensation and impacts to the customers' property. So legal and appraisal is, I believe, separate from that.

MR. PERRONE: Does UI agree or disagree
 with the projection that an underground
 alternative could be constructed in about three
 years?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. If we are talking about the entire route between 648S and Congress Street Substation, we believe it would be longer than the three-year period.

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MR. PERRONE: Okay. And I just have a couple of cost-related questions. Does UI agree or disagree with projections that a 7.4 mile single circuit configuration could be constructed for 172 million?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. We disagree that an underground single circuit could be constructed for 172 million.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. And I have a similar question. Could a single circuit alternative underground, could that be constructed for -- does UI agree with the projection of 157 million for that configuration?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone, we disagree with that figure for the cost estimate.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. And could you explain why UI disagrees with those figures in that range?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): UI has used for its underground cost estimate recent prices from recent underground projects as well as the overall configuration which would be to not limit the ampacity between the overhead conductor section that the underground transmission line would connect to. And based on our preliminary calculations, that would mean two cables per phase would be needed for the underground configuration which would increase the cost of that single circuit underground estimate that you have pointed out.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. And my last cost question. UI alternative 6 of approximately a billion dollars or about 109 and a half million per mile, the Life Cycle Report has a first cost for single circuit XLPE of 20.8 million. Could you explain this discrepancy?

16 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, Mr. 17 This is MeeNa Sazanowicz again. In the Perrone. 18 Life Cycle Cost Report that is based on a typical 19 single circuit one cable per phase underground 20 115-kV transmission cable system. Our cost 21 estimate is based on some conceptual engineering 22 ampacity studies along with -- which gave us the 23 two cables per phase for our conceptual design, 24 along with recent costs that we've received on 25 recent underground projects.

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1 My last question, would MR. PERRONE: 2 the proposed project impact potential rooftop 3 solar on Superior Plating Company's building? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone, 4 5 are you referencing because of EMF concerns from 6 the conductors and the PV system or --7 MR. PERRONE: Yes. 8 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I believe 9 Mr. Cotts might be able to help us with this 10 response. 11 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Perrone, this 12 is Ben Cotts with Exponent. Generally the 13 magnetic fields, if you're referring to that, that 14 are generated by a PV system are on the same order 15 of magnitude or higher than what you would expect 16 from the transmission line at those locations. 17 And based on that and a number of other factors, I 18 would not expect there to be any impact from 19 magnetic fields on the PV system. 20 MR. PERRONE: Thank you. That's all I 21 have. 22 Thank you, Mr. MR. MORISSETTE: 23 Perrone. We will now continue with 24 cross-examination of the applicant by the Council 25 by Mr. Silvestri followed by Mr. Nguyen.

Good evening, Mr. Silvestri. CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. SILVESTRI: Good evening, Mr. 4 Morissette, and thank you. The first question I 5 want to pose is just a quick follow-up to what Mr. 6 Perrone was asking. UI disagreed with the cost 7 figure of \$157 million for single circuit 8 underground. Does UI have an estimate as to what 9 a single circuit underground system would cost? 10 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): One moment, 11 Mr. Silvestri. For an underground single circuit 12 we did provide a cost estimate between 6485 and 13 Ash Creek, and that figure was \$317,125,000. 14 MR. SILVESTRI: If I heard you 15 correctly, 317? 16 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, that is 17 correct. 18 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. 19 Then one other question on the underground 20 alternative that was proposed in Figure 9-1 on 21 page 9-10. A quick question that I have. I could 22 understand the two risers that are there for the 23 new Pequonnock Substation and the Resco 24 Substation. What are the other two risers for? 25 One is near I-95 between Congress and the new

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Pequonnock and the other is to the west of Resco Substation.

