# In The Matter Of: <br> STATE OF CONNECTICUT CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL 

Docket No. 470B<br>April 4, 2019

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## STATE OF CONNECTICUT CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

Docket No. 470B
Motion to Reopen an Application from NTE Connecticut, LLC, for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of a 550-Megawatt Duel-Fuel Combined Cycle Electric Generating Facility and Associated Electrical Interconnection Switchyard Located at 180 and 189 Lake Road, Killingly, Connecticut

Regular Hearing held at the Killingly Town Hall, Killingly Town Hall Meeting Room, 172 Main Street, Killingly, Connecticut, Thursday, April 4, 2019, beginning at 3:00 p.m.

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Held b efore:
``` ROBERT SILVESTRI, The Hearing Officer

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Appearances:
Council Members:

ROBERT HANNON,
DEEP Designee

LARRY LEVESQUE, PURA Designee

DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR.
MICHAEL HARDER
EDWARD EDELSON

Council Staff:
MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ.,
Executive Director and Staff Attorney

MICHAEL PERRONE,
Siting Analyst

LISA FONTAINE,
Fiscal Administrative Officer

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Appearances:(cont'd) For NTE Connecticut, LLC:

ROBINSON \& COLE, LLP 280 Trumbull Street

Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3597
By: KENNETH C. BALDWIN, ESQ. KBaldwin@rc.com 860.275 .8200
and: EARI W. PHILLIPS, JR., ESQ. EPhillips@rc.com 860.275.8200.

For The Sierra Club:
SIERRA CLUB
50 F Street NW., 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20001
By: DIANA AGNES CSANK, ESQ.
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Appearances:(cont'd) For WYNDHAM LAND TRUST, and NOT ANOTHER POWER PLANT: Reid \& Reige, P.C.

1 Financial Plaza, 1st Floor Hartford, Connecticut 06103

By: JOHN BASHAW, ESQ.
JBashaw@rrlawpc.com
860.278.1150

THE HEARING OFFICER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This hearing is called to order this Thursday, April 4, 2019, at 3 p.m.

My name is Robert Silvestri, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. Other members of the Council are Mr. Robert Hannon, designee for Commissioner Katie Dykes of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection; Mr. Larry Levesque, designee for Chairman John W. Betkoski, III, of the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority; Mr. Daniel P. Lynch, Jr.; Mr. Michael Harder; and Mr. Edward Edelson.

Members of the staff are Ms. Melanie Bachman, Executive Director and Staff Attorney; Mr. Michael Perrone, siting analyst; and Ms. Lisa Fontaine, Fiscal Administrative Officer.

This hearing is held pursuant to provisions of Title 16 of the Connecticut General Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act upon a motion to reopen an application from NTE Connecticut, LLC, for a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need for the construction, maintenance and operation of a 550-megawatt duel-fuel combined
cycle electric generating facility, and associated electrical interconnection switchyard located at 180 and 189 Lake Road in Killingly, Connecticut. On February 14, 2019, the Council, pursuant to a request filed by NTE Connecticut, LLC, and the provisions of Connecticut General Statutes Section 4-181AB reopened the May 11, 2017, final decision rendered in this matter. As a reminder to all, off-the-record communication with a member of the Council or a member of the Council's staff upon the merits of this application is prohibited by law.

The parties to the proceeding are as follows.

The applicant NTE Connecticut, LLC; it's representative, Kenneth Baldwin, Esq., of Robinson \& Cole, LLP.

Group parties, Not Another Power Plant, NAPP; and Wyndham Land Trust represented by John Bashaw, Esq.; and Mary Mintel Miller, Esq., of Read \& Reige, P.C.

And the Sierra Club represented by Joshua Berman, Esq., from the Sierra Club, and Diana Agnes Csank, Esq., also of the Sierra Club. Another party is the Connecticut Fund

For the Environment. Its representatives are Katherine Fiedler, Esq.; and Roger Reynolds, Esq., from the Connecticut Fund for the Environment.

Another party is the Town of Killingly. It's representative is Town Manager Mary Calorio of the Town of Killingly.

We will proceed in accordance with the prepared agenda, copies which are available just outside the door. Also available are copies of the Council's citizens guide to Siting Council's procedures.

At the end of this afternoon's evidentiary session we will recess and resume again at 6:30 p.m. for the public comment session. The 6:30 p.m. public comment session will be reserved for the public to make brief oral statements into the record.

I wish to note that the applicant or parties, including their representatives and witnesses are not allowed to participate in the public comment session.

I also wish to note for those who are here and for the benefit of your friends and neighbors who are able to join us for the public comment session, that you or they may send written
statements to the Council within 30 days of the close of the evidentiary record, and such written statements will be given the same weight as if spoken at the hearing.

A verbatim transcript will be made of this hearing and deposited with the town clerk's offices in Killingly, Putnam and Pomfret for the convenience of the public.

Is there any public official here at this time that wishes to now make a public statement?
(No response.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right.
Hearing and seeing none, we will continue.
NTE submitted a motion for protective order that was dated March 28, 2019, and Attorney Bachman may wish to comment.

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
On March 28th the applicant filed a
motion for protective order related to the third-party agreements that were requested to be submitted into the record. The information contained in the third-party agreements is market
sensitive proprietary commercial information that is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.

The applicant has devised a protective order and a nondisclosure agreement. And all of the parties, to the best of our knowledge, have signed the nondisclosure agreements, and therefore we recommend the motion be granted.

MR. LYNCH: So moved.
MR. HANNON : Second.
THE HEARING OFFICER: I have a motion
and a second. Any discussion?
(No response.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: Hearing none, all those in favor signify by saying aye.

THE COUNCIL: Aye.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Opposed?
Abstentions?
(No response.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: The motion
carries.
I wish to call your attention to those
items shown on the hearing program marked as Roman numeral 1D, items 1 through 110.

Does the applicant or parties and interveners have an objection to the items that the Council has administratively noticed?

MR. BALDWIN: No objection, Mr.
Chairman.
MR. BASHAW: No objection.
MS. CSANK: No objection.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
Accordingly, the Council hereby administratively notices these existing documents, statements and comments.

Attorney Baldwin, could you present your witness panel?

MR. BALDWIN: I will. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again for the record, Kenneth Baldwin with Robinson \& Cole on behalf of NTE Connecticut, LLC.

Just so the Council is aware, we've arranged our witnesses into our starting four seated at the table, and then additional witnesses which will be seated behind given the limited space. And we'll bring them up as needed to respond to Council questions accordingly.

Our witness panel consists of Mr. Tim Eves, the Senior Vice President with NTE Energy Services Company, and the Vice President of NTE Connecticut; Chris Rega, Senior Vice President with NTE Energy Services Company; Ms. Lynn Gresock, Vice President with the energy department of Tetra Tech.

To my immediate right is Paul Hibbard, a principal with the Analysis Group, Incorporated. Also with us is Norm Thibeault, our project engineer with Killingly Engineering Associates; George Logan with REMA Ecologist Services; Scott Hesketh, the Manager of Transportation Engineering at FA Hesketh Associates; and Kevin Fowler, Senior Acoustic Engineer with Tetra Tech.

And I offer them at this time to be sworn, Mr. Chairman.

TIM \(\mathbf{~ L ~ V E S , ~}\)
CHRIS C ( C G A,
LYNNGGREOCK,

NORMTHEIBEAULT,
GEORGE LOGGAN,
SCOTTHESKETH,
K E V I N F O W L E R, called as witnesses, being first duly sworn by the Executive Director, were examined and testified under oath as follows:

MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Chairman, we have listed in the hearing program under Roman 2, section \(A\), items 1 to 42 . Notice of documents that we would ask the Council to take administrative notice of.

These are documents, just so we're clear, that were cited to in Mr. Hibbard's testimony and we thought it would be appropriate to have them listed as administrative notice items in this proceeding, and we offer them at this time for administrative notice.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Does any party object to the admission of the applicant's exhibits?

MR. BASHAW: No objection.
MS. CSANK: No objection.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
Mr. Baldwin?
MR. BALDWIN: Moving onto the exhibits, Mr. Chairman, we have eight exhibits listed in the hearing program under Roman 2, section \(B\), items 1 through 8. Those are in the record in the hearing program. I won't read what they are, and we offer them at this time for identification purposes subject to verification by our witnesses.

So I would ask our witnesses to respond accordingly including those on the bench behind, if you would?

Did you prepare or assist in the preparation of the exhibits listed in the hearing program under Roman 2, section B, items 1 through 8 ?

Ms. Gresock?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Rega?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Eves?
THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hibbard?

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Fowler?
THE WITNESS (Fowler): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Thibeault?
THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hesketh?
THE WITNESS (Hesketh): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Logan?
THE WITNESS (Logan): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Do you have any corrections, modifications or clarifications to the any of the information in those exhibits that you would like to offer at this time?

Ms. Gresock?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): No.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Rega?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes, in responses of NTE Connecticut to Connecticut Siting Council interrogatory set 1 , question number 11.

The question was referencing findings of facts number 179. Would NTE still utilize forward demineralization trailers? If no, please revise accordingly. The response was, yes.

The revision there would be, yes, we are
still using de-mineral -- demineralization
trailers, but our latest design includes only two trailers as we do have a permanent system that's shown in the water treatment building on the latest -- latest site layout. Those two demineralization trailers would be used only for when firing on ULSD.

MR. BALDWIN: Thank you.
Mr. Eves, any corrections or modifications, or clarifications?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, I have two. The set of interrogatories from the Siting Council, set one, question number 19. The answer in the third line, we may lock in the clearing price from the auction for one to seven years. That should be for one or seven years.

And I had a change on question number 27. The response, the gas contract has been revised increasing the firm supply daily maximum, and in the response we said 115. It's actually 110 -- 110,000 MMbtu's per day and that's it.

MR. BALDWIN: Thank you. Mr. Hibbard?
THE WITNESS (Hibbard): No.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Fowler?
THE WITNESS (Fowler): No.

MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Thibeault?
THE WITNESS (Thibeault): No.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hesketh?
THE WITNESS (Hesketh): No.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Logan?
THE WITNESS (Logan): No.
MR. BALDWIN: And with those corrections and modifications and clarifications, is the information contained in those exhibits true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?

Ms. Gresock?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Rega?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Eves?
THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hibbard?
THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Fowler?
THE WITNESS (Fowler): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Thibeault?
THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hesketh?
THE WITNESS (Hesketh): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Logan?

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THE WITNESS (Logan): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: And do you adopt the information in those exhibits as your testimony in this proceeding?

Ms. Gresock?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): I do.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Rega?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Eves?
THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hibbard?
THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Logan?
THE WITNESS (Logan): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Hesketh?
THE WITNESS (Hesketh): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Thibeault?
THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Fowler?
THE WITNESS (Fowler): Yes.
MR. BALDWIN: Thank you, Chairman. We offer them as full exhibits.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank You,
Attorney Baldwin.
Does any party object to the admission
of the applicant's exhibits?
MR. BASHAW: No objection.
MS. CSANK: No objection.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. The exhibits are admitted.

We will now begin with cross-examination of the applicant by Mr . Perrone.

MR. PERRONE: Thank you, Mr. Silvestri.
Did the field review this afternoon generally follow the proposed site walk plan and include the four identified stops?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes, it generally did.

MR. PERRONE: Turning to the response to Council interrogatories set one, number five, where there's discussion about the sulphur hexafluoride. I understand it will be using the breakers in the utility switchyard and the plant switchyard.

Would those switchyards then be considered gas insulated switchyards, or no?

THE WITNESS (Rega): They would not. Just the breakers themselves. A GIS, a gas insulated switchyard usually has all of the conductors insulated. This is just the breaker,
so it's just a very small amount.
