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STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

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Docket No. 505

Haddam Quarter Solar, LLC, Application for a
Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public
Need for the Construction, Maintenance, and Operation
of a 2.8-Megawatt-AC Solar Photovoltaic Electric
Generating Facility Located South of Haddam Quarter
Road and North of Johnson Lane, Durham, Connecticut and
Associated Electrical Interconnection

Zoom Remote Council Meeting (Teleconference), on Tuesday, September 28, 2021, beginning at 2 p.m.

Held Before:

JOHN MORISSETTE, Member and Presiding Officer

Appearances:
Council Members:
JOHN MORISSETTE, (Hearing Officer)
QUAT NGUYEN,
PURA Designee
ROBERT SILVESTRI
ED EDELSON
DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR.
Council Staff:
MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ.,
Executive Director and Staff Attorney
ROBERT MERCIER,
Siting Analyst
LISA FONTAINE,
Fiscal Administrative Officer

1	Appearances:(cont'd)
2	For Haddam Quarter Solar, LLC (Applicant):
3	ROBINSON & COLE, LLP
4	280 Trumbull Street
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1 (Begin: 2:30 p.m.)

THE HEARING OFFICER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Can everyone hear me okay?

VOICES: Yes.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. This remote public hearing is called to order this Tuesday, September 28, 2021, at 2 p.m. My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. Other members of the Council are Quat Nguyen, designee for Chairman Marissa Paslick Gillett of the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority; Robert Silvestri; Ed Edelson; and Daniel P. Lynch, Jr.

Members of the staff are Melanie Bachman,

Executive Director and Staff Attorney; Robert

Mercier, siting analyst; and Lisa Fontaine, fiscal
administrative officer.

As everyone is aware there is currently a statewide effort to prevent the spread of coronavirus. This is why the Council is holding this remote public hearing, and we ask for your patience. If you haven't done so already, I ask that everyone please mute their computer audios and/or telephones now.

This hearing is held pursuant to the provisions of Title 16 of the Connecticut General Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act upon an application from Haddam Quarter Solar, LLC, for a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need for the proposed construction, maintenance and operation of a 2.8-megawatt AC solar voltaic electric generating facility located south of Haddam Quarter Road and north of Johnson Lane, Durham, Connecticut.

This application was received by the Council

This application was received by the Council on July 9, 2001. The Council's legal notice of the date and time of this remote public hearing was published in the Middletown Press On August 4, 2001.

Upon this Council's request, the Applicant erected a sign at the proposed site so as to inform the public of the name of the Applicant, the type of the facility, the remote public hearing date and contact information for the Council, including the website and phone number.

As a reminder to all, off-the-record communications 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 Applicants and Interveners of the proceedings are as follows. The Applicant Haddam Quarter Solar, LLC, represented by Kenneth C. Baldwin, Esquire, of Robertson & Cole, LLP.

We will proceed in accordance with the prepared agenda, a copy of which is available on the Council's Docket Number 505 webpage along with a record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to this remote public hearing, and the Council's citizen's guide to Citing Council's procedures.

Interested persons may join any session of this public hearing to listen, but no public comments will be received during the 2 p.m. Evidentiary session.

At the end of the evidentiary session we will recess until 6:30 p.m., for public comment session. Please be advised that any person may be removed from the remote evidently session or the public comment session at the discretion of the Council.

The 6:30 p.m. public comment session is reserved for the public to make brief statements into the record. I wish to note that the

Applicant, parties and Interveners, including the representatives, witnesses and members are not allowed to participate in the public comment session.

I also wish to note for those who are listening and for the benefit of your friends and neighbors who are unable to join us for this remote public comment session, that you or they may send written statements to the Council within 30 days of the date hereof, either by mail or by e-mail, and such written statements will be given the same weight as if spoken during the remote public comment session.

A verbatim transcript of this remote public hearing will be posted on the Council's Docket Number 505 webpage, and deposited in the town clerk's office in Durham for the convenience of the public.

Please be advised that the Council does not issue permits for stormwater. If the proposed project is approved by the Council; the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, DEEP, stormwater is independently required. DEEP will hold a public hearing on any stormwater permit application.

Please be advised that the Council's project evaluation criteria under the statute does not include consideration for property value. The Council will take a 10 to 15-minute break at a convenient juncture at around 3:30.

Administrative notice taken by the Council.

I wish to call your attention to those items shown in the hearing program are marked as Roman numeral one B, items 1 through 105 that the Council has administratively noticed.

Does the Applicant have an objection to the items that the Council has administratively noticed? Attorney Baldwin?

MR. BALDWIN: All set.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I'm sorry. Attorney Baldwin?

MR. BALDWIN: No objection.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Accordingly, the Council hereby administratively notices these items.

I'm going to move onto the appearance by the Applicant. Will the Applicant present its witness panel for the purposes of taking the oath? And Attorney Bachman will administer the oath.

Attorney Baldwin.

MR. BALDWIN: Can you hear me?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes.

MR. BALDWIN: Good afternoon, Mr. Morissette and members of the Council. I'm Ken Baldwin with Robinson & Cole here today on behalf of the Applicant, Haddam Quarter Solar, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Louth Callan Renewables.

So a slight change to the hearing program today. James Saleh who was supposed to be one of our witnesses today is unavailable. We apologize for that late change, but it was unavoidable under the circumstances.

We have our witness panel in three different locations in this Zoom environment. First, starting with the folks at All Points Technology, they are on your screen. Dean Gustafson is a senior wetlands scientist and special soil scientist with All Points Technology involved in the project.

Jennifer Young Gaudet is a zoning specialist with All Points Technology.

Jin Tao is listed in the hearing program as a professional engineer. I should correct that.

Mr. Tao is not yet a professional engineer, but has been the project engineer for All Points

Technologies.

1 Sitting by himself in New York is Mr. Gerard 2 Neely, the Director of Business Development with 3 Madison Energy Investments. And I should point 4 out as well that Madison Energy Investments is 5 Louth Callan Renewable's financial partner in this 6 project, and Mr. Neely has been very involved and 7 will be involved going forward with this project, 8 assuming it is approved by the Council. 9 And last, but certainly not least, here with 10 me in Hartford are two witnesses from Louth Callan 11 Renewables, Kyzer Gardiola who is the Director of

And last, but certainly not least, here with me in Hartford are two witnesses from Louth Callan Renewables, Kyzer Gardiola who is the Director of Engineering for Louth Callan; and Graham

Basecke -- not as it's spelled, but as it sounds

Bez-ski [phonetic] -- the project manager for the Haddam Quarter project. And I offer them to be sworn at this time, Mr. Morissette.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

Attorney Bachman?

- 19 DEAN GUSTAFSON,
- 20 JENNIFER GAUDET,
- $21 \mid \mathbf{JIN} \quad \mathbf{TAO}$

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- 22 GRAHAM BASECKE,
- 23 KYZER GARDIOLA,
- 24 GERARD NEELY,
- called as witnesses, being first duly sworn

1 by the Executive Director, were examined and 2 testified under oath as follows: 3 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney Bachman. 4 Attorney Baldwin, please begin by verifying 5 all the exhibits by the appropriate sworn 6 witnesses. 7 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, in the interest of 8 administrative efficiency we'll have our panel 9 verify the exhibits. There are seven listed in 10 the hearing program under Roman two, section B, 11 Exhibits 1 through 7. And I'll start. 12 Did you prepare or assist in the preparation 13 of those exhibits listed in the hearing program 14 under Roman two B, items one through seven? 15 Mr. Gustafson? 16 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes. 17 MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Gaudet? 18 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes. 19 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Tao? 20 THE WITNESS (Tao): Yes. 21 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Neely? 22 THE WITNESS (Neely): Yes. 23 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Gardiola? 24 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes. 25 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Basecke?

1 THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yes. 2 MR. BALDWIN: Do you have any corrections, 3 modifications or amendments to offer to any of 4 those exhibits? Mr. Gustafson? 5 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes, I do. Two corrections. 6 The first, Applicant Exhibit 1, attachment 9, 7 which is the environmental assessment document, 8 appendix C, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Natural 9 Diversity Database compliance document, page 1, 10 first paragraph. 11 Under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service 12 heading it reads, the federal consultation was 13 completed in accordance with Federal 14 Communications Rule, Commission rules. 15 reference to the FCC should be removed. 16 The second correction is in Applicant's 17 response to interrogatories, which is Exhibit 5, attachment 2, page 1, item 4, reporting B, notify 18 19 a regional water authority. 20 That statement should be replaced with, 21 notify Town of Durham Building and Land Use 22 Department at (860)349-8253. Those are the only 23 corrections. 24 MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Gaudet, any corrections or

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modifications?