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): So Mr. Silvestri, the two riser poles that are denoted around Pequonnock Substation would be for us to connect the underground to the already, at the time when this would be potentially built, already built overhead lines that would be installed as part of the new Pequonnock project. And I believe the riser pole to the west of the Resco Substation may be there in error.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. All right. Different topic for you. And I'm going back to the interrogatories that were proposed by SCNET and I'm looking at interrogatory responses to 2-13 and to 2-15. And it mentions that UI continues to consult with the SHPO regarding overall mitigation for the project. The question I have for you, has there been any recent discussions with the SHPO regarding overall mitigation for the project?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Silvestri,
 this is Correne Auer. We have not had any recent
 discussions regarding mitigation for the project
 with SHPO.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. Now I'd like to turn to the interrogatories from GLI, specifically the response to GLI number 22. At the very bottom of that response page, the last sentence that begins with a little "b" as in "boy" it has, "the potential indirect visual effects of the project would not be mitigated by burying the cables only in the designated historic districts through which the project traverses along the CT DOT corridor." Could you explain that or elaborate on that last sentence?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Silvestri, I believe this is in reference to having the lines overhead and then just being underground within that historic district. So in order to dig underground, we would still have to have the above ground poles and riser structures.

> MR. SILVESTRI: Because of the risers? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Correct.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you for that clarification. Then a new topic for you, and this kind of goes along with the discussion about the double circuit monopoles. To me at least there appears to be what I call an inherent risk in the sense that if a particular pole that has a double circuit on it is seriously damaged, you lose both circuits compared to if you had independently strung circuits. The question I have, is UI aware of any risk studies concerning double circuit monopoles?

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THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Silvestri, this is Zach Logan at UI. There is most certainly contingency or a single contingency event that can be exacerbated by a double circuit configuration. At the onset of this project that is actually a driving factor on why we have a single circuit for some spans of it because that single circuit -- or that double circuit contingency would cause a run back scenario at a generator, an overload cable, so it would create a thermal issue. So those are issues and those are true that those are what we look at when we propose double circuits.

MR. SILVESTRI: So would two single circuit lines be preferred over a double circuit line?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Yes. In the sense of reliability, a single circuit is preferred.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. Then
 one other question regarding transmission line

routes, if you were. Are there specific concerns in crossing over the railroad tracks, say, going from north to south running along the line for a little bit and then crossing back from south to north, any information on that, any type of risks or other things that need to be looked at in crossing back and forth over the railroad tracks?

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Silvestri, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. There are certainly complexities from the construction standpoint, you know, having to take the track outages as well as the power outages to be able to cross back and forth. Also, in our discussions with CT DOT we really should be limiting the number of back and forth track crossings along the entire project route.

MR. SILVESTRI: Why is that? Why do you limit?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): The
 complexities as well as the additional costs
 associated with performing the four track
 crossings.

MR. SILVESTRI: Say that three times
 fast, right. Thank you.

The related issue. When you would

propose a track crossing is there additional clearance issues that you have to take into account to clear the catenary structures that will be there?

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THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): So typically when we perform a track crossing we have to cross and we have to take a line outage on both existing circuits, and we can't remove both of them permanently. We have to be tall enough to clear over both existing circuits. So each track, the more track crossings we have, the taller the poles.

MR. SILVESTRI: To account for the sag? THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yeah, to account for the sag and to account for the fact that we have to maintain clearance over the existing top shield wire, the existing shield wires.

MR. SILVESTRI: Understood. Thank you.
 Mr. Morissette, that's all I have. And
 I thank you. And I thank the panel.
 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr.

Silvestri. We will now continue with
 cross-examination of the applicant by Mr. Nguyen
 followed by Mr. Golembiewski.

Mr. Nguyen.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. Just a couple of questions on Late-File 3-9, and this will be addressed to Mr. Logan. Please let me know when you are there. Regarding Late-File 3-9, the response indicated that ISO does not provide any process for private funding, I get that, but it talks about ISO would defer the responsibility of local cost recovery, including private funding to the transmission owner in this case UI, is that correct, and local interested parties like PURA and OCC? Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Nguyen, this
 is Zach Logan. That is correct.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. So let me just break it down. What is your understanding regarding the responsibility that UI would have in this case and also the responsibility of PURA in this case?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Nguyen, this is Zach Logan again. I guess I'm struggling a bit with what you mean by "responsibility," like how this process, how it would play out?