MR. PERRONE: Would there be any expected losses of the SF-6 that would require periodic adding to the charge?

THE WITNESS (Rega): They would be minor losses as well as during maintenance as well, yes.

MR. PERRONE: Moving onto the NTE's response to intervenor interrogatories number 18 where it gets into heat rate, I understand the heat rate decreases from the 47 percent load down to the 85 percent load, and then goes up again. So at 85 percent full load is that the point where you have the lowest heat rate and the highest efficiency?

THE WITNESS (Rega): That is correct.
MR. PERRONE: So that would coincide to the 6500 , or the 53 percent? THE WITNESS (Rega): That is correct. Those numbers of course being subject to different ambient conditions, heat rates on different dates and such.

MR. PERRONE: Sure. Going back to this Council interrogatory set 1 , number 22 , where it gets into a system impact study. Based on the results of the study would KEC still -- would the
utility switchyard still connect to the 3271 line and split the line in both directions?

THE WITNESS (Rega): That's correct.
MR. PERRONE: Okay. Would any modifications to that transmission line be required or anticipated at this time?

THE WITNESS (Rega): No modifications, no, other than just intercepting the line, of course, and bringing it into the switchyard.

MR. PERRONE: All right. And as discussed last time just to check again, would Eversource file a petition with the Council for the utility switchyard and the transmission interconnection?

THE WITNESS (Rega): I believe so, yes.
MR. PERRONE: Okay.
Onto the public benefit topic. The prefiled testimony of Mr. Hibbard, page 4, the second bullet gets into about KEC being a flexible resource to support the integration of variable renewable resources. Okay.

And on page 24 at the bottom there's a footnote where it talks about the regional generation fleet will need to include fast flexible powerplants ready to jump in and balance
the variable output from wind and solar resources. That comes from ISO's REO.

My question is, have there been any studies done either by ISO or other entities to attempt to quantify the amount of flexible megawatts New England would need?

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): I can't recall whether or not some years ago ISO New England has looked in detail at that question or tried to quantify the number of megawatts. Certainly nationally studies have been done.

I think the difference here is the studies that I am generally familiar with in the past that have tried to quantify what is the magnitude of flexible resources needed to integrate renewable resources, we're looking at quantities of renewables that are much lower than I think we're anticipating at this point in time in the region.

MR. PERRONE: Next I'm going to move onto the Docket 470 findings of fact. There's a few areas I'd like to reference. Would NTE have a copy handy of that?

I'm going to start on number 114. And this is also on the public benefit topic.

Number 114 says that as an independent power production facility, the KEC project is a type of project that competitive markets were developed to create. KEC would not rely on contracts with Connecticut utilities. It would rely on market signals for capacity and energy, and ancillary services, and is responding to those market signals and identifying a need to build a plant.

Is this finding still true for the revised configuration?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, it is.
MR. PERRONE: And the very next finding, number 115. From a transmission reliability perspective the KEC project as a Connecticut generation resource could reduce the potential impact of a loss of a transmission line importing power into the state.

Also as an update based on the revised configuration, would this finding also apply?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: I'm going to move onto the comments from the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. Page 2, the second paragraph. There's discussion about annual lead
emissions. Hang on one second here.
Also in the environmental overview in support of petition for change conditions, table four has the annual emissions for lead. And it looks like for the Mitsubishi turbine it's about five times what it is for the Siemens turbine. Is that correct, and could you tell us why?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): That's the way the numbers look, but it's a little bit misleading. In the time since the original application was filed we have selected a more conservative factor for -- for assessing the -the lead.

There's really no AP-42 factor that is specifically designed for use at this type of facility, but in this current permit we are using AP-42, section 1.4 , which is the lead emission factor for natural gas fired boilers for conservatism. And we've demonstrated that even with that more conservative number the project still complies with the maximum allowable stack concentration requirements.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I'm just going to interject for a second on that.

Where is the lead coming from?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): It's -certainly there will be some lead associated with ULSD firing, but we wouldn't otherwise expect to see much in the way of lead generation. And that's probably why in the AP -- AP-42 numbers there, there wasn't any focus on developing numbers for that particular type of combustion source.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
MR. PERRONE: And those emissions rates would comply with the air permit requirements?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): They do, yes.
MR. PERRONE: Also on page 2 of the DEEP comments, the next paragraph gets into the diversion permit. And it mentions 540,000 gallons per day to be diverted, rather than 400,000 which is roughly the consumption of the plant.

Can you explain why it's the larger number?

THE WITNESS (Eves): So that's under our agreement with the Connecticut Water Company. We have a supply agreement. We have two construction agreements. Connecticut Water filed a diversion permit to connect their Plainfield and Crystal systems, which will make both systems more
reliable.
So when they applied for their diversion permit they were looking at being -- bringing more benefit to the water system than just merely to meet our maximum demand.

MR. PERRONE: Skipping down towards the bottom of the page on the DEEP comments, we get into permitting. It mentions two types of general permits, a general permit for the discharge of stormwater and dewatering wastewaters from construction activities, and a general permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activities.

Would you need both general permits, and if so when would NTE apply for them?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We expect that both will be required. The construction permit would be filed at least 90 days prior to construction.

MR. PERRONE: Also on the permitting topic based on the DEEP comments, at the top of page 3 the wastewater from Killingly Energy Center will likely require an individual permit to discharge into the Killingly wastewater treatment plant. When would such a permit be applied for?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): The application has been made and review is ongoing.

MR. PERRONE: And also on page 3 of the DEEP comments, DEEP believes that the Army Corps of Engineers would likely find the wetland impacts to be eligible for a preconstruction notification rather than an individual permit.

Does NTE agree with that?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): We do.
MR. PERRONE: Does NTE also agree that it would qualify under DEEP's section 401 water quality certification general permit?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We do.
MR. PERRONE: Okay. And at the end of the DEEP comments the second to last paragraph there's discussion about ULSD runtime. I understand it's about 45.7 hours at full load.

How did NTE determine that that number is sufficient?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Essentially that -that number was -- was determined just in order to give us time to mobilize trucks which would deliver more fuel oil. So it gives us a 48-hour buffer essentially to start delivering more ULSD.

MR. PERRONE: So that approximately 46
hours, that would be worst case if you had no trucks to refuel you?

THE WITNESS (Rega): That -- that's correct, yes.

MR. PERRONE: And if you had continuous refueling then you could go?

THE WITNESS (Rega): We could run indefinitely.

THE WITNESS (Eves): TO our permit limit.

THE WITNESS (Rega): Oh, of course.
THE WITNESS (Gresock): Thank you, Tim.
MR. PERRONE: Has NTE considered any additional ULSD storage, or was that not considered necessary given the firm gas arrangement?

THE WITNESS (Rega): It was not considered necessary.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Also in the findings of fact -- I'll go back to the beginning, with number 206. There's municipal regulate and restrict orders in appeal. There's several pages of information.

And my question is, has NTE reviewed this information in the context of the revised
plan?
THE WITNESS (Eves): We have gone through and reviewed all of the regulate and restrict orders with the revised plan.

MR. PERRONE: Are there any areas that you wish to make changes, or areas that are no longer applicable? Or --

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We don't believe so.

That's -- that's true. One change that we have made is incorporating two-to-one slopes all around the perimeter of the property, whereas before we had a retaining wall near wetland \(X\).

But I -- I think otherwise the partial objections really still stand.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Turning to aviation safety, I understand we have an FAA no-hazard determination letter dated March 25th. The FAA requires a notice of actual construction or alteration to be filed five days after construction reaches its greatest height.

Would NTE provide such notice to FAA?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: Also on the FAA topic, finding number 298. It says, it is not necessary
for NTE to seek FAA determinations of no hazard for other proposed structures. The single no-hazard letter for the HRSG stack is sufficient. Is that also still correct?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): That's still correct. It is likely that there will be FAA approval sought for construction cranes that will be taller.

MR. PERRONE: That was my next question. Okay. All right. Now moving onto the water topic, I'll go back to set one of the Council interrogatories. One minor question just to start with that.

Attachment three has the revised water balance diagram, and then we have our summary flow table. And just I assume case one-one and case two-two, that refers to case one and case two respectively?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Correct. Yeah, we -- yes. Yeah, it was supposed to be a subscript there instead of another one and two.

MR. PERRONE: And so forth?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: Understood. Okay. Let's see. Now I'm going to move onto the Department of

Public Health comments.
Okay. And these are -- I understand we have the prior comments and the earlier comments attached. Referring to the March 14, 2019, comments, comment number one refers to the level \(A\) aquifer protection area. My understanding is that they're doing some mapping.

Is NTE aware of the status of such mapping?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We are not.
MR. PERRONE: And moving onto comment number three, DPH believes that water supply infrastructure improvements must be constructed and approved for use prior to the construction of the KEC plant.

And my question is, if KEC is approved how would the construction of the water supply interconnection improvements prior to construction of KEC impact your construction schedule?

THE WITNESS (Eves): So we have -- we've had some discussions with DPH. We -- we -- the improvements to the water supply include a connection between the two systems, Plainfield and Crystal, and that includes a short interconnection from where the end of KEC -- from CWC's line ends
in the industrial Park.
So under our capacity supply obligation with ISO we need to be online in June of 2022. So we have a 32-month construction schedule. And as we look at the -- at the overall construction schedule we coordinate all of the infrastructure improvements including the gas lines and the -and the water lines and everything else that we need to build.

So we actually will not need the water supply or the gas supply to support the operations at the facility until, \(I\) guess, it's about November of 2021. So -- and it will take us -- so under our agreements with the Connecticut Water Company we have signed agreements. When we hit financial close we'll give them notice to proceed. They will construct those, those pipes. The short connection is, they -- they will have that work done in 90 days from notice to proceed, and the connection between the two systems they will have completed in 16 months from notice to proceed, which is well within the timeframe of when we need those, those connections. followup.

MR. LYNCH: I have just a clarification. Could you repeat that date again, that start date for gas and water?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Actually, Chris?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yeah, our estimated date of first fire of the unit is approximately October of 2021.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.
THE WITNESS (Eves): And for the ISO New England when we need to be online, ready to provide power under our CSO is June 1st of 2022.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And Mr. Hannon also has a followup.

MR. HANNON: Based on what Mike was saying, I guess I'm curios as to whether or not you talked to Public Health about the wording that they've actually identified here, because they're saying the improvements must be constructed and approved for use prior to construction of the plant.

So to me, that's kind of -- I'm looking at it like the air bureau. You need a permit before you can put a shovel in the ground. I mean, it almost sounds like they're saying the
same thing. So how does that work out with the timeframes?

THE WITNESS (Eves): And Mr. Hannon, we've had the discussions exactly on that topic with DPH. And after our discussion they -- I think they agreed with our perspective and they said we didn't have all the data on your schedule when we reviewed these comments.

MR. HANNON: Would it be possible to get something to the Council to that effect?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, we are preparing a letter to DPH which we would expect they would respond to.

MR. HANNON: Thank you.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank You,
Mr. Hannon.
Mr. Perrone?
MR. PERRONE: So is it correct to say that the water, the water supply interconnection in the gas line would be performed concurrently with the project construction, just later in the construction?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: Okay.
Okay. And then also on the DPH
comments, comment number four. Components of the proposed water supply infrastructure improvements may require DPH review and approval. That remains valid and needs to be addressed. Would that be addressed by NTE?

THE WITNESS (Eves): I believe -- I believe that would be addressed by Connecticut Water Company.

MR. PERRONE: And lastly, there are also some DPH requirements regarding cross connection control and backflow prevention.

Would that also be addressed?
THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, also by Connecticut Water Company.

MR. LEVESQUE: Can I interrupt?