- 1 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): No corrections or modifications.
- 2 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Tao?
- 3 | THE WITNESS (Tao): No corrections or modifications.
- 4 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Neely?
- 5 THE WITNESS (Neely): No corrections or modifications.
- 6 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Gardiola?
- 7 | THE WITNESS (Gardiola): No corrections or
- 8 modifications.
- 9 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Basecke?
- 10 | THE WITNESS (Basecke): No corrections or
- 11 modifications.
- 12 MR. BALDWIN: And is the information contained in those
- exhibits with the appropriate corrections and
- 14 modifications true and accurate to the best of
- your knowledge. Mr. Gustafson?
- 16 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes.
- 17 MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Gaudet?
- 18 | THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes.
- 19 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Tao?
- 20 | THE WITNESS (Tao): Yes.
- 21 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Neely?
- 22 | THE WITNESS (Neely): Yes.
- 23 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Gardiola?
- 24 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes.
- 25 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Basecke?

1 THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yes. 2 MR. BALDWIN: And do you now take the information 3 contained in those exhibits as your testimony in 4 this proceeding? 5 Mr. Gustafson? 6 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes. 7 MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Gaudet? 8 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes. 9 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Tao? 10 THE WITNESS (Tao): Yes. 11 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Neely? 12 THE WITNESS (Neely): Yes. 13 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Gardiola? 14 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes. 15 MR. BALDWIN: And Mr. Basecke? 16 THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yes. 17 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, I offer them as full 18 exhibits. 19 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Attorney Baldwin. The 20 exhibits are hereby admitted. We'll now begin 21 with cross-examination of the Applicant by the 22 Council, starting by with Mr. Mercier, followed by 23 Mr. Edelson. 24 Mr. Mercier? 25 Thank you. I just have a couple of MR. MERCIER:

questions regarding the development of the
project, and I'm just referring to application
page 4 that had a list of some site selection
criteria for the site, and the proposed site
methods criteria.

However, were there any other alternative locations in Durham or other areas examined for a solar facility by LCR before this one was selected?

THE WITNESS (Basecke): There was none in particular to our Quarter project, but in fact we do have multiple other projects in the area.

But this was the one that was most suitable at the current time.

- MR. MERCIER: When you say, other projects in the area, are they in an initial development phase? Or are they already constructed? Can you provide more information on that?
- THE WITNESS (Basecke): Do you want to speak on utility aspects may be based on the lease area?
- THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yeah, absolutely. So the process as far as acquiring projects and selecting projects, and in regards to interconnection, it doesn't allow us to have multiple locations in terms of being able to determine which site is

best suited for this project.

The path in which we pursue projects is -- is particularly tied to the specific land area, specifically in regards to interconnection in which when we submit documents to the utility, they only review one specific area and not multiple sites at once.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Excuse me. Before we continue, I will ask that the witnesses please state their names before responding to questions. Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes, sir.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. For this specific site. I saw in interrogatory five that there was a statement, something about a direct referral from the Town to LCR. Is that correct?

How did this site actually come about? How did you know about the property, and how was it presented to the Town?

THE WITNESS (Basecke): So this Graham Basecke stating this -- so with Louth Callan.

This project, in particular it's -- it's a direct referral from a personal -- personal relationship with someone within Louth Callan Renewables, and therefore we got directed to Laura Francis in the past.

Laura Francis is a first selectwoman with the Town of Durham, Connecticut.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So I just understand that you knew someone, one of the owners of the property. Is that what you're stating, someone at LCR, that is?

Maybe I'll repeat myself. Just so I understand, so someone at LCR knew the property owner. Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Basecke): That is correct.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

I saw some -- in the technical reports, some initial information about our virtual net metering program that this project would qualify for. And it was anticipated that a power purchase agreement will be secured with the Town of Durham and the Regional School District 13.

Is that still the intent, to do a virtual net metering program with those two entities?

THE WITNESS (Neely): Hello, this is Gerard Neely with Madison Energy Investment speaking.

And to answer your question, when this application was submitted -- since this application has been submitted, the program has slightly changed. However, this is still anticipated to fall under the virtual net metering

program under the new feed-in tariff established Under Connecticut Public Act 19-35.

Under that program Madison Energy

Investments, acting as the financier asset owner

and operator of this asset would sign an agreement
with the utility in this area receiving revenue

from that project.

However, as a benefit to the ratepayer under Public Act 19-35, establishing the feed-in tariff and under the virtual net metering carveout within that feed-in tariff, the customer, in this case the school district and the Town, would receive bill credits on their bill, thus lowering the amount that they pay for energy.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you very much. I'm going to proceed to the site plans. This is application attachment six on the website. I'm going to go through some of the drawings. I have a couple of questions here and there regarding some of these drawings.

I'll start off with drawing OP-1 -- that's the aerial image, actually. I'll call it up here.

Towards the left side of the aerial image, there's a call-out box that says, proposed walking route -- outside sent.

I'm just trying to figure out, is a walking route proposed for this site? I didn't see it in the little site plans themselves. And if so, what is the purpose of the walking path?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Jennifer Gaudet.

Mr. Mercier, we were told at the initial public information session that the property is used routinely by people in the area. They currently pass through the property walking using it in a passive recreational way.

Because the project will be developed over the farm road that is currently in place, LCR asked us to -- to locate an alternate route for people to pass through the property and into the northern portion of the property.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. I can't see it clearly here, but is the farm road crossing into the southeast corner of the northern field area? I really can't see where it ends. It's kind of mixes in here. I wouldn't be running --

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): You're -- you're asking whether
the northern portion of it goes to the
southwest -- the northwest portion? Or are you
asking where the southern portion of the road
exists?

1 MR. MERCIER: I'm actually asking the walking path, It appears it goes along the west side of your site. 2 3 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): That's correct. 4 MR. MERCIER: And I'm just trying to determine if it 5 goes all the way around to the eastern portion? 6 Or does it actually cut through the wetland 7 corridor to the northern field which is not part 8 of your development bill? 9 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): It does not go around to the 10 eastern portion. It is intended to substitute for 11 what would go through the, sort of, the middle of 12 the project currently. 13 And it would extend from that location up 14 through the wetland area and across. 15 MR. MERCIER: Okay. What is --16 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): It -- excuse me. 17 MR. MERCIER: I understand. I was just wondering what 18 the substrate was, and how is it going to be 19 maintained? 20 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): That's the intent, is for it 21 to -- to simply be seeded and, you know, kept --22 kept a little bit clearer than it might be 23 otherwise just to allow people to -- to pass 24 through on foot. 25 MR. MERCIER: Okay, so like -- a grassy lane, I'll call

1 it, something like that. 2 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I think that would be a fine 3 characterization. 4 MR. MERCIER: Are there any concerns about bringing 5 people into the area and vandalizing, or getting 6 hurt on the property? Then there's going to be a 7 liability concern. 8 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): There is no significant concern 9 with that. Certainly vandalism is -- is not going 10 to -- not expected to be an issue. There is a 11 security fence and access to the facility itself would be restricted. 12 13 MR. MERCIER: I guess another question I do have about 14 this is, what if there's complaints about the 15 path? Who's going to handle that? 16 I mean, is there going to be some kind of 17 phone number posted? Or how is someone going to 18 reach LCR to complain about something going on, on 19 the path? 20 THE WITNESS (Basecke): (Inaudible) -- renewables. 21 will have contact numbers posted at the perimeter 22 fence and near the gate to the facility. 23 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. Staying with this 24 sight plan, OP-1 here, I see that the entire 25 parcel is under lease by LCR, and you're going to

1 be developing in the southern area. 2 What is going to occur up in the northern 3 portion where you have that open field area? 4 there any --5 THE WITNESS (Basecke): Graham Basecke with -- go 6 ahead. 7 MR. MERCIER: No, go ahead. Thank you. 8 THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yeah. Graham Basecke with 9 Louth Callan Renewables. That northwest section 10 is currently active farmland, and that will 11 continue to be active farmland. 12 MR. MERCIER: Do you know if the farmer that is 13 maintaining, or using it for that matter, is that 14 the current landowner? 15 Or is it a third-party lessee. 16 THE WITNESS (Basecke): (Inaudible) -- Louth Callan. 17 That is currently leased out and we intend to 18 continue that relationship between the landowner 19 and the current lessee of that property. 20 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. I'm going to move to drawing 21 EC-4. It's the stage two sedimentation and 22 erosion control plan. 23 Along the perimeter areas I see something 24 marked, perimeter control area. And I don't 25 really see a definition of what that is.

Can someone please explain what the intent is there, please?

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT. I think you cut out a little -- but the perimeter control area, if you're asking about that, it is just specifying the area in which the perimeter controls which is proposed as filter sock, and calling out specifically for DEEP review that a specific area will be controlled by that filter sock based on the existing topography.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Are you saying that erosion controls will be set up around the entire perimeter control area? For instance, a control area -- and my computer crashed -- for a number of .27, say?

So it will be around the entire rectangle shown? Or it's just along the northern edge where it meets the wetland boundary area?