MR. NGUYEN: Yes, I mean --

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 THE WITNESS (Logan): In the proposed

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MR. NGUYEN: Yes. You talk about that ISO would defer the responsibility to transmission owner, to PURA, and I'm just --

THE WITNESS (Logan): They would defer -- I understand. I'm sorry to cut you off. Go ahead.

MR. NGUYEN: So go ahead.

THE WITNESS (Logan): They would defer any costs that are not regionally supported. So we submit the project and they deemed it's regionally supported, if it's regionally supported, there's no further action.

¹⁵ MR. NGUYEN: And what is your
 ¹⁶ understanding regarding what would PURA do in this
 ¹⁷ case?

THE WITNESS (Logan): That's a regulatory aspect that's a little out of my area of expertise and I can't answer that. I personally have not gone through that process with PURA.

MR. NGUYEN: Okay. And were there any
 private entities that funded the cost differential
 to move aerial to underground in any of UI's

transmission projects in the past?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Nguyen, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. I do not believe -- I believe the answer to your question is no, not that we know of.

MR. NGUYEN: Okay. And one last question regarding the costs that were provided, the information that was provided to Mr. Perrone and Mr. Silvestri that UI has a different cost. And the question is, is UI's cost, is that a cost based figure, in other words, does it include any sort of markup or for lack of a word, you know, profit when it's come up with a cost figure?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Nguyen, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI again. So when UI develops our estimate, we begin at a conceptual stage, right, and we move through our engineering milestones, 30, 50, 70, 90, et cetera. For each one of those milestones we define a mark where we would update our cost estimate based on better knowledge of the project as we begin to design it, and some of those designs include material costs that we would update through, constructability reviews and estimates that we would get. As we get closer to our construction, we look at a more

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1 formalized number from our contractor as we would 2 go through the bid process with them and update 3 our number. We have numbers in our estimate for 4 purposes of AFUDC, overhead, internal and external 5 overheads and contingency for the purposes of our 6 estimates. 7 MR. NGUYEN: Okay. That's all I have. 8 I'm sorry, anybody want to --9 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Mr. 10 Nguyen, are you all set? 11 MR. NGUYEN: I am all set. Thank you. 12 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. 13 We'll now continue with cross-examination by Mr. 14 Golembiewski followed my myself. 15 Mr. Golembiewski. 16 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Thank you, Mr. 17 Morissette. My questions all have been asked, so I'm going to pass the baton to you. 18 19 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you, 20 Mr. Golembiewski. 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION 22 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. My questions 23 are all related to the Late-Files that were filed 24 with the Council on November 2nd. I'm going to 25 walk through the Late-Files starting with

Late-File 3-2. Mr. Parkhurst, you indicate here that the easements, if you went to the north double circuit monopole configuration that the easements would be approximately lowered to about 8 acres where you go from 19.25 acres to 8 acres. Is that correct?

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THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Morissette. This is Matthew Parkhurst. I believe this Late-File was for just the section of line 1130 between Sasco Creek and cut in to Ash Creek. So the 19.25 acres that you referenced is for the entire proposed project from Sasco Creek to Congress Street Substation. So this 8 acres would just be for the first 4 or so miles from Sasco Creek to where we have to turn south and cross the tracks to get to UI's Ash Creek Substation.

MR. MORISSETTE: So this is not from Eversource's monopole to Ash Creek?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes, this is
 the double circuit on the north side between Sasco
 Creek B648 to Ash Creek.

MR. MORISSETTE: Got you. Okay. We're saying the same thing. Thank you. Okay. So of the 19.25 acres for the entire project what portion of it is associated with the south side to

Ash Creek?