MR. PERRONE: Yeah.
MR. LEVESQUE: To make it easy for everybody to follow, on your water supply and payment agreement there's no mention of who and -of the application to the Public Utilities Control Authority about that contract.

And I presume you want to have Connecticut Water handle that?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, sir.
MR. LEVESQUE: I just wanted to make
sure that, you know, you ask for approval of this particular supply?

THE WITNESS (Eves): We would expect Connecticut Water Company to do that. Right.

MR. LEVESQUE: Okay. And you may want to look at a recent docket of Connecticut Water and their new subsidiary system, the Heritage Water Village for the Oxford generation plant. That may assist the company in making their PURA application in time, because I don't want you to find out about it later.

THE WITNESS (Eves): Thank you.
MR. LEVESQUE: And then also with that, that you confer with the Department of Transportation and the Town about their complete requirements and costs for disturbance of the roads and the restoration of those roads?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Right. Right. And I know that they --

MR. LEVESQUE: The routing of it?
THE WITNESS (Eves): Yeah. I know that the Connecticut Water Company has -- has looked at routings and has talked to DOT.

MR. LEVESQUE: And the Town?
THE WITNESS (Eves): And the Town.

MR. LEVESQUE: For the Town's part of the road. Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Perrone?
MR. PERRONE: One last topic related to water. In the findings of fact there was a section called, gray water alternative, numbers 492 through 494. It lists what the gray water alternative is and also some potential drawbacks to that alternative.

Has NTE considered that alternative for the revised configuration, or no?

THE WITNESS (Eves): No. After we entered into the agreement with the Connecticut Water Company, which is after we finished the gray water analysis, we did not look -- look back.

MR. PERRONE: Moving on briefly to wildlife. I understand we have the DEEP Natural Diversity Database review for state listed species, and based on the IPaC review last time the only federally listed species I believe was the northern long-eared bat, and there's a bat protection plan.

My question is, are there any other known federally species that could occur at the site?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): No others are expected.

MR. PERRONE: One vernal pool related question. In response to the Council interrogatory number 37 we had some discussion on the critical terrestrial habitat for the vernal pool that's in wetland B.

And my question is, is NTE familiar with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' vernal pool best management practices?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We are.
MR. PERRONE: Would the proposed project be consistent with those BMPs?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): They would.
MR. PERRONE: One question on the air emission topic. In response to Council interrogatory 33, attachment 4, there was the revised PM 2.5 dispersion map, and \(I\) just had a couple questions on that.

My understanding is the area of maximum impact is in green and slightly to the south. Would that be roughly near the utility switchyard site?

And that's attachment four under the first set.

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes, it would.
MR. PERRONE: Okay. And my
understanding, from the finding of fact 475 the original map was very conservative. It was based on 8260 hours of ULSD. Is this one also very conservative and based on overstated ULSD hours?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): It's a comparable map, yes.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. So based on roughly the same number of hours?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: But your actual limit on hours of ULSD operation, that's still about 720?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): It is still 720, yes.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Great. And move onto the visibility topic utilizing the findings of fact. So we'll move onto the viewshed map, which is figure nine towards the end.

This was based on the original configuration. Now that was based on also a 150-foot stack. Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): That is correct.
MR. PERRONE: And the map has about a five-mile radius.

THE WITNESS (Gresock): It does.
MR. PERRONE: So since the proposed stack is also 150 feet tall, would the proposed 35-foot shift materially affect this viewshed map?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We do not believe it would.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Also on that same visibility topic, beginning with figures 10 through 16 which are photo simulations. Would the 35-foot shift materially affect these?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We do not believe so.

MR. PERRONE: Turning to findings of fact number 356, and this was based on the original configuration. The project would not be expected to materially impact the Last Green Valley National Heritage Area. Would that also apply to the proposed configuration?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: Number 357, and again based on the earlier configuration, with respect to Airline North State Park Trail in most locations dense existing vegetation would be expected to screen distant views of KEC.

Would that still be true?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: And I just have a couple more on here.

Number 358 refers to a national scenic byway and intervening topography, and tall dense vegetation would significantly screen views of KEC. It would also screen views of the revised KEC?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: And lastly, number 359 where we have some state designated scenic roads.

Would views from those scenic roads be materially affected by revised KEC?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): They would not.
MR. PERRONE: All right. And -- all
right. The very last one on visibility, number 362, towards the end of 362 .

Although clearing would be required around KEC and for temporary workspaces, an approximately 50-foot wooded buffer along Lake Road would be maintained.

Is that still the case?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): It is still the case. Either the trees will be retained or they'll be replanted.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Turning to Council interrogatory response number 47 , there was discussion on hydrogen, hydrogen safety measures and so forth, but this is more a conceptual question.

Could you tell us what the hydrogen would be used for?

THE WITNESS (Rega): It's used as a medium for cooling the generators, for both the steam turbine and the gas turbine.

MR. PERRONE: Would it be a closed-loop system where it's continuously reused?

THE WITNESS (Rega): It's a closed-loop system.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. But would you still have to have your hydrogen replenished every so often?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Yeah, there are small leakages that -- that can come from -- from the seals, and during outages as well you would also have to replenish that hydrogen.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Also I believe the prior configuration had ammonia on site. It was referenced in finding of fact 343. The original KEC proposal would have had 12,000 gallons of

19 percent aqueous ammonia on site.
Would you also have ammonia on site for this project?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes, we would.
MR. PERRONE: What about the quantity?
THE WITNESS (Rega): It would b same quantity.

MR. PERRONE: The same quantity. Okay.
And you would have the same concrete containment area?

THE WITNESS (Rega): That's correct.
MR. PERRONE: Okay. With the same containment capacity?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Correct.
MR. PERRONE: 110 percent?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: Okay. Would you have any use for the plant's waste heat, or is combined heat and power not usually done with combined cycle?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Correct, yeah. It's usually not. Yeah, we use all of the -- the available heat that we can that's practical in generation of steam for the steam turbine.

MR. PERRONE: I just have a couple left
related to the noise topic. Let's see. Finding of fact 384 , in NTE's municipal regulate and restrict orders filing there were some proposed mitigation measures. The fuel gas compressor would incorporate an enhanced enclosure, and the demineralized water pumps would be inside a building with a certain sound transmission class.

My question is, does the proposed project have these measures or something equivalent? Just the measures under finding of fact 384 .

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yes.
MR. PERRONE: So it has both? Okay.
That's all I have. Thank you.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you,
Mr. Perrone.
We'll turn now to Mr . Levesque.
MR. LEVESQUE: To follow up more on the water supply agreement. Do you know if Connecticut Water Company is studying an amendment to the water supply plan reflecting this contract?

THE WITNESS (Eves): I don't know.
MR. LEVESQUE: You, you'll be able to check with them?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yeah.

MR. LEVESQUE: And for those, both the DPH and PURA review the water supply plans. For the contract money part, it's PURA's authority as far as, like, the financial and rate impacts of any major new contract to review, and the cost for the future and any impact on other ratepayers.

That's why the PURA side, but then the PURA side also does the water supply, and because there's two agencies for any proposed project it can take a while.

But that's it, Mr. Chairman.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
We'll continue with Mr. Edelson.
MR. EDELSON: So the first question is for Mr. Eves. You've made a change on question number 27 in the first interrogatory. Does the second sentence still hold, that that's a sufficient quantity to support the 24 -hour operation when there's a 5 percent drop in the firm supply?

THE WITNESS (Eves): That's correct.
MR. EDELSON: Okay. So that sentence doesn't change. I was pretty interested in this. I think it's the first time I've heard about it, the property value guarantee. And I'm afraid, you
know, in my mind I might be imagining it to be something different than what it is.

So I'd really like to hear from you, I guess, first where you got this concept from and then how it's planned to be implemented here?

THE WITNESS (Eves): So under the EJ
statute we were required to enter into negotiations of a community environmental benefit agreement. So we sat down with the Town and had a lot of discussions on -- on a lot of things that we have included in -- in our CEBA agreement. And the Town Council brought up the idea of, you know, protecting the property values of -- of folks in the area.

We have spent time out here. We've talked to a lot of local folks who have expressed that same concern. So we came up with this concept of offering up a property value guarantee. I mean, we -- to make sure that as we build our facility there it's not going to impact these folks' property values.

And you know, we thought that our
immediate neighbors needed the protection, and working with the Town Council we increased that to a 2500-foot radius from the -- from the center of
our -- of our facility.
MR. EDELSON: If I was a property owner within that, that circle, what does the guarantee say? What does the guarantee mean?

THE WITNESS (Eves): So we sent out 16 property value guarantee letters at the end of March. We had committed to the Council we would send them out once we -- by the end of March in the year that we cleared the -- the auction.

We sent out 16, the -- the property value guarantee letter. If they signed the letter and sent it back we'll pay them -- make a payment to them of \(\$ 1500\) to cover any kind of legal fees to negotiate the guarantee itself.

And under that property value guarantee we give them two options, a one-time 5,000-dollar payment which we would make the payment and our -any kind of obligations under the guarantee would be -- would be over. Or if they select a guarantee we would do an appraisal of their property and we would set a base value. And if they sell their property any time between, you know, in the next seven years and the property value is less than the appraised value we would make up the difference.

MR. EDELSON: And that's based on the appraised value currently?

THE WITNESS (Eves): That would be on the appraised value currently. And the appraisal would take a look at -- the way we've got it worded, that we would look at other similarly situated communities that don't have industrial in -- in the neighborhood of the facility.

So that we could come up with, you know, I would think a pretty, pretty good appraisal of a property that didn't have, you know, the industrial next door.

MR. EDELSON: Just so I'm clear on that, because one of the concerns is that as soon as you announce that there will be a powerplant in my backyard, potentially my property value decreases at that moment. So this has been out there many years, the prospect that this would happen, but you're saying you're going to look at other communities?

THE WITNESS (Eves): We're going to look at other similarly sized communities.

MR. EDELSON: That don't have a -- with a powerplant?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Exactly.

MR. EDELSON: So that the powerplant is not, you know, a built-in factor?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Exactly.
MR. EDELSON: Okay. So the other thing that was intriguing to me -- and again, maybe I'm in my mind overstating what it's all about -- was in the response to number 35 in that first interrogatory about your commitment about greenhouse gas reduction.

And what \(I\) think I'm reading is it effectively eliminates greenhouse gas emissions from the center by 2050, and that seemed to me a very bold statement. And \(I\) was wondering if someone --

THE WITNESS (Eves): Certainly.
MR. EDELSON: -- if you want to -- can explain how you were going to do that and -- well, let's start with that.

THE WITNESS (Eves): So actually, you know, talking with -- with some of the intervenors as we were going through this last time we were looking at, you know, the various concerns and our being, you know, a member of this community in Connecticut. Connecticut has a reduction target of 80 percent by 2050.

So we came up with a reduction program that by 2050 we would reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent. And then after 2050 we would operate with zero greenhouse gas emissions.

Technology -- technology is changing all
the time. We think we have, you know, we have, you know, a great opportunity to take advantage of the technologies. It's going to allow us to reduce CO .

We've also, in the voluntary program we put together, we put together some very specific offsets that we could purchase in the event that we don't -- we don't meet the -- meet the reduction.

MR. LYNCH: If I may?
THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Lynch?
MR. LYNCH: You led into what I was going to follow up with in that, what offsets are you getting for NOx and SO2s, and stuff? Are you eligible for them? Your statement right now sounds like you're going to utilize those to eliminate the greenhouse gases.

THE WITNESS (Eves): So under our -under our voluntary commitment to reduce our greenhouse gas we did -- near the end of the
operating period when we are really tight on those emissions we may buy offsets at that time to reduce.