THE WITNESS (Tao): It will actually just be at the downstream edge. So in this instance, it's that northern edge where the filter sock is going to be. The -- the lighter dashed lines are signifying, kind of, the existing topology drainage breaks, that the perimeter controls will expect to experience the water flows from that

area itself.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. Over on the right side of this plan of EC-4 there's several areas that have construction, the limited disturbance within a hundred feet of the wetlands. And over by the proposed detention basin in the southeast corner there's actually a part that's within about almost 40 feet.

So I'm just trying to figure out why the DEEP's general construction -- excuse me, general permit, the appendix I hundred-foot buffer criteria does not apply here.

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT again. In terms of DEEP's appendix I, that regulation is specifically focused on permanent stormwater management features. As this is a construction temporary settlement and EC plan, the areas that you were calling out specifically that are going into the hundred-foot buffer, that is focused on temporary erosion control measures and establishing, kind of, a barrier of a temporary settlement trap using stacked filtered socks.

And this technology we chose specifically because there's limited ground disturbance and no grading required to establish these temporary

sediment traps.

Additionally, based on the existing condition of the site where specifically in that southeast corner that temporary settlement trap is to be located, it's in an area of existing farm field. So there's no clearing and little disturbance.

We're just using, kind of, the existing area for volumetric control of potential sediment that might be created during construction.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. I was under the impression that there should be -- from the limited disturbance for construction, that there should be a minimum 50 foot based on vegetation type. And if that could not -- if there was a wooded area, it has to be a hundred feet. Is that correct?

Any limited disturbance that is -- where there's construction or permanent features.

THE WITNESS (Tao): That is how it's written in appendix I.

MR. MERCIER: That is how it's written?

THE WITNESS (Tao): I believe so, yes.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So you must maintain a 50-foot buffer between the limit of disturbance and the adjacent wetland, at a minimum. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Tao): I will have to review the specific

1 requirements in appendix I and reference the plans 2 and the development of plans to make sure that it 3 matches. MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you very much. 4 5 We're going to move to plan SP-1. 6 On the plan it shows some underground 7 trenching along the Johnson Lane area within the 8 site. Are there other areas of trenching required 9 for wiring besides this one? 10 And if so, in what general areas? 11 THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT. No other 12 areas are expected to require trenching except for 13 the area along where you had mentioned. 14 MR. MERCIER: How does the wiring from the solar rows 15 reach the equipment pads, I suppose? 16 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola with Louth 17 Callan Renewables. At the end of each row there 18 will be another ground trench that follows the 19 outside edge of each row leading to where the 20 equipment pads are going to be located. 21 MR. MERCIER: Okay. So each row would have --THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes, typically this detail 22 23 will be shown in a more detailed electrical site 24 plan, but this is very -- this SP-1 does show how 25 the electrical underground is going to be rammed

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between the electrical paths.

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MR. MERCIER: Okay. Just trying to determine also what other trenching there might be. So you're saying along each, each row there will be at least one trench that leads to the equipment pad.

Is that correct?

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

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. So given that 7.7 acres of this area was noted as prime farmland, besides the trenching what other issues, what other disturbance of the farmland would occur here?

Is that the intent to tear up all the topsoil and grasses, to have bare earth when you start construction of the solar arrays and installing the racking and the trenching and so forth? you're going to just put it over existing grasses and trench as needed?

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT. intent is actually to install the racking on the existing stabilized condition of the site itself.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Looking at the Johnson Road -- excuse me, Johnson Lane area right at the south edge of the site, it does show vegetation along the road here on this, on this plan.

Is this vegetation going to remain in place along the road? Or is that going to be removed?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Jennifer Young Gaudet.

The existing trees along Johnson Lane are partially trees that are on the town side of the property boundary, and it is not our intention to remove any of those unless the Town should request that they be removed.

The Town recently undertook a clearing and cleanup of much of their -- of their roadways, and they did take down some damaged and dead trees at that time.

LCR will be removing trees on the Newton property side of the line, and those trees will have to be identified more fully as we get -- get to the final stages of construction, should the property -- should the proposal be approved by the Council.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So just so I understand? So the town of right away extends on -- I wouldn't say extends on, but it's partially undeveloped with the roadways.

And so LCR is going to clear up to that property line and leave a few trees that may be there alone, unless they're damaged?

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

There are places where the Town's right of way

extends beyond the paved surface of Johnson Lane.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. I was looking at The environmental assessment. Exhibit 9, there was a landscape plan in there and some photos simulation. And unlike photo three, it didn't show any trees remaining. I wasn't sure really what's going on along the road here.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I -- can understand why, why
that -- why that would be potentially confusing.
There are limits to the -- to the ability to
create the photo sims.

And not knowing which trees at this point would have to remain because they are on the town side, we felt it was best to take a conservative approach to it and show full clearing rather than trying to identify what tree might remain after the fact.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Are there any concerns with the trees on the Town's side of the right away, on the town right away of creating shading issues for your project?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Mr. Gardiola may want to address it a little bit more fully, but I -- I believe we,

you know, we understand that there may be some shading, that that is inevitable.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here with Louth Callan.

I would agree with Ms. Gaudet's statement there as far as the shading goes on site. We do take into account that there are going to be existing trees within the area which we fully take into account when we do our production simulations as far as what the site will yield yearly.

That way we can take, you know, as a conservative and as correct of an approach to what the existing site conditions will be like.

- MR. MERCIER: Okay. Staying with photo three there,
 the existing conditions along the roadway, there's
 some relatively tall trees there. Was there any
 concern of any kind of storm falling onto your
 project?
- MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Mercier, could you repeat the question? I'm sorry. You got a little garbled there at one point.
- MR. MERCIER: Yes, I was wondering if given the height of some of the trees along the roadway is there any concern about trees falling over during storms and damaging your equipment?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here with Louth Callan Renewables. Due to the nature of many of these ground-mount projects, many of them will be relatively in close proximity to large and tall trees.

We often do have adequate setbacks to these trees in which we do try to limit the impact of -- of any storms to our system to make sure that we, you know, we protect it from -- from damage when storms do hit.

However, there will be certain events where, you know, we can't take into account every possible tree that might fall into the, you know, we can't predict the -- that some of the possibilities of trees falling into our site when we're relatively close to the clearing line in certain areas.

So that, that concern will -- might remain depending on the site conditions after it's been built.

MR. MERCIER: Yeah. I was wondering if there was any actual discussions with the Town regarding some of the larger trees, whether you discussed the possibility of removing them, to remove any kind of hazard.

Were there any discussions such as that?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): This is Jennifer Gaudet.

I'm not aware of any discussions on specific trees, although a representative of LCR was in touch with the Town regularly as they were proceeding with their -- their tree cutting project.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. The last question I have has to do with the environmental assessment appendix

C. Just before the visual analysis we were just talking about there was an FAA determination of no hazard to air navigation form.

On page 3 of the form there was a case description that mentioned a battery storage component at the site. So my question is, is there a proposed battery storage system in the near future?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here with LCR.

There is no proposed battery storage here for this site.

- MR. MERCIER: Is there any reason why that was put into the FAA form, just out of curiosity?
- THE WITNESS (Gardiola): The FAA forms can often be standardized when it comes time to file those with the FAA. So that might have been included just

to -- just to include it when it came to filing it.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. I have no other questions. Thank you.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Mercier. We'll now continue with cross-examination of the Applicant by Mr. Edelson followed by Mr. Silvestri.

Mr. Edelson?

MR. EDELSON: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. Hope everyone can hear me okay. I'd say my first question -- and unfortunately I can't find my reference on this, but when we're talking about the perimeter walk I remembered about the fence.

And I believe in the application you indicated that the seven-foot fence would not have spacing underneath it for small wildlife to cross over, but that you would be open to that idea.

And I'm just wondering before -- and as I think you might know from our prior applications that we've reviewed, very often we do ask for such a wildlife access.

So before we just sort of do our standard thing of saying, we would like that, I'm wondering why you did not include a seven to nine-inch area

underneath the fence where small wildlife could proceed? And I guess that would be for Ms. Gaudet --well, maybe not. Maybe for Mr. Gustafson. MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Edelson, bear with us. There he is. THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Good afternoon. Gustafson, All Points.

So the -- the design of the farm fencing Contains, you know, larger openings than a typical chain-link fence. So the openings are three to four inches in size, and that would allow for your typical smaller mammals, reptiles, amphibians to get through the fencing.

If -- if the Council is, you know, doesn't feel that's sufficient, I think the project Applicant would consider raising the bottom of the fence to provide a little bit better opening for any small wildlife to kind of pass through the sole facility. But as it's currently designed I don't consider it a significant impediment -- but we can certainly modify that design.

And I think my next question is for, I guess,

Mr. Saleh. And on page 10 of the application you

MR. EDELSON: Okay. That's very helpful. Thank you.

reference attachment ten where we could see a preliminary O and M plan, and this was in reference to a spill prevention program that we were looking for.

But to be candid, attachment ten did not look like a preliminary O and M plan. It looked to me more like a sales brochure about the services that the company could provide.