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THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Approximately 5 and a half acres.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So what you're saying is we would go from 5 and a half acres of needed easements and if we did the double circuit monopole we would increase it to 8?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Correct.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So at the \$30 million per 19.25 acres that's about 12 million in additional cost?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): That makes sense, yes, or 30 million is for the entire project, the 19.25 acres.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Correct. Okay. In Question 3.2 you talk a little bit about the offset, the 32-foot offset. Is there any additional information you want to add about that?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): So when we looked at this line, we noticed that the existing poles all support Metro-North signal wires and/or signal and feeders wires. So based on that, we assumed that we would maintain the same centerline with the new poles so that we would continue to support those same Metro-North wires. If we had

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to offset the new poles much to the north by a certain distance, we might have to put the Metro-North wires back on the catenary structures.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank you. I'm going to go back to the easements again. Why is there an increase in easements in the north versus the south? I would think that you would have a decrease.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Morissette. So on the south side of the proposed project you have a single circuit line with the conductors facing the tracks. So our requirement is 25 feet from conductor. So that's in a single circuit configuration that would be 18 feet from the centerline of the poles. In a double circuit configuration since you have conductors on both sides of the poles, that 25 foot starts further, I guess, on the field side of the pole on that farthest conductor so it would be 32 feet from the pole. So it's a wider easement for a double circuit line.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yeah, we covered this in previous testimony. Thank you. We're going to move on to Late-File 3-4. So essentially -- I think this is Ms. Auer. So essentially we are

1 reducing the number of poles in the 100-year floodplain and we're increasing the number of 2 3 poles in the 500-year floodplain; is that correct? 4 THE WITNESS (Auer): Yes, overall it 5 was, yes, decreasing in the 100-year and 6 increasing in the 500-year floodplain. 7 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Now, you're 8 reducing by 347 and you're increasing 154, so your 9 net effect is, I don't know what the math is here, 10 but -- so your net effect is your total, you have 11 a total reduction in floodplain impact; is that 12 accurate? 13 THE WITNESS (Auer): Yes, there would 14 be a slight overall decrease, yes, the sum in the 15 third paragraph. 16 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank you. Now 17 I'm going to move on to the viewshed analysis. 18 Now, going through the analysis, Mr. Gaudet, it 19 determined that the existing conditions are 20 different. Can you explain why? 21 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): You're saying 22 different as compared to the proposed application 23 viewshed? 24 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Correct. 25 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yeah, so one

thing I think we touched upon at one of the first hearings was that our existing conditions mapping for the proposed project only addressed the project specific infrastructure. And by that I mean we were not evaluating the entire railroad corridor in our existing conditions for the project. So we weren't looking at the 1130 line infrastructure that's in play that is I would say for the most part taller infrastructure than the bonnets on the catenaries that we're addressing for removal. So in this instance, we have evaluated now the 1130 line structures which are I wouldn't say significantly taller but certainly much taller on average than the catenary structures on the south side of the tracks.

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16 I don't know if that answers your 17 question. If you're looking for, you know, there 18 certainly is a minor shift in visibility obviously 19 moving away from the south side of the tracks and 20 keeping it on the north, but I think generally the 21 biggest change is that what we evaluated I think 22 for the proposed project greatly underestimated 23 what the existing visibility is as it relates to 24 when you look at the entire corridor as opposed to 25 simply the catenary structures that would be

removed.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Well, if you look at the original viewshed, you had an increase of impact on 675 for a total of 3,530.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Uh-huh.

MR. MORISSETTE: And now going from your existing condition for the double circuit monopole configuration you have half of what the single circuit monopole is. So it doesn't quite add up for me. So I'm wondering if you could clarify that a little bit further.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I just want to make sure I understand. So you're saying the original existing conditions were significantly more than what we're showing now, or less?

MR. MORISSETTE: More. The double 17 circuit monopole existing --

18 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I think I might 19 know where that discrepancy is. We did not break 20 out for the existing viewsheds. If you're looking 21 simply at the total numbers, we did not break out 22 Fairfield specifically. So this 1130 line, what 23 is in the Late-File exhibit, those numbers are 24 specific to Fairfield, not the entire project 25 corridor from or all the way through Bridgeport.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay.