We do not require any -- any offsets for greenhouse gases now. We will require some offsets for NOx, which was required as a portion of \(R\).

THE WITNESS (Gresock): You -- you already have those offsets for NOx.

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yeah.
MR. LYNCH: So you said the offsets are already in place?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, they're already in place.

THE WITNESS (Gresock): That's correct.
THE WITNESS (Eves): And transferred to Connecticut, right.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. Thank you, Ed.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Just before I have
Mr. Edelson continue, I wanted to go back to the 2,500-foot area that you have on properties.

You mentioned 16. Are there 16
properties within 2,500 feet?
THE WITNESS (Eves): There are 19
properties within the -- 19 residential properties
within the 2500 feet.
THE HEARING OFFICER: So what happened to the other three?

THE WITNESS (Eves): We've had -- we're having other discussions with them outside of the property value guarantee.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And how did you decide on 2,500 feet?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Strictly through discussions with the Town Council.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Please continue.
MR. EDELSON: I'm glad you asked that. So -- how do I put this? Have you seen this done in other parts of the United States? And is 2500 kind of a common number? Or is this something that just came out of a local -- it's organic to Killingly?

THE WITNESS (Eves): I would say this is -- this is organic to our project with our -with our work with the Town Council.

MR. EDELSON: It's not like you have a benchmark of what was done in Iowa?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Right.
MR. EDELSON: Just to give a state.
Okay.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Harder had a followup on there, too.

MR. HARDER: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On both topics, actually, \(I\) just want to make sure I understand the property value guarantee. The final -- on those that choose, the property owners that choose to go with the guarantee, the final -- whether or not there's a payment that will be based simply on whether or not the appraised value is greater than the sales value when they have to actually sell the property?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yeah, so there will be -- everybody who signs the letter to say, I'd like to enter an agreement, will get a payment of \(\$ 1,500\). And if they select one option that says I'll take a one-time payment, then they would get another -- they would get a one-time payment.

If they select the property value guarantee, yes. It would be if the sales price is less than the appraised price. We would make up the difference.

MR. HARDER: Okay. Regardless of what may affect that. I mean, obviously property
values are --
THE WITNESS (Eves): The property has to remain in substantially the same condition, but that's the only thing we're accepting out the property value guarantee. So if there's some kind of a shift in the market and property prices go down, then if somebody had signed a property value guarantee they would be able to take advantage of that.

But if -- if the property is in worse condition when it's -- substantially worse condition at the time it's -- that it's sold then we would have to take that into account.

MR. HARDER: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last thing you said?

THE WITNESS (Eves): We would have to take it into account. So the commitment is provided your property is in substantially the same condition we'll pay the difference between the appraised value and the sale price.

MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you. My question on the greenhouse gas emissions, I think that caught everyone's attention, that by 2050, you -- I think the way it was stated you'll effectively eliminate emissions from the Killingly

Energy Center.
THE WITNESS (Eves): Greenhouse gas emissions.

MR. HARDER: Right. Right. Are you pretty confident that you can do that without offsets?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes. I mean, there's going to be a few things that when we -when we go into operation this will be a brand-new powerplant that will have a high-capacity factor. Over time the capacity factor drops off, so our hours of run will -- will be reduced. So we'll reduce emissions that way.

Plus I mean, there's all kind of technology changes \(I\) think that are very close in the market. So yeah, we're -- we're very confident that we can get -- we can get to that target.

MR. HARDER: The technology in terms of treatment of emissions?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Both treatment of emissions and in the combustion process itself.

MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Lynch?
MR. LYNCH: You know I always ask
questions about technology. Technology changes so rapidly. If we go -- I always use Moore's law. You know, everything changes in 18 months. You know, with new changes developing within your industry would you incorporate that into your operations?

I know we're not talking about Apple or anything here that happens once a year, but -THE WITNESS (Eves): I would say, it depends on what the change is. I mean, something that's more efficient, more output? Yes, of course we'll incorporate that. Something that would put us in a much better position on -- on emissions? Yes, we would incorporate that.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you,
Mr. Lynch.
Before I give it back to Mr. Edelson, I want to ask you the question -- because the words didn't come up "carbon capture." Would you be looking at putting on some type of controls for carbon capture?

THE WITNESS (Eves): I would say looking at carbon capture today, the answer to that would be probably, no. Now is that going to be a place
where technology really changes in the next 25,30 years? It could very well be, but today there's -- there's not a technology for carbon capture. So that would be something very difficult for us to make any kind of commitments toward.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
I'm going to have Mr . Edelson continue.
MR. EDELSON: So just to be clear,
you're not going to meet this objective by closing the plant down. That's not your -- that's what I was afraid of when \(I\) first read this, is there was like, you know, this is a 30-year plant and we'll meet your objective by shutting it down. That's not your --

THE WITNESS (Eves): That -- that would be the worst case.

MR. EDELSON: Well, \(I\) don't even know if you want to commit to that, but that's not what your intention is here?

THE WITNESS (Eves): That's not our intention.

MR. EDELSON: It's to identify technology first, offsets second, and keep the plant going?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, sir.
MR. EDELSON: I just want to clarify because the number, the 720 hours of operating with the low sulfur diesel, that \(I\) believe is an ISO New England requirement, not something that is NTE's requirement. Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): And it is something that is specifically reflected and required in the air permit. That's -- that's a limitation.

MR. EDELSON: And that's to make sure that you know it's working when you want it.

So I want to talk about, kind of, shutdown and startup because that is, from an emissions point of view, a sensitive thing.

And I'm hearing that these engines -and Mitsubishi specifically, talking about its quick startup to be flexible. But I'm also hearing that with renewables, that what more utilities are doing are putting reciprocating engines into their load to be able to respond.

The startup on the Mitsubishi is approximately how many hours until it can really provide the load, or meet the load?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Well, it's -- it's

30 -- 30 minutes or 35 minutes, \(I\) believe, until we're within emissions compliance. So we'll meet -- until we're meeting our air permit.

MR. EDELSON: And you're ready to contribute to the grid?

THE WITNESS (Rega): We're already generating up until that point, even.

MR. EDELSON: So how quickly is it?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Until
synchronization? Probably, approximately 10 to 15 minutes, I would say.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. That quickly?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
MR. EDELSON: But the emissions window, when you're not in your most efficient mode, you're saying is approximately 30 minutes?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Approximately 30 minutes.

MR. EDELSON: And that's all built into the scenarios for the air emission modeling. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): That's right.
MR. EDELSON: Now in the air emission modeling -- because one of the things that I think is unique about this plant, or this town, is the
fact that there are two -- there will be two significant plants here.

When you did the air modeling, that included the existing plant as part of the baseload emissions? Or is it just looking at the air emissions from this plant.

THE WITNESS (Gresock): So we looked at the air emissions for this plant for parameters that were above the significant impact level thresholds. Cumulative modeling was done considering the other surrounding sources.

MR. EDELSON: And were there any scenarios you ran where there was, let's say, synergy between the two plants where maybe there were more than because of the way your dispersion model works -- I kind of see, you know, sometimes they can almost offset it or be independent of each other, but then other times when they are combining with each other and exacerbating the impact.

Was that a concern in the modeling?
Or --
THE WITNESS (Gresock): I don't think we
saw a lot in the way of overlapping impacts. We were able to demonstrate compliance with the

National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the PSD increments.

Interestingly the current configuration in all instances has lowered model impacts than the Siemens model for which the air permit was originally issued.

MR. EDELSON: So basically no --
THE WITNESS (Gresock): No concerns.
MR. EDELSON: No concerns about the fact that from an air quality point of view we're finding combined impacts?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): No, not proximate enough to cause any concern. That's right.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. And you know, walking the property today, which was a gorgeous, piece of property it clearly wasn't farm use. Do you have any anecdotal or historical data on when it was last farmed actively?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): We've looked at some aerial photos. I don't know whether active farming was occurring, but certainly back in the seventies portions of the property were clearer than they were today.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. They were sort of
fields at that point?
THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yeah.
MR. EDELSON: Okay. But not clearer when the farming operation really stopped?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): I don't have that information handy.

MR. EDELSON: I think that's all the questions I have. Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank YOu, Mr. Edelson.

We'll turn now to Mr. Hannon.
MR. HANNON: Thank you. The
environmental overview document that came in on page 10 talks about operating without duct firing, with duct firing. How often -- about how many hours a year would you be using duct firing?

Well, the reason I'm asking is because of the numbers that are in table three. And in comparing the Mitsubishi with the Siemens engine it looks as though a number of the pollutants may be higher with the Mitsubishi, but the primary gain is with the PM, whether it's a 2.5 or with a 10.

But even with the duct firing that number for the Mitsubishi appears to be higher
than the Siemens. So I'm just trying to get a feel.

THE WITNESS (Eves): Actually we -- we have that number. We have -- we have a capacity factor for the duct burners, but we don't have it readily available right now. If we could get back with that answer?

MR. HANNON: Okay. On page 13 I need help. In the table that you have there, the last one is boundary sound walls, 16 to 28 -- what?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Feet in height.
MR. HANNON: And is it within the structure? Is it outside the structure? I mean, I'm just lost, because there's nothing in there that also ties in with section 4.2 .

THE WITNESS (Gresock): They are referenced in the noise report, and this is a table that's talking about height comparison. And so the 16 to 28 is feet in height.

MR. HANNON: So in this time around with the Mitsubishi there will be some sound barriers?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Some external
sound barriers have been incorporated in -- in this particular set of mitigations.

MR. HANNON: All right. Thank you. Now
we get into my fun part, the maps.
On the proposed grading and drainage plan I know you've got -- this is sheet one of seven. The oil tank, where is the fill area for the oil tank?

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Okay. I'm sorry. Could you repeat the question, please? MR. HANNON: Sure. Where is the fill area for the oil tank?

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): The fill area for the oil tank.

MR. HANNON: Because I'm assuming there's got to be some type of system that you'd pumping the oil into, which goes into the tank. I'm just curious as to where it is.

I'm also assuming that that area is going to be close to or on the paved area.

THE WITNESS (Rega): The fill area will certainly be on paved area, yes, and will be contained.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): I believe there are.

MR. HANNON: No, I'm just trying to figure out exactly where it is.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): I believe
there are either pull-off parking spaces right there. You've got a paved -- you've got a paved pull-off adjacent to that where the fill are --

MR. HANNON: Those are trucks?
THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes. Yeah, there's a road there that's kind of where the trucks are.

MR. HANNON: I used a magnifying glass on some of this stuff, but I didn't catch those trucks. So sorry.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Let me clarify, if I could on that? When we're talking about a fill area, could I also use the words "pipe rack" in this case?

THE WITNESS (Rega): You can use pipe rack. I mean, we sort of call it our unloading area, fuel oil unloading area.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Yeah, I thought there was a pipe rack on that chart, too, on the drawing?

THE WITNESS (Rega): I don't believe so. Not -- not in that area of where the fuel oil tank is.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. I'll look at that and maybe get back to you later.

THE WITNESS (Rega): Sure. Yeah.

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right.
Thank you, Mr. Hannon.
MR. HANNON: And then originally I think, if \(I\) remember the plans correctly, there would be a berm around the oil tank, but \(I\) think you've change the design of the oil tank so it's like a double-lined tank.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): It's a double-lined tank.

MR. HANNON: Is that still correct?
THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Yeah, that's correct.

THE WITNESS (Rega): It's a steel containment structure.

MR. HANNON: And the 110 percent capacity?

THE WITNESS (Rega): I believe that's the number, yes.

MR. HANNON: Okay. The slopes, I believe people said earlier it's a two-to-one slope for the area pretty much around the plant.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Pretty much around the plant, that's correct.