I'm wondering if you have an example that would be a little more reassuring of what an O and M plan would look like. I realized you were just presenting a generic one, but as I say that was just sort of two pages that were really unspecific.

I'm not sure if you can do anything before
the end of this hearing from a separate or a
similar application that you've done where you
have developed an and O and M plan that would give
us a little more comfort or confidence of what we
would see.

Can you speak to that?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here with Louth

Callan Renewables.

Yes, I do see that the O and M plan that's been presented does look similar to a sales

brochure. However, it does show more of the high level detail of what the site will be receiving from an O and M services perspective. Since this is a site that Louth Callan will be building, we will be choosing the highest tier O and M service for this site, which does include all of the items listed on the services here.

And as far as getting any more detailed information on what each of the service specifically entails on site, I will -- I don't know if I have that readily available in front of me -- but Ken, is that something that we can present at a later date? Or --

MR. BALDWIN: Well, I would offer Mr. Edelson, that we could either -- if the hearing is continued tonight we can certainly provide that at the subsequent hearing.

We could offer it as a late-file exhibit. I know you don't like late-file exhibits, I understand that. Or if a more detailed O and M plan is something the Council is interested in, we can certainly provide that as a part of the development of management plan if the project is approved.

So we've got some options, but we understand

your concern for wanting something a little bit more site specific and a little bit more detailed.

MR. EDELSON: If you can give your best effort -- I'd defer to Mr. Morissette if he has some other ideas of what we can work with here, but I don't want to overwork this because I think it will be in the D and M plan where we would actually be reviewing the O and M plan.

But it's because you had included it in the appendix -- or the attachment, I guess I should say, it caught my interest.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I would say, Mr. Edelson that as
Attorney Baldwin suggested, if the hearing is
continued and we have an opportunity for the
Applicant to file late files, we'll include them,
and have an O and M plan filed.

If the hearing closes today then we will have it included in the D and M.

MR. EDELSON: Okay.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you.

MR. EDELSON: Thank you. And I'm not exactly sure who this question should go to -- but as you're probably aware, the Department of Agriculture has been encouraging applicants to co-use the area where the solar panels are with agriculture, so

mixing energy and agriculture. And unless I missed it, your application does not include such co-use.

So I would first like to ask kind of a yes-or-no question, which is, did you consider within the 7.7 acres of land of some sort of co-use with agriculture? I realized there's agriculture on other parts on the property, but I'm focusing here on the area that is being developed with solar panels.

Just a yes or no. Did you consider co-use agriculture?

- THE WITNESS (Basecke): Graham Basecke here with Louth Callan Renewables. No, we did not consider co-use in terms of livestock, a livestock co-use plan, but we have in terms of an agricultural co-use plan.
- MR. EDELSON: You tricked me on that one. So not livestock, but you did -- right now you're not going to do any co-use. Is that correct?
- THE WITNESS (Basecke): We are considering a co-use plan based on the Department of Agriculture's comments. And if you would like to hear some of those, that, I can definitely explain some of those agricultural co-use plan options that we're

thinking of.

MR. EDELSON: Sure. So they're not in the application, but you've been considering it since then?

MR. EDELSON: Okay. So yes, I would very much like to

THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yes, sir.

hear what non-livestock options you're looking at.

THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yeah. Yeah, and so I think off
the bat what we are considering is, is retaining
that active farmland as we discussed in the

northwest section of the current lease area.

Some other options that we are considering are incorporating some seed and grass mixes within the rows, and APT can attest and give some detail definitely on those types of seed and grass mixes that we're considering.

Some other options, too, is that we actually -- what has been presented within the landscaping plan that was a part of the application, that in fact has species that are conducive to pollinating. So that is something that we are also considering, and it in fact has been incorporated into our plan.

And -- and currently, you know the farmland itself has been inactive for 2 to 3 years, especially around the project area. So that's

something that we have also kept in mind. And you know, we are also definitely open to other considerations in -- in areas that we can help the Council come to.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): And Mr. Edelson? Dean Gustafson from All Points.

I can expand a little bit on that discussion. We created some -- we've incorporated some native New England ecotype plants that are pollinator friendly that will provide enhanced habitat for native pollinator species. But it's also for dual purpose for agricultural use, is to develop a field or APR usage or, you know, providing an ability for a local beekeeper to bring in hives to -- to harvest honey.

So -- so that that dual purpose could be utilized to address some of the Department of Ag's comments for -- for incorporating that dual usage for the facility. And actually, in more than dual usage because it enhances a wide variety of native butterflies and moths that would use that habitat as well.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. I think that's all I need to hear on that -- well, just one other clarification, but in the application I'm pretty sure -- or maybe it

was the interrogatories -- indicated that none of this property is under Public Act 490. And this goes with the statement, it hasn't been used in farm production, active farming in the last couple of years.

When that statement was made about 490,
that's for the whole -- I forget the total number
of acres, but that's for the total acreage that
the Applicant owns. Is that correct? Not just
the 7.7 acres, but none of it is under 490?
THE WITNESS (Neely): (Inaudible) -- renewables. That
is correct.

MR. EDELSON: That's interesting, because that's the main program to help farmers from a financial point of view and to lower their property tax -- but it is what it is, as they say.

I have to ask -- and I don't want to take too much time, but the concept of the feed-in tariff -- and I know Mr. Neely tried to describe this a little bit, but I have to admit I was a little confused by what was in the application and the interrogatories.

Because my understanding was when you're doing virtual net metering, you're really working at the retail price. The benefit is really the

retail price that, let's say, in this case the town or the school district would be paying for the electricity.

But when I think of a purchase power agreement, I'm thinking of an agreement that's at the wholesale price, usually much less. The difference usually being the distribution costs.

So I'm not sure I really understand -- and this, for me, it's sort of the first time I'm seeing this feed-in tariff program. So you can speak to that and try to help me better understand what -- what's being done here, which again seems a little different than in prior projects where we're either one or the other.

It's either a virtual net metering or a PPA.

THE WITNESS (Neely): Yes, this is Gerard Neely

responding for Madison Energy Investments.

And you are correct, Mr. Edelson, in the -in the sense that the virtual net metering aspect
of this project has changed. It's changed for
several reasons. So number one, the old
Connecticut, L-REC/Z-REC program has sun-setted.

In addition to the virtual net metering program, there was a 20-megawatt cap for virtual net metering in Connecticut, and that program has

also sun-setted.

What the State has done under the direction of Governor Lamont in Executive Order Three and bringing Connecticut to 100 percent renewables, they passed several new pieces of legislation, one of which being Public Act 19-35 which creates this feed-in tariff program, which states like Rhode island have. California, in L.A., they have a feed-in tariff program.

So we're seeing more and more municipalities, states move towards a feed-in tariff model. It is more economically sound, to be quite frank.

And under Public Act 19-35, in the feed-in tariff program there is a carveout for virtual net metering. So where, you know, municipalities, school districts have load that is bigger than what they might be able to host on site, they are still able to take advantage of these programs.

So that's probably where the confusion is coming from, is because Connecticut is actually in between programs for renewable energy right now at the moment. But we do anticipate the commission, the State Service Commission finalizing that rule by November, and the first actual auction for the feed-in tariff will be next spring.

MR. EDELSON: That was very helpful. Thank you. So well, I guess I have to change all my definitions of what I thought I understood. Now I have to relearn. Hopefully I'll get that right at some point.

My final question is related to interrogatory 23, and there was maybe just some confusion in terminology there. This was about the impact of renewable sources coming onto the network, or onto the grid and it referred to a distribution system impact study.

And somehow I was reading that, and maybe incorrectly, as being a systemwide study for Eversource. In other words, looking at the whole of all of the current and future impacts of renewable. But then reading it later, I said, well, no. Maybe they're only talking about for this particular site.

Can you clarify in your interrogatory 23?
Were you looking at an Eversource-wide study, or
just specific to this application?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here with Louth Callan Renewables.

The Eversource impact study addresses the site specific impacts across the existing. So

it's limited to the substation level and circuit level impact of which the solar array is tied to.

So it studies the -- any -- if there are any adverse impacts to the existing electrical infrastructure along with if there's any required upgrades to the existing electrical infrastructure, of which the impact study will address and create a plan to mitigate if there are any adverse impacts -- in which in our case was studied and approved.

MR. EDELSON: So unfortunately I don't have -- I don't know what I just did with the interrogatory, but I think it says it was recently completed. Is that something that can be offered into the record?

Because that's specific again to this site, so I think that would be helpful to have in the record.

MR. BALDWIN: That we can provide to you. We can, yes. We can provide that to the Council, Mr. Edelson.

MR. EDELSON: Okay.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I will say, Mr. Edelson, that if
the hearing is continued, we'll accept that as a
late file. However, if we're not continued,
providing that as part of the D and M plan would
not be helpful.