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THE WITNESS (Gaudet): So the existing conditions, if we broke out the existing conditions viewshed map from the application and look specifically at Fairfield, overall the total numbers of visibility from existing to proposed are shockingly similar. The 1130 line, the proposed total was I want to say something around 8 acres less than the proposed total of the new monopoles for that same stretch for the south side.

MR. MORISSETTE: I didn't realize it was just --

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): This was just the evaluation of the 1130 line replacement. So we did not break that out all the way through the Bridgeport section of the project area.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. This may be
 helpful. So what was the study area for the 1130?
 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): The 1130 study
 area, give me one second here, a total of 6,910
 acres versus 11,609 acres for the --

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. All right. So
 your testimony on 3-6 basically says that the
 double circuit configuration does not appreciably

reduce the direct visual impacts of the project from the original single circuit configuration on the southern side. Now, that doesn't make sense to me either. I know that now that I understand the numbers, you're about half, but you're a little bit more than half. So there is a slight increase, but I would think if you were removing those single circuit monopoles and adding two, an already existing -- well, I'm sorry, it would be a replacement of the pole -- you would have an increase in the impact of the viewshed, not a -go ahead.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yeah, there's an increase for both. While the overall impact is relatively the same, I said about 8 acres of visibility throughout that project area, that 6,900 acres or whatever the exact number was, I just lost it but --

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MR. MORISSETTE: I got it.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): -- but the overall is very similar in terms of the increase. The difference is the change. The 1130 line has more seasonal views as opposed to a new configuration on the south side of the tracks. So it's a little bit more favorable toward seasonal. For the 1130 line replacement you're looking at a total of 1,703 acres of visibility, 1,081 being year-round, 622 being seasonal. In the Fairfield section of the application proposal a total of 1,711 acres, 1,273 being year round and 438 being seasonal. There's a slight shift in terms of the characters of those views. But if we go back to 3-6, Mr. George could opine on it more, but I believe at the end of the day there is an impact from the viewshed on historic resources regardless of it being new infrastructure on the south or replacement infrastructure in the line on the north side of the tracks.

THE WITNESS (George): Yes, Chairman, I would agree with that. The exact visual impacts may shift locations but they would be roughly similar to the other side of the corridor as well.

¹⁸ MR. MORISSETTE: I don't understand ¹⁹ that because the single monopoles are right behind ²⁰ some of the resources. They're right on the south ²¹ side of the track where the resources are located. ²² If you moved to the north side of the track, I ²³ would think that there would be a reduction of the ²⁴ impact of historic resources.

THE WITNESS (George): Well, in the

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sense that you may see less of the pole, you could probably think of it as a reduction, but in the sense of an effect or an adverse effect it's binary, there is or there is not. So moving it to the other side of the corridor it will still be visible, therefore an adverse indirect effect remains.

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MR. MORISSETTE: All right. So it's an adverse effect but it is not as visible. Okay.

THE WITNESS (George): Yes. Correct.

MR. MORISSETTE: Ms. Auer, do you want to opine on this as well?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Hi, Mr. Morissette. This is Correne Auer. I would agree with David George on his opinion.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you.
All right. Mr. Logan, just a quick question for
you. I know we've beat this up pretty good, so
we're going to do it again. When you say
localized cost, we mean localized cost being
Connecticut ratepayers not just UI ratepayers; is
that correct?

THE WITNESS (Logan): That's correct,
 not regionally supported.

MR. MORISSETTE: Not regionally

supported, and the localized costs will impact all of Connecticut ratepayers?

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THE WITNESS (Logan): That is correct. MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you.