MR. HANNON: Seeing as how you're talking in some areas of elevations of more than

30 feet, anybody consider putting in reverse slope benches, things of that nature?

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Well, we -- I think the, you know, the access drive to the -- to the basin, to the largest basin will -- will in fact act as a reverse slope.

On the other side toward, you know, toward the -- the existing pond and on the wetland systems over there where we're trying to balance the -- the impact toward those -- toward those resources with the -- with the separation as well.

So what we specified in lieu of reversed benches was to do some reinforced slopes there with -- with a fabric, an engineered fabric to keep that there. We're trying to balance the, you know, the wetland impacts with, you know, obviously with the slope reinforcement requirements.

MR. HANNON: And the driveway goes pretty much around the entire perimeter of the site. That's curbed?

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Yes, it is.
MR. HANNON: Okay. So that should also eliminate some of the water flow going --

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): That it will
just be -- there will be just whatever happens to fall on those slopes. And that, that particular area as well that -- that \(I\) just mentioned on the, I guess, like the northeastern portion of the site is, that's where we had the one-to-one rock slope and our retaining wall previously.

But by reorienting the -- the site, sort of just pivoting it a little bit we were able to get away from there and just do a two-to-one slope in lieu of that.

MR. HANNON: Okay. And I think this is just an error. If you look at the elevations over by the dry basin -- I mean, I'm having a harder time reading it now because I don't have my magnifying glass with me.

So you look at the elevation there. It looks like there's a berm at about elevation 280.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Okay.
MR. HANNON: Follow the line around for the contour, it says \(290 ?\)

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): That just may be a labeling error. It could be. It's very possible an error.

MR. HANNON: Okay. And that you mentioned the roadway that's over there, but I'm
assuming you're going to have to do some cut and fill on that. So \(I\) didn't see any diagram in the engineering details on how that was going to be installed.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): It's this -this particular, you know, where -- where the road is being constructed around -- at least around the perimeter of the site is going to be substantially in fill.

They have the cuts. We'll have some we'll some cuts a little further interior on the site, but around the site perimeter those, those cuts that were going to be experienced on the interior will be -- that overburden material will be utilized to construct the slope, provided we're able to get a suitable product to -- to do that and get -- and get the correct compaction.

MR. HANNON: And how do you handle drainage going down under that driveway?

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Pardon me?
MR. HANNON: How do you handle the drainage going under that roadway?

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): The drainage we've got -- we've got a stormwater collection system within the roadway itself.

And as far as stormwater running onto the roadway, we've got a series of -- of depressions and some infiltration basins with underdrains throughout the site to try and keep water from running onto the road itself, and try to limit whatever happens to fall on the road to be collected and -- and conveyed to the largest detention basin that we have on site.

MR. HANNON: Then one thing in the engineering details. It does identify the precast concrete storm sector. But I didn't -- again, it may be because the print is too small.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Right.
MR. HANNON: I couldn't tell exactly where you were locating those on site.

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): That will be at -- there, there's one. It's going to be at the -- at the final discharge point to the largest stormwater basin. It will -- it will be located right at that point.

MR. HANNON: Just one?
THE WITNESS (Thibeault): Just one, yes.
MR. HANNON: You may want to think about another one at the other basin, too.

On the wetlands mitigation and
restoration plan map, this is just more of a question. You identify an area about 3700 square feet. We had, I know, originally asked for some type of pollinator area and I believe that's what this is for.

But where I'm a little confused is in looking at the diagram it looks as though there's a road entrance coming right off of Lake Road into the grass retention infiltration basin. So am I missing something on that diagram?

It's also on this sheet if you want to take that one. And it just looks like there's a driveway going straight into, you know, the grass retention infiltration basin, and I'm just curious as to what that is?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Are you looking at -- you're looking at the restoration plan and seeing the paved driveway down to the south?

MR. HANNON: NO, I'm looking at this map where you have the pollinator area, and it looks as though there's a driveway going directly into that basin. And I'm just asking what that is?

THE WITNESS (Thibeault): That's an existing apron that's off the road right now. That will be removed as part of the construction.

MR. HANNON: Okay. Thank you.
A couple of questions about the roadway itself.

Are you planning any improvements prior to the start of, assuming this gets approved, prior to construction or during construction? Because there's some spots on that road that aren't really readily accessible to larger equipment. So I'm just wondering if there's any plans to do any roadwork?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, we do have plans to make some improvements to Lake Road. One -- once we achieve financial close and we start construction we will issue a notice to proceed, and one of the first things we expect to do is to do the road widening on Lake Road that would coincide with doing some of the civil work on -- on site. And we'll also coordinate that with installation of the water and sewer pipelines.

MR. HANNON: And is it possible that some repair work may have to be done at the conclusion of construction because of some of the equipment brought in?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Absolutely.

Absolutely, and that's in the agreement with the Town.

MR. HANNON: Okay. Thank you.
I'm not asking any questions on your thunder over there about the property value guarantee. I've got my questions answered on that one.

The only other thing that's more of a comment, and that is especially where any wetlands are involved, things of that nature, you might want to rethink just using a silt fence. It's not one of the best things to use. I mean, straw wattles, things of that nature work much better. That's better for controlling erosion.

So I'll throw that out as a general thought, but I believe that takes care of my questions.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Hannon.

We'll move on now to Mr. Harder.
MR. HARDER: Thank you, Mr. Silvestri.
A couple of my questions were already answered also, but my first question is on the decommissioning bond. I believe it indicates on your application somewhere that the bond would be
good for the operating life of the facility.
How do you define the operating life? Is that for the length of time you're generating power?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, and let me pull up the -- and that's in our community environmental benefit agreement. Let me just take a quick look at that then.

Yes, what we say in here is that bond will stay in place and it will step up over time until the decommissioning plan referenced in section \(2 F\) of the agreement has been implemented and completed. And we make a commitment in the CEBA to provide a detailed decommissioning plan as part of the \(D\) and \(M\) plan that you all approved.

So the -- the decommissioning plan we put in our \(D\) and \(M\) plan will be what needs to be implemented. That's when the bond will come into -- can be pulled.

MR. HARDER: Okay. So the bond would be available. It wouldn't go away when you stop generating power. It would still be available at some level while you're decommissioning?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yeah. Yes, the bond would not go away until we completed the
decommissioning plan. So that if we stop generating and we didn't decommission, then the Town would pull the bond to decommission themselves.

MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you. Could you explain -- you may have done this -- you actually did do it to some extent in the application, but how you decided to go from a Siemens system to the Mitsubishi system?

I'm interested in whether the Mitsubishi system -- the technology wasn't available at all? Was it a cost issue? Was it available, but just too expensive? And you know, kind of when that -the timeframe that that decision was made in?

THE WITNESS (Eves): So when we bid into the first auction we were based on a Siemens machine. When we didn't clear the first auction we looked at our -- at our options. It was clear that we were not competitive with the Siemens machine.

The Mitsubishi machine is a much more competitive machine. So we switched from Siemens to Mitsubishi based on -- really based on pricing and performance, because lower price and better performance made us more competitive in the
auction.
In the second auction we switched from Siemens to Mitsubishi, and the second -- and we had our interconnection application going through ISO New England, and we had an air permit. So when we switched from -- from Siemens to Mitsubishi we had a larger machine. And we -- and in our air permit application we curtailed the amount of duct burners that we would run so that we could stay within our interconnect agreement and within our air permit.

When we didn't clear the second time then we went back and we refiled our air permit. We pulled our -- our interconnect application, refiled a new system, a new interconnect require -- request so that we were able to pick up substantially more megawatts at almost no additional price, which made us much more competitive in -- in this last auction which was the main factor that we actually were able to secure, to secure a spot in that auction.

MR. HARDER: Thank you. I have a couple questions regarding your responses to Council interrogatories. First, the first set.

Let's see. Page 15.

This question, actually it starts on page 14. The question is, would the volume of truck traffic have a significant impact on traffic operations? And your answer is, no.

Could you give us a little background or a little explanation, \(I\) guess to that, to that answer?

I think that, you know, the thought is or maybe the assumption is that during the operation with diesel you'd be bringing a lot of trucks, and it seems given that the nature of that road even with some improvements traffic might be an issue?

THE WITNESS (Hesketh): Just give me a moment to clarify the numbers on trucks here.

I think when the -- when the plant is running in the US -- ULSD they're projecting two truck deliveries per hour on average. So it's not a significant volume of trucks. So that's the reason where we said there was no impact for the truck traffic.

MR. HARDER: Okay. That's the maximum you would need?

THE WITNESS (Hesketh): Well, that's -yes, in order to -- that's what they would be able
to accommodate, you know, with the --
THE WITNESS (Rega): That's correct. Yeah, that -- oh, I'm sorry. That that keeps up with the -- with the consumption of the -- the gas turbine during the ULSD operation.

MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you.
The next question on the same page, under question 32 , there the last point you make about achieving significant decreases in the levels of wastewater. Is that just a volumetric decrease, or are there any other changes to the system that resulted maybe in qualitative changes to the nature of the wastewater?

THE WITNESS (Rega): No, they -- they were, \(I\) would say, primarily volume changes, volume reductions.

MR. HARDER: Okay. Thank you.
There the volume -- at least what I saw, anyway, the volume of natural gas to be provided by contract is stated in million BTUs per day. Can that be stated in cubic feet per day, not a heat value \(I\) guess, but a volume -- a volumetric value?

THE WITNESS (Rega): It could be. I don't think \(I\) can do it here in my head, though.

But I can certainly get back to you on that number. Absolutely.

MR. BALDWIN: I was going to be so impressed.

THE WITNESS (Rega): That would have been a mic drop.

MR. HARDER: You actually already answered my questions on the diesel usage. So that's all the questions I had. Thank you.

Thank you.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you,
Mr. Harder. I'll move to Mr. Lynch.
MR. LYNCH: Again, going last a lot of my questions have already been answered.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Actually, you wouldn't be last. I am.

MR. LYNCH: After all these years, Bob?
Well, I'll save the questions for you, but \(I\) do have a few questions, some of them were like Mr. Harder just did, clarifications to some of the, you know, interrogatories.

And let me start with the first interrogatory, set 1, question 18. And it's about -- and I'm referring to \(F\) and G. And this is where I've missed my good friend Mr. Ashton.

I always thought that a hot start would start a lot quicker than 30 minutes, or 45 minutes and that \(I\) didn't realize that a cold start starts at the same level. You know, what did I miss?

THE WITNESS (Rega): So the cold startup time as well as the hot startup time, the 35 minutes is actually very fast. You know, what we're talking about there is startup to emissions compliance.

So again we -- we start generating power, again probably in the 10 to 15-minute range, something like that. But by the time we're meeting all of our air permit limitations it does take about 35 minutes.

MR. LYNCH: Where my confusion came in is I thought there would be different times.

THE WITNESS (Rega): Between hot and cold --

MR. LYNCH: I thought that the hot startup would actually be quicker?

THE WITNESS (Rega): The hot startup generally would be quicker. The provision that we have on this project, we have an auxillary boiler. And so we're able to keep -- keep everything warm to make those starts a whole lot, you know, a
whole lot quicker. So even if we're down for, you know, 72 plus hours we can keep the plant hot.

MR. LYNCH: And my next question on the interrogatories is towards the end on number 40. When you're talking about the magnetic fields and measuring the milligauss, you know, it says that the revenue would only increase -- the increase would be small.

Are there any numbers you could give to what small actually is?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): There are calculated levels in the attachment, attachment seven.

MR. LYNCH: Okay. You're making me work here.

I have a few questions regarding the -you also mention on 38 the tribal review. How extensive is that?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): So we issue correspondence to the tribes, and it really depends on whether they care to respond.