Although if you are interested in seeing it,

1 you certainly can ask for it in that part of the 2 process. 3 MR. EDELSON: Well I mean, my request, the way it was 4 answered, I thought maybe it could be found and 5 given to us today. Is that still a late file? 6 I thought by the end of the hearing -- you 7 know we sometimes get questions answered during 8 the hearing that can be addressed as long as it 9 happens before the hearing is over. THE HEARING OFFICER: I'll ask Attorney Baldwin if 10 11 that's something he thinks he can provide. 12 impact study is a document. So if he can provide 13 the document by the end of the hearing, that's 14 fine. 15 MR. EDELSON: Okay. That's what I'm looking for. 16 THE HEARING OFFICER: Attorney Baldwin? 17 MR. BALDWIN: I think we certainly can, Mr. Morissette, 18 provide that before the end of the day. 19 Mr. Gardiola has that, has access to that 20 electronically and we can certainly file that. 21 But I think the important information and the 22 record should reflect that the impact study has 23 been approved as it relates to this project -- but 24 we can e-mail that document to the Council perhaps 25 at the 3:30 break.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Unfortunately, by e-mailing the document during midstream of the proceedings, it's not going to allow us time to review and then to cross-examine on the document that is therefore now in the record.

I do question what the validity of having the impact study into the record would allow us. I don't think it brings much to the table as far as evidence is concerned relating to this application, given that Eversource has already approved it. And they have just indicated the modifications they're going to have to make to the three-phase interconnection process.

So I question actually introducing another piece of evidence that's not really necessary, and not allowing for cross-examination. So Mr. Edelson, I would ask that you withdraw your request?

MR. EDELSON: Mr. Morissette, my reaction or my reason for asking is, the only thing we have in the record is a statement by the Applicant referring to another document. Most documents that are referred to, we either have as an appendix or somewhere else in the record.

So I'm saying that -- or my thinking is for a

1 complete record this is referring to a study done 2 by somebody else or another party, and that should 3 be part of the record. But I will defer to your 4 judgment on this. 5 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes, but the interconnection 6 facilities in the distribution studies are outside 7 the jurisdiction of the Council itself, although 8 they did -- Eversource did review and approve the 9 interconnection study. 10 What that tells us as a council is that they 11 are able to interconnect to the distribution 12 service, and that's really as far as we can go. 13 So I will say that, let's leave it at that 14 and not create additional information that would 15 require a cross-examination and continuation. 16 Thank you. 17 MR. EDELSON: With that, I have no further questions. 18 Thank you. 19 THE HEARING OFFICER: Great. Thank you, Mr. Edelson. 20 We are now going to continue with 21 cross-examination by Mr. Nguyen and then we will 22 follow by Mr. Silvestri. Mr. Nguyen? 23 MR. NGUYEN: Good afternoon, Mr. Morissette. I do not 24 have any questions at this time. Thank you. 25 THE HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Thank you, Mr.

1 Nguyen. 2 We will now continue with Mr. Silvestri 3 followed by Mr. Lynch. Mr. Silvestri? 4 Thank you. Mr. Morissette, and good MR. SILVESTRI: 5 afternoon, everyone. I have questions both based 6 on the interrogatories, the original application 7 and some followups to questions that were posed 8 already by Mr. Mercier and Mr. Edelson. 9 But I'd like to take a step back, first of 10 all, to when we were swearing in the witnesses. 11 Could someone explain the relationship 12 between Haddam Quarter Solar, Madison Energy 13 Investments and Louth Callan Renewables? 14 MR. BALDWIN: I'll start with Mr. Basecke and then have 15 Mr. Neely jump in on the Madison side. 16 THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yeah. Graham Basecke with 17 Louth Callan Renewables. 18 Haddam Quarter Road Solar is the name of the 19 solar project, and LCR or Louth Callan Renewables 20 is the developer with the Madison Energy 21 Investments being our financial partner. 22 THE WITNESS (Neely): Yes, and this is Gerard Neely 23 responding for Madison Energy investments. 24 Madison Energy Investments is a financier, owner 25 and operator of solar distributed generation, DG

1 assets across North America. 2 In this capacity we would be working with LCR 3 to finance the project, and then ultimately owning 4 and being responsible for the operation and 5 maintenance of the facility. 6 MR. SILVESTRI: Mr. Neely, you had a lot of background 7 noise -- but let me pose this follow-up question 8 to you. Who is the owner/operator of this project 9 should it be approved? 10 THE WITNESS (Neely): The longterm owner and operator 11 will be Madison Energy Investments. 12 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. 13 Ms. Gaudet, I want to go back to questions 14 that were posed to you by Mr. Mercier, one of them 15 being on the walking trail. 16 If I heard correctly, people are using the 17 walking path right now. Is that correct? 18 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes. It's our understanding 19 from the public information session that the Town 20 of Durham held, that people routinely use 21 primarily, as I said, the farm road that exists 22 now to walk on and through the property. 23 MR. SILVESTRI: Do you know if they arrive at the site 24 by foot, or by car? 25 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I believe based on my

1 observations at times when I visited the site that 2 it is primarily foot traffic. I have not observed 3 cars parked along Johnson Lane, but there is a lot 4 of pedestrian traffic -- recreational traffic, I 5 would call it, along Johnson Lane and apparently 6 onto the property. 7 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. And you're proposing to, 8 how should we say, upgrade that walking route? Would that be correct? 9 10 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I don't know that it would --11 would constitute an upgrade. It is a substitute 12 location. Residents of the area were concerned 13 about losing the opportunity to travel through the 14 property on the existing farm road, and the 15 applicant wanted to make sure that there was a way 16 to respond to the concerns that they were 17 expressing about not having continued access. 18 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. And while I have 19 you, while you were talking about trees on the 20 property that would be removed, would those trees 21 be removed due to shading? 22 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes, they would. 23 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. And a followup to what Mr. Edelson was asking 24 25 about, agricultural co-use. Was there any

consideration to planting low growing crops below the panels?

Mr. Silvestri, in terms of underneath the panels?

THE WITNESS (Basecke): (Inaudible) With Louth Callan Renewables. We have not considered anything underneath. Is that what you're asking,

MR. SILVESTRI: Underneath, low growing crops, squash pumpkins, any anything that would grow low, if you will.

THE WITNESS (Basecke): Right. Yeah, alfalfa as well.

We have definitely considered that and that's an option that we are planning on maybe pursuing with MEI. MEI has a lot of experience with certain co-use plans, and they can bring a lot of great expertise to -- to a certain co-use plan of that nature.

MR. SILVESTRI: Then a followup to both my question and what Mr. Edelson had asked. Right now we have a lot of hypotheticals as to what might be coming through for agricultural co-use.

Any idea when plans might be definite for co-use should this project be approved?

THE WITNESS (Basecke): Yeah. Graham Basecke with

Louth Callan. We can come up with a plan, I would

imagine, in the next coming months. Even a week

1 or so after approval that shouldn't be something 2 very difficult for us to come up with. 3 MR. SILVESTRI: But this is something that you're 4 definitely going to pursue. Correct? 5 THE WITNESS (Basecke): Correct. 6 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. 7 And Mr. Gustafson, you had mentioned the 8 correction on the SPCC regarding removing the 9 regional water authority control room number and 10 putting in the Town instead. 11 And what was the division of the Town that 12 you had mentioned? 13 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): It was the Town of Durham. 14 MR. SILVESTRI: No particular department? 15 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): There their land use 16 department. 17 MR. SILVESTRI: Land use? Thank you. Then a general 18 question based on that spill response plan; that 19 would be the only phone number that I see being 20 included. 21 Has there been consideration for adding 22 additional phone numbers such as -- it says, 23 contact the disposal company, contact appropriate 24 local, state and federal agencies, et cetera. Has 25 there been consideration to put in the phone

numbers to make this more usable?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So we can certainly add in those applicable phone numbers and specific, like, the DEEP spill response phone number during the D and M phase, should the Council approve the project.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. Then going back to the application itself, on page 10 of the application it talks about temporary fuel storage during construction. The questions I have is, how much fuel? And how would it be stored?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here with Louth Callan.

The amount of fuel will be limited to approximately, I'd say 20 gallons, which is typically found enclosed in a fuel cell tank that is installed behind, typically our site supervisor's truck bed.

So it's not often that this fuel is stored on site at all times. It -- we only fill this fuel cell when we are required to fill up the other existing machineries on site. So it's -- we -- we don't have a designated tank that will remain on site at all times. It's mainly used for refueling purposes.