Okay. Dr. Cotts, I don't want to make you feel like you're left out here. Just quickly, and these will be my last set of questions. Again, we're seeing with the north double circuit monopole configuration we're seeing a slight increase in the north, we have a complete decrease in the south because you're eliminating the source, and the north only increases slightly because you're utilizing optimal phasing. If you weren't using optimal phasing, it would be a significant -- I wouldn't say significant -- there would be an increase, but the optimal phasing kind of keeps it in line with what it is today. Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): Yeah, I think that's a fair summary of things. If the phasing were anti-optimal, so to speak, it would likely increase magnetic field levels on the north side of the tracks substantially more.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. We'll go to Late-File 3-12. The rebuild estimate is 104

1 million. What was the length of the double 2 circuit line associated with 104 million? 3 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. 4 Morissette. This is Matthew Parkhurst. Can you 5 just restate the question for clarity? 6 MR. MORISSETTE: Sure. I'm referring 7 to Late-File Exhibit 3-12, and there's an estimate 8 of the double circuit monopole structures of 104 9 million. What was the length? 10 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes. I 11 believe this was, the 104 million was for a single 12 circuit build of line 1130 between 648 and Ash 13 Creek south. 14 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Parkhurst, he wants 15 to know the length. He's asked about the length. 16 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): The length. 17 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. I know 18 everybody is getting tired here. 19 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): It would be 20 I'd say approximately 3.75 miles. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Great. Thank you. 22 Okay. The 104 million has a 50 percent 23 contingency so that means the range is 50 million 24 to 104 million? 25 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): It's also

1 minus 50 plus 200 percent estimate. 2 MR. MORISSETTE: So it could be 50 3 million or 300 million? 4 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Up to 200 5 million, correct. MR. MORISSETTE: Up to 200 million. б 50 7 percent, that's a -- 50 percent contingency is a 8 pretty high level and that's because why? 9 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): This is a 10 conceptual grade estimate. We haven't done a detailed design on this line to narrow that down. 11 12 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank you. 13 Okay. The third bullet says the new monopoles 14 will be every 300 feet. What is the current 15 spread on the poles, is it 300 feet? 16 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Approximately 17 300 feet, yes, yes. 18 MR. MORISSETTE: All right. So that 19 would be about the same. All right. And could 20 you elaborate a little bit more on the four to 21 eight hour restoration when you have an outage? 22 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, Mr. 23 Morissette. This is MeeNa Sazanowicz. Just based 24 on the high level look at the transmission one 25 line, we would be leaving a single transmission

feed into one of the substations. So as part of our estimate here and conceptual design, we are estimating for construction a restoration time of, you know, four to eight hours just based on having that contingency into that one substation.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Okay. Concerning the 40-year life is considered for a typical design and we're at like 34, but you indicate that some infrastructure lasts up to 70 years, has UI done an asset inspection of the 1130 line or have they determined what their position is on the amount of life left?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Morissette, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz again. We have not done an in-depth analysis in terms of the structural modeling or conductor analysis. We do perform periodic infrared inspections of the conductors and make repairs as well as site walks, walks along the lines, and have not noticed any significant age deterioration of this line.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank you. I do understand that the rebuild of the 1130 line is in the ISO Asset Condition List; is that true? THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Morissette, this is Zach Logan. Let me pull up that list real

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1 quick. If you have other questions, I can do a 2 Read-In. 3 MR. MORISSETTE: Sure. Well, my next 4 question is associated with it. 5 THE WITNESS (Logan): That's okay. б MR. MORISSETTE: Given it's on the 7 list, what time frame is associated with the 8 rebuild? So given that it's on the list, what 9 time frame is being contemplated to actually do 10 the rebuild? 11 (Pause.) 12 THE WITNESS (Logan): Do you happen to 13 have the asset condition ID or the ID that it is 14 on the list? 15 MR. MORISSETTE: I do not. 16 THE WITNESS (Logan): So it looks 17 like -- is it the -- it looks like it's ID 152, 18 rebuild portion of 1130 line, Pequonnock to UI 19 Structure B737. 20 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. And what time 21 frame are they looking at? 22 THE WITNESS (Logan): A projected 23 in-service date of April of 2028. I believe it's 24 another segment of the railroad corridor lines. 25 MR. MORISSETTE: So it's from