MR. LYNCH: Having dealt with them, I understand what you're saying, but most of the dealings I've had has been with the Narragansetts, not with the Mohegans. Do they have to be
consulted, too, because of the proximity of Rhode Island?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): There, there were two separate tribe -- tribal consultations we made, and \(I\) know we heard back from one and we did not hear back from the other.

MR. LYNCH: Whom did you hear back -nevermind. That's all right.

THE WITNESS (Gresock): I would have to look back.

MR. LYNCH: No, you don't have to.
My one question \(I\) have is when the plant is completed and going through tests, what are you going to do to blow or purge? Or what are you going to use, rather, to blow or purge the gas line so we don't have another Middletown?

THE WITNESS (Rega): We -- yeah, we certainly will not be using natural gas to do that. We will use some something inert, air, nitrogen most likely.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And when you do -are you going to have a steam blow?

THE WITNESS (Rega): There will be a steam blow for cleaning of the steam pipes.

MR. LYNCH: Well, I know it's pretty
loud. Would you give notice to the neighbors, that they're going to hear a loud noise?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes. I mean, we're going to do our best to -- we'll have silencers on those blows, but we would nevertheless give notice as well.

MR. LYNCH: Now I have some questions on the -- oh, before I leave Rhode Island, you know, I guess it's the powerplant down the road that they're looking to propose, I guess, Burrillville or whatever. I have a couple questions regarding that, seeing that the governor just came out in favor of it.

You know, did they also get chosen in the ISO auction along with you?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Not along with us. There were two units at Burrillville, and the last auction was FCA-13. They got selected for their first unit in FCA-10, but they couldn't start construction until they got their certification and the second unit through the auction.

They have been unable to get their second unit through the auction. So this year ISO New England revoked their CSO that they were awarded in FCA-10.

MR. LYNCH: Now the other -- one of the main questions \(I\) have, you know, living in New England or, you know, we are constricted for natural gas.

I know you have, you know, a dedicated contract, but how would that impact you if, you know, some of the other -- like, I guess, Vermont had a restriction. The Town actually had a restriction on gas usage, if that happened here in Killingly would that still impact you?

THE WITNESS (Eves): I don't quite understand the question.

MR. LYNCH: Up in Vermont the Town actually went to the gas distributor and put restrictions on what they could deliver. It was so cold.

And now what I'm asking you is if some of the surrounding towns here did that, what would your option be? What would your reaction be?

THE WITNESS (Eves): I would say that would have no impact on us. We have a firm gas supply agreement. So what that does is that guarantees us space in that pipe to deliver the gas.

So we have a firm gas supply agreement
from where the gas is produced, delivered to -- on Algonquin to interface with Yankee. Yankee is a local distribution company that will carry our gas from -- two miles from the Algonquin pipe to our -- to our powerplant.

So with that firm supply, with that firm supply agreement we are always guaranteed to have our percentage of -- of transportation that's -that's in that pipe.

MR. LYNCH: That leads me to -- I forget which interrogatory it was. I think it's in set one somewhere where you have a seven-year contract. And then you have, I think, an option for seven more years?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Correct.
MR. LYNCH: Now at the end of seven years, can you -- let's say the gas prices are so low you decide not to exercise the option, would you go to the spot market?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Well, there's -there's two components of gas supply. One is the gas commodity itself, and we're paying an index on the commodity which -- so if the gas price goes down, the index goes down. So our commodity price goes down.

And now we're paying an adder to that index price for the firm transportation. We will no doubt re-up in seven years to continue to have firm supply in that pipe.

MR. LYNCH: Okay. So it's the firm supply, not the price that is the, you know, that's driving this?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Exactly. And it's -- and it's the firm supply that guarantees that this gas flows into -- into Connecticut. So if -- if there's a, you know, polar vortex or whatever and we had bought interruptible gas, then there's a good chance that that gas would be sold in New York or somewhere else upstream in the pipe. It would never make it all the way here without us having that firm supply, that firm transportation on the pipe.

MR. LYNCH: Now if a liquefied gas plant was built in the area would you also entertain getting a supply from them?

THE WITNESS (Eves): I would say, absolutely.

MR. HANNON: Now I'm going to go over --
THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Well, I -- I was just going to add the liquefied natural gas
satellite storage tanks that typically have been approved are generally for the use of the local gas distribution companies, the LDCs.

And my experience has been that generally those LDCs, they're using them to meet peak winter demand for --

MR. LYNCH: Sorry. I didn't hear that?
THE WITNESS (Hibbard): The LDCs, the local gas companies are generally using those satellite storage facilities, which are liquid natural gas storage facilities, to meet their demands at the time of winter peak for customers that need it for heating.

It's not generally available. The local gas companies can make that gas available for powerplant use, but generally they have not.

MR. LYNCH: Okay. I was going to ask another question, but forget it. Let's go over to water for a second.

And I have to get number 43 out here. There's a couple questions I have regarding the water. And it goes back to, you know, the first one has to do with -- which I didn't understand. So I'm asking for a clarification.

The temperature of 58 degrees, you know,
you would only be getting, you know, 50,000 gallons per day, but if it goes up over 58 degrees you get upwards from a hundred thousand to 300 hundred thousand gallons per day. What am I missing here?

THE WITNESS (Rega): So, yeah. We're talking in nominal numbers. As you say, it's pretty low when the temperature is below 59 degrees. At 59 degrees and above there's a device in the -- the inlet of the combustion turbine called an evaporator cooler and it -- you put water into that and it essentially cools the air going into the gas turbine so that you were able to maintain your output and efficiency.

So there's evaporation of that water.
And so that's -- that's the little bit of a jump you see when you go from 58 degrees when you go up to a hundred degrees. All right? So in the warmer weather we use that evaporative cooler, but you're not able to use that below 59 degrees.

MR. LYNCH: Now I know your allocation is up to 300 gallons per day.

THE WITNESS (Eves): It's actually 400,000 a day.

MR. LYNCH: So I'm not good with
numbers. Now if you should exceed that at any given time, you know, would the water company impose a penalty? Or would you have to let them know in advance so you're not penalized? THE WITNESS (Eves): Our service agreement does have provisions for minor additional flows over the 400,000. It would have to be approved beforehand or penalized, or they just wouldn't deliver. We would have to get it approved beforehand, or they wouldn't deliver.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. There's also the
part in the water about, you know, if you should -- if you should sell the business, you know, or someone should buy your business, the contract remains in place. Am I correct? THE WITNESS (Eves): If we sell the business as a powerplant, it's stays -- the water agreement stays in place.

MR. LYNCH: Now I'm going to do a reversal. What if Connecticut Water Company is bought out by somebody like the, you know, the Metropolitan District, how would that affect your contract? Or would they be still the same? THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, it would still be the same.

MR. LYNCH: And explain -- there's also a couple provisions on, you know, whether you default on your contract. Not being an attorney, I don't really understand what those implications would be.

THE WITNESS (Eves): If -- if we were to default, if we didn't pay them for the water?

MR. LYNCH: The nonpayment. Probably, yes.

THE WITNESS (Eves): They would turn off our valve.

MR. LYNCH: Simple enough.
THE WITNESS (Eves): So just back to your other question, there's a provision on page 2 of the water supply agreement that says, maximum daily draw. So our maximum draw of 400,000 as Chris said, would only happen when we would be firing the ULSD.

So the maximum -- maximum daily draw during oil fired operation may be increased upon express written authorization by the company for such duration and in such quantities as the company authorizes. This is paragraph --

MR. LYNCH: I did have that underlined.
THE WITNESS (Eves): Okay, but it says
it will be at their sole discretion, taking into account system demand and everything else going on, on their system.

MR. LYNCH: The reason I'm asking about water, not as it really applies to you, but as it applies to the Connecticut Water Company, a couple of years ago I know they answered the RFP and won the RFP to supply the University of Connecticut with water.

So it's really a question -- if they were here I'd ask them. Is there enough supply in their system to get the University of Connecticut, to supply you and other, you know, industrial companies around here that uses a lot of water? I know you can't answer, but --

THE WITNESS (Eves): I can't answer definitively, but we have spent time with Connecticut Water working with Connecticut Water discussing our needs.

I think the question that was asked earlier, why is the diversion permit for 540 instead of 400 that they -- that they filed for? I mean, this is a great opportunity for Connecticut Water to enhance their system.

So as we build these infrastructure
improvements for Connecticut Water it's providing them the ability to enhance their system. Connecticut Water came here to a town council meeting and that was one of the questions that the town councilmembers asked Connecticut Water.

We want to make sure we have enough water. If another industrial wants to move into our town we want to be able to provide them. And Connecticut Water said, you have another industrial that comes in here we'll have water to provide a supply to them.

MR. LYNCH: And the reason \(I\) asked is a couple of years back when this area was in a drought situation, Connecticut Water did -- they didn't put restrictions on water supply, but they did ask for voluntary participation in cutting back. So -- and I remembered that, so \(I\) was just wondering how that would impact, you know -- we're not in a drought situation right now, but we could be in a couple years. Who knows.

Those are my questions, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

MR. EDELSON: Mr. Chairman, just to clarify?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Edelson has a
followup.
MR. EDELSON: Just to clarify, because we're using some pretty big numbers there, 400,000 -- but under natural gas running what is the daily? What is the expected daily water usage, or water demand?

THE WITNESS (Rega): So the -- so the daily water usage under natural gas, as Chris was saying, we have two uses of water. One is for boiler makeup. That's roughly 50,000 gallons a day. It doesn't matter on the temperature.

If we're running the evaporative coolers, that could be up to another 50,000 gallons a day. And it would start at 59 degrees and that that usage would ramp up to a hundred degrees to be another 50,000 gallons. So our max day on gas would be about a hundred thousand gallons.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. Thank you.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Lynch, you're all set?

MR. LYNCH: I'm all set. Thank you.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Thank you.

Mr. Rega, I want to go back to that pipe
rack issue that \(I\) brought up before.
THE WITNESS (Rega): Okay.
THE HEARING OFFICER: If you go to your application -- and my eyes are still good on this -- figure two is what I'm looking at.

THE WITNESS (Rega): The original application?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Yeah. The drawing is so big, and it's got lots of numbers on it. But if I can read it \(I\) know you can read it.

Item number 43 is listed as a pipe rack.
THE WITNESS (Rega): Okay.
THE HEARING OFFICER: And now so I'm curious, what is that pipe rack for?

THE WITNESS (Rega): I see. Okay. Yes.
So that pipe rack sits -- do you see it
there?
THE HEARING OFFICER: Oh, I know where it is.

THE WITNESS (Rega): Okay. So it sits between the HRSG, our heat recovery steam generator and the air cooled condenser. And that pipe rack delivers water to our boiler from the air cooled condenser. And then once the boiler turns that into steam it delivers that steam
though piping to the steam turbine.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So it has nothing to do with fuel?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Nothing to do with fuel.

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right. So item number 44 has fuel oil unloading?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
THE HEARING OFFICER: I cannot find that. Can you tell me where number 44 is? I have 45. I have 46.

THE WITNESS (Rega): It would appear that that label is missing off of the drawing, but it would indeed be where you see the trucks there lined up adjacent to the oil tank.

THE HEARING OFFICER: All right. So those little rectangles are trucks?

THE WITNESS (Rega): Yes.
THE HEARING OFFICER: I didn't know that, either. All right. Staying on that then there's three trucks, but what \(I\) heard is that you can only fill the tank with two at a time?