1 MR. SILVESTRI: If I heard you correctly, this 20 gallons would be stored on a truck? 2 3 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes, it's -- it's typical. 4 It's a typical fuel cell that has a typical pump 5 to it that we drive to the gas station. 6 It remains on the truck itself. It doesn't 7 remain on site, and we drive up to the existing 8 machineries we have on site, the heavy equipment, 9 and we fill each individual machine -- that we 10 can't bring to the gas stations -- via the fuel 11 cell. 12 MR. SILVESTRI: So the truck would be brought on site 13 when needed to refill refuel equipment. Once it's 14 refueled, then truck would leave. Correct? 15 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): That is correct, yes. 16 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. 17 And the fuel itself, diesel? Gasoline? 18 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): That is correct, diesel. 19 MR. SILVESTRI: Diesel? Thank you. 20 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yeah. 21 MR. SILVESTRI: All right. Moving to page 11 of the 22 application, it mentions that the project would 23 not produce significant noise during operation. 24 A couple questions. What is expected, and 25 from what equipment?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola with Louth Callan.

The majority of equipment that will be seen on site would be earth-moving equipment such as an excavator or forklifts, which do have diesel engines which do produce some noise -- but it is going to be minimized.

There are no particularly loud explosions or any activities that surpass general machineries just moving along the site itself.

MR. SILVESTRI: How about the operation of the solar farm itself?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): The operation of the solar farm itself produces very, very minimal sound. If anything, it can be described as like a very subtle humming noise that you'll really only hear when you're within, I'd say, five to ten feet of the solar transformer.

So if you're a pedestrian walking on the -along Johnson Lane, or if you're one of the
abutters, there is no noise that you'll hear
whatsoever coming from the solar farm.

MR. SILVESTRI: And you're saying mostly from transformers, that that noise would emanate from?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): That that is correct. And

that is -- and that's not a noise that occurs 24/7. That typically only occurs when the transformer itself is producing a full load, which is typically between the hours of 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., or 3 p.m.

And that noise again is -- you will not hear unless you're standing within five feet of that transformer.

MR. SILVESTRI: Would you anticipate that the transformers would emit a sound at night?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): From my experience the transformers do not.

There they remain energized, but since the load that it carries during the nighttime is minimal, the electrical magnetic fields within that transformer will not create noises similar to what you'll experience during the day.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you for your response. And one last question on noise. Do you expect any type of noise to be emitted from the inverters?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): So the inverters do have small electric fans for cooling. Those fans are similar to a noise that you would hear from, let's say, your computer when it is blowing air to cool itself.

1 If you -- so that noise is very limited to that fan that is the noisiest component of that 2 3 inverter. 4 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. And actually I had one more 5 on noise. You mentioned people walking on Johnson 6 Lane or nearby neighbors. What about impacts to 7 people that might be walking on that new path, or 8 the existing walking path? 9 Do you anticipate any noise issues there? 10 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Given the location of the --11 the walking path and its distance to where our 12 electrical equipment are going to be located, I do 13 not anticipate any noise issues along that path. 14 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you for your response. 15 Changing gears. If you could look at photo 16 number 13 -- that's one-three. 17 Could somebody tell me what the slope of the 18 hill is in that photo? 19 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Silvestri, just to make sure we're looking at the same thing? This is photo 13 in 20 21 the environmental assessment? Or are we -- I just 22 want to make sure that the transcript 23 (unintelligible.) MR. SILVESTRI: Attorney Baldwin, give me one second to 24 25 pull it up on my computer, and I'll give you a

1 bona-fide answer. 2 MR. BALDWIN: Okay. Thank you. THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Silvestri, I think it's the 3 4 remote field review. 5 MR. SILVESTRI: Almost there. 6 Yes, it is the remote field review. 7 Thank you, Mr. Morissette. 8 MR. BALDWIN: But just so we're clear, the sheet photo 9 13 in the remote field review actually shows four 10 photographs. Are we looking at the same one? 11 MR. SILVESTRI: Yeah, I'm looking more at the upper 12 left and the upper right. 13 MR. BALDWIN: We'll probably hope that Mr. Tao steps 14 into the frame there -- there he is. 15 THE WITNESS (Tao): Hello. This is Jin Tao with APT. 16 In reference to those photos and my site walk of the site, that hill -- that hill has an average 17 18 slope of about 20 to 25 percent. 19 MR. SILVESTRI: And are there panels that would be 20 placed on that hill? 21 THE WITNESS (Tao): Yes, there are panels that would --22 that will be placed on that hill. 23 MR. SILVESTRI: As is? Or would grading be needed to 24 bring that down to a lesser slope? 25 THE WITNESS (Tao): Per the original design, it is

1 believed that the racking can accommodate that 2 slope without the need for grading. 3 MR. SILVESTRI: All right. Thank you for your 4 response. 5 Okay. New question. There are two proposed access ways from Johnson Lane, and they appear to 6 7 T-cut. So they come in from Johnson Lane and kind of form a "T." 8 9 My question is, how would you access the 10 panels for maintenance or areas for mowing from 11 those access roads/access ways? 12 THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jun Tao with APT. 13 While the access ways enter into the fenced 14 facility, the fenced facility will maintain a 15 minimum of 15 feet between the fence and any 16 proposed panels. 17 The interrow spacing between the panels 18 themselves is kept at 50 feet, which should allow 19 for all the maintenance and mowing access needed 20 throughout the field -- the fenced array. 21 MR. SILVESTRI: So do you anticipate them to access 22 them? Would you have a small truck? A golf cart? 23 What type of means would you have to go 24 between the panels to get to where you need to go? 25 THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao.

I'm hoping that Kyzer will have more detail on the maintenance requirements for the facility.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Hi. Kyzer Gardiola with LCR.

Could you just repeat that question one more time, if you don't mind?

MR. SILVESTRI: Yeah. If you have, say, 15 feet of spacing either between the panels and the fence, or between the panels themselves, how do you go between them? Or I should say, what type of vehicle or mechanism would you use to get between the panels?

Would it be a small truck? A golf cart? I'm curious how you'd, say, replace a panel that's furthest away from Johnson Lane?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): As far as servicing the equipment goes, the -- the panel itself, the way it's mounted on the equipment, it's relatively easy to remove from a replacement standpoint.

Each panel is lightweight enough where two individuals can remove a panel and carry it to the closest location of where a service vehicle is -- can park.

If that area is the access roads, that's -then the individuals who are servicing the array
will carry said panel to that, that access road.

Ideally, yeah, there's -- there's no really requirements for us to be driving vehicles along the -- the rows. Most of the pieces that build the array can be serviced without needing vehicles in close proximity of where we're servicing it.

MR. SILVESTRI: So if I understand correctly, the vehicles would be on those access ways from Johnson lane, perhaps stay there. Personnel would come out; walk to wherever they needed to go, and then come back to those vehicles.

Would that be a correct assessment?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): That is correct.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. Because the followup I had is, if you have vehicles moving in and out, I was going to ask you, what would happen with the pollinators and other type of material that you planted? But I'm okay with the answer that you provided. Thank you.

Regarding the panels themselves, the racking, would that be screwed in? Or driven-in posts?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here. As of now we -- we do not have a specific racking manufacturer selected for this project. During -- but both screw, ground screws or piles that are driven in are both feasible options for this site.

1	MR. SILVESTRI: Do you anticipate any ledge or rock
2	that would be encountered?
3	THE WITNESS (Gardiola): I would have to review the
4	geotechnical report for this project and refer to
5	that, whether or not existing ledge has been found
6	on site.
7	MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. And regarding the panels,
8	do you know if the panels would pass a TCLP test?
9	THE WITNESS (Gardiola): I believe we have provided a
10	passing TCLP test which our attachments.
11	MR. SILVESTRI: I might have overlooked it, but I'll
12	look again. Thank you.
13	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Silvestri, that's attachment three of
14	the Applicant's exhibit 5, the interrogatory
15	responses.
16	THE WITNESS (Basecke): And Graham Basecke with Louth
17	Callan Renewables.
18	Yes, we have conducted a TCLP report with our
19	manufacturer and they have all been below limits
20	of the standards there.
21	MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you.
22	Let's see. Going back to, I believe, it's
23	EC-4, but let me just pull that up on my computer.
24	Yes. If we go back to EC-4, at the very
25	bottom right of that drawing there is that oval

1 shaped figure. I just want to verify that that's 2 supposed to be a stockpile area. Is that correct? 3 THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT. 4 That is correct. 5 MR. SILVESTRI: And then below that is a diversion 6 Is that proposed to be new? swale. 7 Or is that existing already? 8 THE WITNESS (Tao): Again Jin Tao with APT. 9 That is proposed to be new. 10 MR. SILVESTRI: And the location of that is -- well, 11 let me rephrase that. Why was that chosen as the 12 location for that diversion swale? 13 THE WITNESS (Tao): There are actually two diversion 14 swales proposed on site. Both are designed to 15 intercept flows from existing culverts under 16 Johnson Lane and divert that swale from those 17 culverts away from the project. MR. SILVESTRI: Okay, because the thing I'm confused 18 19 with -- if you look back at GD-1, it seems that 20 the drainage pattern for that bottom right area is 21 going more towards the right of the drawing, which 22 would be the -- oh, kind of northeast direction, 23 towards the new detention basin that you have 24 hooked up. 25 So I'm kind of curious as to why that first

swale might not be located over in the northeast area, as opposed to where it's proposed to be located.