1 Pequonnock to Structure 737 on 1130 line? 2 THE WITNESS (Logan): B737. 3 MR. MORISSETTE: B737. 4 THE WITNESS (Logan): That's ID number 5 152 on the list, if that's the one you're referring to. I think it is because that's the 6 7 only one I see that is 1130. 8 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank you for 9 looking that up. 10 THE WITNESS (Logan): No problem. 11 You're welcome. 12 MR. MORISSETTE: Does it appear that 13 that is in a portion of this project or is there 14 not reach to, it goes from Pequonnock, it's more 15 on the Bridgeport side? 737, all right. Rather 16 than hold people up, I'll have to look at this. 17 Okay. My last question has to do with 18 Mr. Silvestri's inquiry about the double circuit 19 monopole contingencies. Now, this line as it 20 currently is being proposed has several spots in 21 it where there's 1130 line with other lines as 22 well that would cause a double circuit monopole, 23 but ISO New England has not deemed any portion of 24 this line to be a double circuit contingency; is 25 that correct?

THE WITNESS (Logan): From a reliability perspective that is correct, Mr. Morissette. This is Zach Logan at UI, by the way. MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Yes. So although double circuit monopoles are not preferred versus single circuit, in this particular situation there are several instances where there are locations with double circuits and ISO has not deemed them to be of concern in a double pole configuration. Primarily, and I'll throw this out, I'm not sure I'm correct on this, primarily, because if you lost a double circuit monopole, the substations on both other sides would be fed from the corresponding other side of the substation, so you may have an outage in the immediate area, but you wouldn't have an outage on the entire line, does that line up? THE WITNESS (Logan): In theory that's -- in practicality, yes, that's correct.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So I just want to make sure that we're clear that this is not a double circuit monopole contingency situation.

Okay. Well, thank you, everyone, for
 hanging in there. It's been a long day. The
 Council announces that we will continue the

evidentiary hearing session of this public hearing on Tuesday, December 12, 2023, at 2 p.m., via Zoom remote conferencing. A copy of the agenda for the continued evidentiary hearing session will be available on the Council's Docket Number 516 webpage, along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to the remote evidentiary hearing session, and the Council's Citizens Guide to Siting Council Procedures.

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Please note that anyone who has not become a party or intervenor but who desires to make his or her views known to the Council may file written statements with the Council until the record closes.

Copies of the transcript of this hearing will be filed with the Bridgeport City Clerk's Office and the Fairfield Town Clerk's Office for the convenience of the public.

I hereby declare this hearing adjourned. And thank you everyone for your participation and your patience. Thank you, everyone. Have a good evening.

 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you.
 (Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 6:39 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE FOR REMOTE HEARING

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I hereby certify that the foregoing 198 pages 4 are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original stenotype notes taken 5 before the CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL of the CONTINUED REMOTE HEARING IN RE: DOCKET NO. 516, An Application from The United Illuminating 6 Company (UI) for a Certificate of Environmental 7 Compatibility and Public Need for the Fairfield to Congress Railroad Transmission Line 115-kV Rebuild 8 Project that consists of the relocation and rebuild of its existing 115-kilovolt (kV) electric 9 transmission lines from the railroad catenary structures to new steel monopole structures and 10 related modifications along approximately 7.3 miles of the Connecticut Department of 11 Transportation's Metro-North Railroad corridor between Structure B648S located east of Sasco 12 Creek in Fairfield and UI's Congress Street Substation in Bridgeport, and the rebuild of two 13 existing 115-kV transmission lines along 0.23 mile of existing UI right-of-way to facilitate 14 interconnection of the rebuilt 115-kV electric transmission lines at UI's existing Ash Creek, Resco, Pequonnock and Congress Street Substations 15 traversing the municipalities of Bridgeport and 16 Fairfield, Connecticut, which was held before JOHN MORISSETTE, PRESIDING OFFICER, on November 28, 17 2023. 18 19 20 Yisa Wallel 21 22 Lisa L. Warner, CSR 061 23 Court Reporter 24 25

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