THE WITNESS (Rega): No, we'll -- it will take approximately two per hour to keep up with what we consume, but we will have extra
stations because there is time that it takes to hook up hoses, unhook hoses, unload that tank. So at any given time you might have more than one, perhaps even up to three trucks there. THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. I want to get to that part of it more in detail after we get through a couple other things, but thank you. Mr. Eves, on page 1 of your testimony that was dated January 18th of 2019, you stated that NTE developed a suite of patents on its hybrid renewable technology. Could you briefly describe what that hybrid renewable technology is?

THE WITNESS (Eves): When -- and
actually next month we're celebrating ten years at -- ten years of NTE in existence, but in the very early days of NTE we were looking at a renewable technology, a dispatchable renewable technology.

And what we developed was a system that we could incorporate a biomass boiler into a combined cycle plant. So we would put wood in a boiler. We'd make steam, and then we would put that steam either into a steam turbine, or if it was an older fossil fuel plant we could put that steam into feed a water heating cycle.

THE HEARING OFFICER: So the fuel is wood?

THE WITNESS (Eves): The fuel would be wood.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Wood. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Hibbard, on page 2 of your prefiled testimony dated January 18, 2019, you mentioned your experience as Chairman of the Massachusetts DPU that considered and decided on energy issues including powerplants. If \(I\) have it correct, that encompassed the timeframe from April 2007 to June 2010.

Could you briefly describe the new powerplant proposals that you were involved with during that time with the State of Massachusetts?

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Sure. The -the primary one that \(I\) recall is the Bridgewater facility, I believe, was being -- was requesting permitting at the time.

And I wasn't there at the time it went through the final decision-making process with the board, but that was the -- the primary powerplant that was being permitted at the time \(I\) was on board.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Was that a ground-up new build, or an add-on?

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Yes, it was -- I believe it was a combined cycle plant with backup fuel as well.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Staying with that prefiled testimony, you used the terms, "baseload cycling" and "peaking generation" as "flexible operating modes." Could you briefly describe those three terms?

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Sure. I -- as Mr. Eves mentioned earlier, he expects early on in the operation of the facility that it will be operating at a very high capacity factor.

And given the heat rate of the facility and its efficiency relative to other powerplants in New England at this time \(I\) would expect it to be operating in most hours of the year when it can, because it will be economic to operate that powerplant as opposed to more expensive powerplants.

That's a situation where the unit would be running potentially 24 hours a day at or near full capacity, and that's what I'm referring to as baseload.

There may be other times where it's operating in a -- more of a load following mode. You could imagine hours where there is a lot of renewable generation on the system and the electrical demand is relatively low.

And at that point in time I could imagine a facility like Killingly to be operating in a mode where it really needs to be ramping up and down to help New England meet varied -variations in electrical demand, and that's what I'm referring to in terms of intermediate operation.

Peaking operation would be -- I would not expect it, at least in the early years for this facility, but it would be under situations where the facility really is not operating other than when it's called on to operate for just very few hours, to turn on, operate for a few hours and then shut off. And that's the -- that's what I'm referring to when \(I\) say, peaking operation.

THE HEARING OFFICER: So to back up your intermediate operation would be cycling?

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Yes.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Could you also describe the term "spinning reserve" that
appears on the same page?
THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Sure.
There's -- at any moment in time in New England there is not only generation that's actually putting electricity onto the system to meet demand, but a certain quantity of powerplants that are operating and ready to immediately connect to the system.

For example, if there was a trip at another generating plant and a sudden loss of 500 or a thousand megawatts, there need to be other resources that are able to immediately connect and generate electricity.

And that's what I think we're going to -- that's what spinning reserve refers to. It reserves -- it refers to units that are essentially operating, but they're not interconnected and not putting power onto the system, and they're there to protect against those sorts of contingencies.

THE HEARING OFFICER: So you're burning fuel, but you're not synced?

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): Correct.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Here's
where I'm having a hard time putting pieces
together -- and it goes back to the air permit. And if you look at page 3 of 18, there's a definition of transient operation.

And it says in part, all modes of operation at loads less than 50 percent, including periods of startup, shutdown, fuel switching and equipment cleaning. Then further down on that page are operational conditions and requirements for the CTG.

So section \(A-1 F\), for example, that's listed on page 4 of 18 states, no period of transit operation shall exceed 60 consecutive minutes. So overall am I correct that you would not be able to operate the CTG for megawatt production at loads less than 50 percent?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): That's right.
That's right. We're -- we're permitted. The lowest load we're permitted is at -- is 50 percent.

THE HEARING OFFICER: So in one of the interrogatory responses, or possibly in the application you had 47 percent load. You can't do that?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): Yeah. The nuance there, 47 percent there refers to 47
percent of total plant load which includes duct firing. The 50 percent load that we sort of speak nominally about is with respect to the gas turbine. I think the gas turbine load cannot be less than 50 percent.

So there's some differences in the -- in the percentages. If you compare it to the gas turbine output at a hundred percent our emissions guarantees are only down to 50 percent of gas turbine load, but that translates to about 47 percent of total plant load because of the duct firing capability of the plant.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Well, I don't want to do semantics, but if you're looking at 47 percent and the air permit says 50 , I hope that you and DEEP are in agreement as to what that 50 percent actually represents?

THE WITNESS (Gresock): The cases reflected in the dispersion modeling for 50 percent are very clear.

THE HEARING OFFICER: So I want to go back then to the definition that Mr. Hibbard just gave me on spinning reserve. So if you have this transient operation prohibition that's there, how does spinning reserve fit into any type of
operation?
THE WITNESS (Eves): It won't fit into our operation. We will not be providing spinning reserve, for -- for a relatively quick start unit which will provide -- provide that reliability and flexibility.

THE HEARING OFFICER: So spinning reserve really shouldn't be in the testimony that we received?

THE WITNESS (Eves): That's correct. We will not be providing spinning reserve.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I want to move onto firm delivered natural gas contract and duel-fuel capability.

This started on page 6 and further on, on page 9 specifically you stated that KEC would be able to always -- and I'll emphasize the always part -- burn natural gas given its long-term firm natural gas transportation supply contract.

And then it's stated that it would also provide flexibility to support the delivery of natural gas for heating to critical public institutions and residents, slash, businesses under emergency conditions.

So my question, could you explain how

KEC would be able to always burn natural gas and can support the delivery of natural gas to others?

THE WITNESS (Eves): Yes, and I will. So we, as we discussed earlier, we'll have firm transportation on that pipe, which guarantees us delivery of natural gas whenever we want to burn it. And -- and it's in -- or it's shown on the gas contract on the confirmation page that this is a firm delivered product.

So let's use Yankee as an example, a local distribution company. So when you look at that pipe, that pipe has different firm transporters on it. Yankee is a firm transporter. So Yankee will get their expected maximum demand met through firm transportation, so we will always be able to pull off our firm transportation.

Now if there was, you know, some kind of an event, a winter event that caused Yankee's demand to -- of hospitals and schools, and those kinds of things to exceed their firm capacity on that pipe, then any other firm shipper on that pipe would be reduced a pro rata share to make sure that those important facilities got the gas.

But there, you've got to keep in mind that Yankee already has firm transportation on
there. So the times that Yankee may need a little more gas is going to be -- is going to be extremely slim. Where it would come into play would be if there were some interruption on the pipeline that some -- some curtailment.

So when a pipeline has a curtailment then we would be curtailed a pro rata share. Whatever portion we had of firm transportation we would get that same percentage of the -- of the gas that was available in the pipe, assuming there was no emergency winter condition.

THE WITNESS (Hibbard): And just, if I may just add?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Go ahead.
THE WITNESS (Hibbard): That when
Mr. Eaves is talking about curtailment, that would be an event where the pipeline could not meet its firm delivery requirements. So think of the loss of a compressor or something happening on the pipeline.

So it literally could not meet all of its firm delivery requirements. It's not what we often think about as a typical peak winter day where there are operational flow orders on the pipelines, or something like that. Under those
conditions KEC will receive its full firm commitment.

It would just be a situation where because of some sort of major contingency on the pipeline system the deliverer, the shipper could not meet all of the firm delivery requirements.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Now I have a lot of follow-up on that that \(I\) know I'm not going to get to in the five minutes that we have left before we're adjourning.

So I'm going to keep that in the back of mind, and if you would too? And the next time we do meet \(I\) will bring that up, because it's going to be a little bit lengthy.

But getting back to the current situation, Mr. Eves, you had corrected one of the submittals that it wasn't 115,000 million BTU of natural gas. It was 110. Is the pipeline sized for 110,000, or could more gas go through that pipeline?

THE WITNESS (Eves): So the Algonquin is considerably larger than 110. I can't tell you what it is, but we have only a relatively minor percentage of transportation in the Algonquin pipe.

Yankee is going to build a 16-inch pipe, replace their old pipe with -- with a new 16-inch pipe that will be able to carry everything that we need to our facility with a minimum pressure drop, and also have excess capacity to bring -- to continue to serve the customers that are on the existing pipe, and to bring more capacity into that industrial park area.

THE HEARING OFFICER: So if I could phrase that in another way, you would still be able to get your 110,000?

THE WITNESS (Eves): 110,000. Right.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Yeah. And there
still would be more going through there that other customers will be able to get from that pipeline? THE WITNESS (Eves): Right.

Considerably more, yeah.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Let's see if I've got a short one. All right. I'm going to go back to Mr. Rega. The size of the oil tank is still 1 million gallons. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Rega): It is.
THE HEARING OFFICER: The firing rate of the turbine now is 23,594 gallons per hour? THE WITNESS (Rega): Subject to check,
yes.
THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. My calculations have that drained in approximately 42 hours without replenishing. I'm not sure where the 45.7 came from?

THE WITNESS (Rega): I would have to check.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. The concern I have on that, and going back to a comment that was made before about having two tankers being able to refill that tank in an hour. If I'm correct on Connecticut road law, I believe the biggest tanker that you can get is 7,700 gallons. I don't think anything bigger than that could come in due to weight.

So if I look at the burn, the original application in Docket 470 for burning ULSD, it was on the order of 17,500 gallons per hour. With the Mitsubishi you're up to 23,594. If you could only get two trucks in there at 7,700 gallons apiece, that's 15,400 gallons an hour. How could you keep up a burn when you can't get enough oil into that tank at full load?

THE WITNESS (Rega): I understand the question. Yes, if \(I\) could check? I just need to
check the map and see -- check the assumption on 7700 gallons. I don't have that calculation with me. I guess, in that case accepting that map then I guess it would be three trucks per hour rather than the two I stated earlier.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Yeah, I'd like a clarification on that, because you had mentioned earlier that the two trucks would keep up. My math says, no. My math says your tank isn't big enough or you don't have enough trucks to do the job.

THE WITNESS (Rega): Yeah. Okay. I will check, though.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.
Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to stop here in the remaining time. The Council will recess until 6:30 p.m. this evening at which time we will commence the public comment session of this hearing.

Thank you.
(Whereupon, the above proceedings were concluded at 4:58 p.m.)

\section*{CERTIFICATE}

I hereby certify that the foregoing 108 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original verbatim notes taken of the Regular Hearing in Re: DOCKET NO. 470B, MOTION TO REOPEN AN APPLICATION FROM NTE CONNECTICUT, LLD, FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF A 550-MEGAWATT DUEL-FUEL COMBINED CYCLE ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INTERCONNECTION SWITCHYARD LOCATED AT 180 AND 189 LAKE ROAD, KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT, which was held before ROBERT SILVESTRI, The Hearing Officer, at the Killingly Town Hall, Killingly Town Hall Meeting Room, 172 Main Street, Killingly, Connecticut, Thursday, April 4, 2019.