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin with APT.

That diversion swale is designed to divert the flow coming from off site from the south of Johnson Lane.

Between the two proposed diversion swales servicing the existing culverts from Johnson Lane, there's about 33 acres of watershed. It's designed to actually bypass the permanent water quality basin so that the offsite flows are not going to overflow that basis.

- MR. SILVESTRI: Let me make sure I heard that right.

 So the one on the bottom, the new diversion swale that would go in right near Johnson Lane, that's to take care of water coming from Johnson Lane?

 THE WITNESS (Tao): It's actually to take water coming from south of Johnson Lane. There's -- there's a watershed associated with the hill that is south of Johnson Lane. That is coming onto our site via the existing culvert under Johnson.
- MR. SILVESTRI: So the water then for this particular drawing will be going from the bottom to the top across Johnson Lane to the property, would

intersect with that new diversion swale.

And then where does the water go?

THE WITNESS (Tao): That is correct. And then the water will continue its path to Hersig Brook.

MR. SILVESTRI: Gotcha. Thank you. Thank you very much for that one.

Let's stay with Hersig Brook for a second.

If we go back to -- and this is the interrogatories -- photo log in attachment six.

It depicts an existing farm road that seems to cross for Hersig Brook. Am I correct that that road will not be used at all by the project either for construction or post construction?

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT.

That is correct.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you also. All right. If I can have you look at the overall site plan, which I believe is PVE-1.1. It kind of points to five poles to connect with the utility grid, but when I look at either page 6 of the application or page 13 of the interrogatory responses, it talks about four poles.

Which one is actually correct? Is it four poles or five poles.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here. Let me

1	review the interconnection agreement with the
2	utility, if I could have a second?
3	MR. SILVESTRI: Oh, absolutely.
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5	(Pause.)
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7	THE HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Silvestri, may I suggest that
8	we take a break at this time and let them
9	investigate your question?
10	And when we come back hopefully we will have
11	a response and we continue from there?
12	MR. SILVESTRI: That's fine, Mr. Morissette. And I
13	only had two other questions after that but
14	yeah. That's a good idea. Thank you.
15	THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So we will return back
16	here at 3:40. All right? So a twelve-minute
17	break. Very good.
18	Thank you, everyone. See you at 3:40.
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20	(Pause: 3:27 p.m. to 3:40 p.m.)
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22	THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. So we are back on the
23	record.
24	Mr. Silvestri, it's all yours.
25	MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

I don't know if the Applicant had a chance to tell me if there's four poles or five poles that are going to be included in the project.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): I have, yes. Kyzer Gardiola with LCR.

Upon review of our documentation of interconnection with the utility, the minimum amount of poles that would be required to connect our system to the existing electrical grid would be four poles. These are the poles that are required by Eversource.

Along with these four poles the customer, or the solar facility itself may have additional poles which will have the customer-owned equipment that belongs to the solar facility that is necessary to connect our electrical infrastructure to the four poles that are going to be used by the utility.

And these poles are necessary for relay protections and metering purposes.

MR. SILVESTRI: So if I understand correctly, there's four poles minimum that, I guess, Eversource would need for their purposes and the project itself might need more. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): That is correct. From a

1 review of the electrical drawings submitted to the 2 utility, it appears to be that an additional three 3 poles will be required that is going to be owned 4 by the facility. 5 And the four poles mentioned earlier are 6 going to be owned by Eversource. 7 MR. SILVESTRI: So possibly seven poles total? 8 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Correct. 9 MR. SILVESTRI: All on Johnson Lane? 10 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): The pole set, only one pole 11 will be along Johnson Lane and the additional 12 poles will be located within the property. 13 MR. SILVESTRI: Then has there been any discussion with 14 Eversource or consideration by the Applicant on 15 going underground to remove one or more of these 16 poles? 17 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): As far as utility equipment 18 goes, unfortunately we are required to put these 19 up on overhead poles. However, as the facility 20 electrical equipment, we have more of flexibility 21 here to install these in underground pad mounted 22 equipment. 23 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you for your responses.

Okay. A few other questions that I have going

back to the interrogatory on page 20, which is the

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1 response to question number 42. It talks about a 2 stormwater meeting with the Department of Energy 3 and Environmental Protection. 4 Did that occur yet? 5 THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT. 6 We have a pre-application meeting with CTT on 7 October 7. 8 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. So that's coming up. 9 And for some reason I wrote down, SHPO response, 10 but I don't have anything else on my notes. 11 So I'll ask you, did SHPO respond? 12 And it might be in the document but I'll just 13 pose the question, anyhow. 14 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): We did receive a response from 15 SHPO, and it is included in the interrogatory 16 responses. 17 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. All right. 18 if I have everything right from my notes, a couple 19 of things that we talked about and would be under 20 consideration, I guess, is the agricultural co-use 21 part of it. 22 Whether the post for racking would have to be 23 screwed in or driven, that still needs to be 24 determined. 25 And we just talked about the poles, that

there could be a potential for undergrounding.

One last question I have goes back to appendix F, which is the visual documentation that we have. I see a whole bunch of plantings that could be possible from dwarf river birch, nannyberry, common juniper, et cetera.

Well, the question I have for you -- when I look at Johnson Lane, you have the proposed western access drive. You have the area east of the existing farm road. Both of those areas along with the east of proposed eastern access drive has some pretty visible areas of the panels.

Is there anything proposed to be planted that might be a little bit higher, say, fence height to try to block the view of the panels along Johnson Lane?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Mr. Silvestri, the combination of plantings that is shown on the landscaping plan was chosen to avoid any shading from new plantings. And therefore, the plants are specifically chosen not to exceed the fence height.

We do have a couple of -- of the species that are taller, specifically the staghorn sumac and the nannyberry. And those are proposed for some

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of the locations to the west and the east where there would be either a sufficient distance from the panels, or an east -- a west facing orientation so that we would be able to use some of the taller species there.

Along Johnson Lane, that being the southerly border, we would have to limit ourselves to the lower growing varieties.

Thank you, Ms. Gaudet. MR. SILVESTRI:

> What I'm looking at, if you can look at proposed photo number two? This is Johnson Lane east of the existing farm road. There's some plantings that are there that -- I don't know. Maybe they come up a foot, maybe two, tops. can still see the top of the fence.

I'm just wondering if anything could be planted a little bit higher to help with some landscaping, but again not get into the screening aspect of your panels?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Mr. Silvestri, I'm afraid that Zoom did not do well by your question, and there was a lot of breaking up in the middle of it.

I think what you're asking is whether it's possible to come up with something that is taller in that location.

MR. SILVESTRI: That is correct, without interfering with getting to the top of the fence or interfering with shading or your panels.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): One of the challenges here is

that there are many locations along that southern

border with Johnson Lane where Johnson Lane is

higher in elevation than the project area itself.

And that does have some adverse impact on our ability to -- to screen from that, from that vantage point.

We are -- we are showing here some of the -some of the varieties I think that many, in many
cases as they mature they will do more to actually
screen the visibility. I would also point out,
however, that in response to comments at the
public hearing, the public information session
that the Town conducted, one of the main concerns
expressed by residents of the area was that they
did not like the appearance of a chain-link fence.

And the Applicant went to some significant effort to make sure that fence was replaced with something that was more rural in nature. And the overall effect was to maintain a somewhat un-manicured and rural appearance for the project as a whole.

1 I will -- I will comment also that at the 2 second public information session, when the 3 proposed design for the fence and the plantings 4 was presented the comments from the members of the 5 public were generally favorable, I would say. 6 Thank you. Just two quick followups. MR. SILVESTRI: 7 The fence that's proposed, say, in the photo I 8 mentioned -- or photo number three, right now it 9 just looks like you have a couple of posts and 10 there's a top rail that goes across. 11 Is there anything else that goes along with 12 that fence that's really not depicted in the 13 photo? 14 THE WITNESS (Tao): Hello. This is Jin Tao with APT. Yes, there's actually a series of netting that 15 16 goes from that top rail all the way down to the 17 bottom that Dean -- Dean Gustafson mentioned 18 earlier in response to a different comment. 19 Unfortunately, that netting just isn't 20 visible -- as visible on these depictions of these 21 graphics. 22 MR. SILVESTRI: Yeah, that's why I asked the question. 23 When you say netting, is it kind of like a

chain-link fence? Or something different?

THE WITNESS (Tao): It is not intended to be chain

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1 link. I do not have the specific specs of the netting. Yeah, it's like narrower wires, but 2 3 that's -- that that will be designed and fully 4 implemented in -- for the plans for D and M. 5 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay, thank you. And maybe my last 6 question, possibly for Mr. Gaudet. 7 When you mentioned Johnson Lane is at a 8 higher topography than the area for the panels, do 9 you know if the area south of Johnson Lane, where 10 we have some residences, do you know if that might 11 be level with Johnson Lane, or lower or higher in 12 topography? 13 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): You're asking about the 14 residences on the south side of Johnson Lane? 15 MR. SILVESTRI: That is correct. 16 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): In general, I would say the 17 topography rises from Johnson Lane to -- to those 18 houses. That's a very wooded area across the 19 street, generally. 20 MR. SILVESTRI: So from the proposed project area going 21 south, the topography rises. 22 Did I get that correct? 23 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): That is correct. 24 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. Thank you very 25 Mr. Morissette, that's all the questions much.