Robert G. Dixon, CVR-M 857 Notary Public BCT Reporting, LLC 55 Whiting Street, Suite 1A Plainville, CT 06062 My Commission Expires: 6/30/2020

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { lowered (1) } \\
& 60 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
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\] & practical (1) & \[
7: 11
\] & \[
28: 22 ; 32: 12 ; 57: 24
\] \\
\hline 16;21:20;22:13,22; & 24:17;25:25;30:15; & 42:23 & proceed (5) & 73:14;91:8,11;102:5, \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 24: 10,13 ; 25: 6,20 \\
& 26: 3,10,14,25 ; 27:
\end{aligned}
\] & 32:21;35:8;56:11,13,
25;58:25;59:4,6,8; & practices
37:10 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7: 7 ; 31: 16,20,22 \\
& 71: 15
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
5,21
\] \\
\hline 13,19;28:5,16,24; & 65:21,23;76:16;80:2; & precast (1) & proceeding (3) & \[
53: 18 ; 68: 15 ; 77: 19
\] \\
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81: 1
\] \\
\hline 20:12;23:3 & 14:22;51:11;63:7 & \[
7: 8
\] & \[
22: 2 ; 100: 15
\] & PSD (1) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & recess (2) & regarding (5) & repair (1) \\
\hline Public (17) & \(\mathbf{R}\) & 7:13;108:17 & 34:10;75:23;80:16; & 71:22 \\
\hline 5:11,24;7:14,15,16, & & \[
57: 20
\] & & repeat (2) \\
\hline \[
21: 25 ; 30: 1 ; 32: 17
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { rack }(\mathbf{8}) \\
64: 12,15,18 ; 93: 1 \\
11,14,16,23
\end{array}
\]} & 57:20 recommend (1) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Regardless (1) } \\
& 52: 24
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
32: 3 ; 63: 7 \\
\text { replace (1) }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 34:20;102:22;108:18 & & 9:7 & region (1) & 106:2 \\
\hline ull (3) & & record (5) & \[
21: 19
\] & replanted (1) \\
\hline 73:6;74:3;103:16 & \[
38: 25 ; 45: 25
\] & 7:17;8:2,24;10:17 & regional (1) & 40:25 \\
\hline (2) & ramp (1) & \[
\begin{gathered}
13: 8 \\
\text { recovery (1) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
20: 23
\] & replenish (1) \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
73: 19 ; 75 \\
\text { pull-off }(2)
\end{array}
\] & \(92: 15\)
ramping (1) & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { recovery (1) } \\
93: 21
\end{array}
\] & regulate (3)
27:21;28:3;43:2 & replenished (1) \\
\hline 64:1,3 & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { ramping (1) } \\
98: 8
\end{array}
\] & 93:21 & Regulatory (1) & 41:16 \\
\hline mping & ran (1) & 94:17 & 5:11 & replenishing (1) \\
\hline 63:14 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
59: 13 \\
\text { range (1) }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { reduce (6) } \\
& 22: 16 ; 49: 2,9,24 ; \\
& 50: 3 ; 54: 13
\end{aligned}
\]} & Reige (1) & \[
107: 4
\] \\
\hline pumps (1) & & & 6:21 & report (1) \\
\hline 43:6 & \[
79: 12
\] & & reinforced (1) & 62:17 \\
\hline PURA (4) & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 50: 3 ; 54: 13 \\
& \text { reduced (2) }
\end{aligned}
\] & 66:13 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
6: 16 ; 7: 5
\]} \\
\hline 35:9;44:2,7,8
PURA's (1) & \[
55: 2
\] & 54:12;103:22 & reinforcement (1) & \\
\hline PURA's (1) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{rata (2)} & reduction (4)
\(48 \cdot 9.24 \cdot 49 \cdot 1,14\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 66:17 } \\
& \text { related (4) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { representatives (2) } \\
& 7: 1,19
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 44:3 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{reductions (1)} & & \\
\hline purchase & rate (6) & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8: 22 ; 36: 4 ; 37: 3 ; \\
& 43 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { represented (2) } \\
6: 19,22
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline 49:12 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 19: 9,10,13 ; 44: 4 ; \\
& 97: 15 ; 106: 23
\end{aligned}
\]} & \(77: 16\)
reference (1) & \[
\begin{gathered}
43: 1 \\
\text { relative (1) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \\
\hline 81:14,15 & & 21:22 & 97:16 & 101:17 \\
\hline purposes ( & 44:6 & referenced (3) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { relatively (3) } \\
& 98: 5 ; 102: 4 ; 105: 23
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { request (2) } \\
6: 5 ; 75: 16
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline 13:10 & rates (2) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
41: 24 ; 62: 17 ; 73: 11
\]
referencing (1)} & & \\
\hline pursuant (2) & 19:20;24:10 & & reliability (2) & requested (1) \\
\hline 5:18;6:5 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { rather (4) } \\
& 24: 16 ; 26: 7 ; 81: 15 ; \\
& 108: 4
\end{aligned}
\]} & 14:20 & 22:14;102:5 & 8:23 \\
\hline put (12) & & Referring (5) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{reliable (1)
\(25: 1\)} & requesting (1) \\
\hline \(32: 24 ; 49: 11,11 ;\)
\(51 \cdot 13 \cdot 55 \cdot 13 \cdot 73 \cdot 17\). & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30: 4 ; 78: 24 ; 97: 24 ; \\
& 98: 11,20
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
96: 19
\] \\
\hline 51:13;55:13;73:17; & \begin{tabular}{l}
108:4 \\
reaches (1)
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { refers (6) } \\
& 29: 17 ; 30: 5 ; 40: 4 ;
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22:4,6} & require (6) \\
\hline 95:21,22,24 & 28:21 & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19: 3 ; 25: 23 ; 34: 3 ; \\
& 50: 4,5 ; 75: 16
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Putnam (1) & reaction (1) & \[
99: 15,16 ; 100: 25
\] & 11:12 & required (6) \\
\hline 8:7 & Read (5) & refiled (2) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { remain (1) } \\
53: 3
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 20:6;25:17;40:18 } \\
& 45: 7 ; 50: 6 ; 57: 9
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline putting (6) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6:21;13:9;56:12; } \\
& 93: 10,10
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 75:13,15 } \\
& \text { refill (1) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \\
\hline 55:21;57:20;66:1;
\(99: 5,18,25\) & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 53: 3 \\
& \text { remaining (1 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { requirement (2) } \\
& 57: 5,6
\end{aligned}
\]
requirements (9)} \\
\hline 99:5,18,25 & readily (2) & 07:1 & 108:16 & \\
\hline Q & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { reading (2) } \\
& 48: 10 ; 67: 1
\end{aligned}
\]} & \[
57: 8 ; 101: 19
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { remains (2) } \\
& 34: 3 ; 88: 15
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 23: 22 ; 24: 11 ; 34: 10 ; \\
& 35 \cdot 16 \cdot 6 \cdot 18 \cdot 100 \cdot 8
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & reflecting (1) & remember (1) & \\
\hline qualify (1) & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ready }(\mathbf{4}) \\
& 20: 25 ; 32: 11 ; 58: 4 \\
& 99: 7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(43: 21\)
refuel (1)} & 65:4 & \[
104: 18,22 ; 105: 6
\] \\
\hline 26:11 & & & remembered (1) & requires (1) \\
\hline qualitative (1) & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{refueling (1)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{91:17
reminder (1)} & 28:19 \\
\hline 77:12 & realize (1) & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline quality (3) & 79:3 & 27:6 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6:9 } \\
& \text { removed (1) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline 26:12;60:1,10 & really (16) & Rega (74) & & \\
\hline quantify (3) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\[
23: 14 ; 28: 15 ; 45: 3 ;
\] \\
50:1:56:1:57:23:61:4;
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11: 4 ; 13: 21,22 \\
& 14: 16,17 ; 16: 13,14
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{70:25 rendered (1)} & reserved (1) \\
\hline 21:5,10,14 & & & & \[
7: 16
\] \\
\hline quantities (2) & \[
71: 8 ; 74: 23 ; 80: 20
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 17:7,8;18:22;19:5,15, } \\
& \text { 18;20:3,7,15;26:20; }
\end{aligned}
\]} & 6:8 & reserves (1)
99.16 \\
\hline 21:17;89:22 & 89:4;90:5,10;98:8,16; & & renewable (7) & 99:16 \\
\hline quantity (5) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{reason (4)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 27: 3,7,11,17 ; 29: 19 \\
& 23 ; 32: 6 ; 41: 8,13,18
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20: 21 ; 21: 16 ; 95: 11, \\
& 12,17,17 ; 98: 4
\end{aligned}
\]} & residential (1) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 42:5,7,8;44:18;99:6 } \\
& \text { quick (3) }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { residents (1) } \\
102: 23
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline 57:18;73:8;102:4 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 61:17;76:20;90:4; } \\
& 91: 12
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 42: 4,6,11,14,16,21 \\
& 57: 25 ; 58: 6,9,13,17
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { renewables (2) } \\
21: 17 ; 57: 19
\end{gathered}
\] & \\
\hline quicker (4) & \[
\begin{gathered}
91: 12 \\
\text { recall (2) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 57: 25 ; 58: 6,9,13,17 ; \\
& 63: 18 ; 64: 5,14,20,25 ; \\
& 65: 13,17 ; 77: 2,14,24
\end{aligned}
\]} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 21:17;57:19 } \\
& \text { REO (1) }
\end{aligned}
\] & resource (2) \\
\hline 79:2,20,22;80:1 & 21:7;96:18 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(21: 2\)
reopen (1)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20:20;22:16
resources (6)} \\
\hline quickly (2) & receive (1) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 65:13,17;77:2,14,24 } \\
& 78: 5 ; 79: 5,17,21
\end{aligned}
\] & & \\
\hline 58:8,12 & 105:1 & 81:17,23;82:3;87:6; 92:7,25:93:2,6,12,15, & 5:21 & 20:21;21:1,15,16; \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
quite (1) \\
83:11
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{received (1)
\(102: 9\)} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 92:7,25;93:2,6,12,15, } \\
& \text { 20;94:4,8,12,18,23; }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { reopened (1) } \\
6: 7
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 66:11;99:12 } \\
& \text { respect (2) }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 83:11 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 106: 20,22,25 ; 107: 6, \\
& 24 ; 108: 12
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{reorienting (1) 67:7} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { respect (2) } \\
& 39: 21 ; 101: 3
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { recent (1) } \\
35: 6
\end{array}
\] & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 39:21;101:3 } \\
\text { respectively (1) }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\hline restrict (3) & 100:16,17;106:12,16, & saying (8) & separation (1) & signals (2) \\
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\hline results (1) & 35:17,17;40:11,12 & schedule (4) & Services (4) & \[
40: 6
\] \\
\hline 19:25 & roadway (5) & 30:19;31:4,6;33:7 & 11:3,5,12;22:7 & signify (1) \\
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66: 21 ; 67: 4,7 ; 68: 8,12,
\] \\
\hline 18:9;26:2;34:3; & run (3) & seeing (4) & shall (1) & 12;69:4,8,15;71:18 \\
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\hline 14:22 & 26:16 & 48:12 & shift (3) & situated (1) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { revised (10) } \\
& \quad 15: 18 ; 22: 11,19
\end{aligned}
\] & & seems (1) & 39:4,10;53:6 & \[
47: 7
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15: 18 ; 22: 11,19 ; \\
& 27: 25 ; 28: 4 ; 29: 14
\end{aligned}
\] & S & \[
\begin{gathered}
76: 11 \\
\text { select (3) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { shipper (2) } \\
103: 21 ; 105: 5
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { situation (5) } \\
91: 14,19 ; 97: 22 ;
\end{array}
\] \\
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\hline 82:24 & sales (2) & \[
46: 22 ; 52: 12 ; 88: 13
\] & shown (3) & 106:20 \\
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16
\] & 10:1;15:3;103:7 & sized (2) \\
\hline
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68: 25 ; 74: 9,9,11 ;
\] \\
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