1 that I do have, and I thank you. 2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Silvestri. 3 We now continue to cross examination by 4 Mr. Lynch, followed by myself. Mr. Lynch? 5 MR. LYNCH: Can you hear me, Mr. Morissette? 6 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes, I can, Mr. Lynch. Thank 7 you. 8 MR. LYNCH: Before I ask any questions, I'd like to 9 welcome back Ms. Gaudet to her appearances before 10 the Council. We haven't seen you in a while. 11 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): It's good to be back, Mr. Lynch, 12 and good to see you -- as it were. 13 MR. LYNCH: Just a couple of followups on questions 14 that were asked by other council members and staff. And I'll just start off with Mr. Silvestri 15 16 talking about the fences perhaps. At any of your facilities has there been any 17 damage done to the fence by larger animals? 18 19 example, bears, they're causing a lot of problems 20 in Western Mass and Western Connecticut. They're 21 even going through electrified fences. 22 Is there any concern about that? 23 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): (Inaudible) -- Callan 24 Renewables. We've installed several of these 25 fences along our projects all over the Northeast,

in which there are, you know, species such as bears that are prevalent in the area. And we've really not had any damages to our fences.

The -- the actual fence that we're using here is, you know, primarily used in many agricultural uses. So it's -- it is pretty effective at maintaining, acting as a barrier or boundary to -- to objects or species, or people that we don't want entering the compound.

MR. LYNCH: I guess my next question would be to follow up. If a bear or a large animal got into your compound how much damage could they do to the facility?

A VOICE: (Inaudible) here. All of the --

MR. LYNCH: Before you answer, I've got an amendment to that. It's an attractive nuisance for kids. So add that as well as animals into your answer.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): (Inaudible) itself is truly designed to keep anyone or anything from entering the site that's not -- that's going to produce any harm to the facility or to themselves by entering.

So as far as the facility itself, by -- by code and by nature we are required to enclose it by fencing due to the dangerous voltages that are found in the facility. However, these -- these

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sites are designed to have multiple and redundant safety devices in which, for example, all of our electrical equipment have safety warning labels in them to not access it when live. That cautions any individuals that might find themselves within the facility to not, you know, touch live electrical parts.

Other than that, most of the equipment there are in enclosed containers or boxes that are relatively hard to access unless you have the appropriate equipment to either unlock or dismantle the access points to these equipment.

- MR. LYNCH: But aren't the panels themselves hot 24 hours a day?
- THE WITNESS (Gardiola): They -- they are not live 24 hours a day. They -- they really only see power flowing through them when the sun is -- is up.
- MR. LYNCH: I can't testify, but I've heard just the opposite.

And they asked questions about liability earlier. Now is the project itself insured for damages and liability for the specific project?

Or is there an umbrella policy that covers the whole project?

THE WITNESS (Neely): Hi, this is Gerard Neely

representing Madison Energy Investments.

As a part of our due diligence process when we are owning assets such as this we do have insurance for the life of -- the lifetime of the asset's operation.

MR. LYNCH: And that covers both damage and liability,

I'm assuming?

THE WITNESS (Neely): Correct.

MR. LYNCH: There was also questions about trees falling onto the project and causing damage, but in the past most of the damage I've seen to these solar farm arrays has not really come from the trees, but from the branches that come off the trees and act as projectiles going into the panels.

Now when something like that happens, a panel is damaged, does that whole project get shut down? Or just that panel? And how long does it take to repair something like that and have it up and operating again?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola with LCR.

When we experience significant damage to the panels itself, it's that we do have monitoring capabilities for the site.

What that means is that we do have personnel

that is monitoring the performance of each site in which we can get alerted when events like that occur for these sites. And given that it is in 4 our best interests to fix the site since it is a site that will, you know, that produces revenue, so we do take immediate action to repair such damages.

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The timelines for such repairs typically vary based on severity and level of danger and immediate threat to the site. So that being said, if there is a broken panel I wouldn't be surprised if that is address -- if that's, you know, addressed within a couple of days time.

- MR. LYNCH: Now do you have on your staff in-house repair people? Or do you subcontract that out? THE WITNESS (Gardiola): We do have in-house repair capabilities. So we do have a full fledged team of technicians and electricians that do routine truck rolls on each site and fix these assets that require maintenance.
- MR. LYNCH: Thank you. And as far as storms are concerned -- going back, last year we had a couple. We had one big storm, snow storm. We had a couple others, but I noticed that for after the storm there was some severe cold, and the solar

panels I saw for both solar farms and on residents, the ice did not melt right away.

What happens in that circumstance?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): When ice does accumulate on top of these panels, there's really no effect.

That shouldn't be of any concern to anybody.

Typically we just -- you just let the ice melt. You wait for the next sunny day, which is going to be sufficient to melt the ice that is covering the modules.

The same goes for snow. There, there are no snow removal that are going to be done on these sites. The -- the panels and the racking itself is going to be sufficient to support those, those ones.

THE WITNESS (Neely): And this is Gerard Neely from

Madison Energy Investments. We also own and

operate quite a bit of solar farms and facilities

in the state of Minnesota, which sees its fair

share of snow and cold.

And so I would add some of those assets are, like, very far north in Minnesota, like, near the Canadian border, and they perform quite well even in the winter.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. I just had -- after seeing that

I noticed it. I just had a comment on it, to get
a good question.

In the application you say that the northern property you're not going to use for the project, but is there any plans for any future use to that northern property?

THE WITNESS (Basecke): Graham Basecke with Louth Callan Renewables.

As of right now there are no future plans. We intend to keep that as vacant property and/or active farmland, like we discussed previously.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. Now as far as the transformers and inverters, the inverters are controlled by yourself, your company, but who controls the transformers?

Is that Eversource? And is the transformer inside the property? Or is it outside?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola with Louth Callan.

The transformers are going to be enclosed within the property. It's going to be located within the fence, and those will be owned by the facility in which we will operate and maintain that, those transformers.

MR. LYNCH: Do you have to do that in conjunction with

Eversource? Or can do that on your own?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Some coordination will have to be done with Eversource, but for the most part we -- we have the ability to turn our site off when it comes to any maintenance required.

So as far as being able to maintain and operate our own transformers, we have the capability to disconnect from the grid and, you know, perform any maintenance required.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. As your facility is going to be a peaking plant, from what you say, is there any future development, development that as we get more and more into a green environment that it may become more of a baseload plant that is controlled by the ISO?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola with Louth Callan.

As of now, our interconnection is -- is simply just purely exporting to the grid based on our AC capacity. There are no -- we do not have any direct, any -- we don't have anything to do with ISO other than going through the utility and their diligence with the ISO grid.

MR. LYNCH: Now your power is going to go to Eversource through a distribution system. What is the

benefit of going through a distribution system versus a transmission system?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): The benefits of going through
the distribution -- the distribution system is
that we are producing and generating power at a
level that can be easily distributed through the
surrounding buildings or facilities that require
power.

That's sort of the main purpose of distributed generation where you have smaller facilities that are interconnected on the -- on the substation or on the distribution level systems. It's -- it's more reliable and it allows for less infrastructural upgrades within the utilities' electrical systems.

- MR. LYNCH: You were talking earlier to Mr. Silvestri about the fuel being stored on site. Now does that mean -- and I'm assuming maybe incorrectly -- that all the lay-down area for this project is going to be on site?
- THE WITNESS (Gardiola): We will have a designated lay-down area that is temporary during the time period of construction.
- MR. LYNCH: Thank you. Could you explain a little bit more for me what you're deenergizing plan is -- or

1 what it is?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Is that in regards -- is that a decommissioning plan? Or a deenergization plan during --

MR. LYNCH: I'll get to decommissioning in a minute.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Okay. The deenergization plan will be something that is part of our operations and maintenance manual, which typically is given to the owners, such as Madison Investments, along with the team members that are going to be operating the -- the facility itself.

The deenergization plan really is used when the site was being maintained and inspected. It's very rare that we would want to turn off or deenergize the site unless there are significant modifications or repairs needed within the facility. But as far as -- would you like me to go into the process of how the site is deenergized? Or is it more of a, do we have a plan for how the site is operated?

MR. LYNCH: Actually, both. I would like to get a better understanding of just what is involved.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Sure. Yeah. As far as

deenergizing the site itself, we have one equipment, one primary equipment that shuts off

the whole site.

This is part of the interconnection with the utility, so it's -- it's going to be one of the poles that interfaces with the four poles that is owned by the utility. And in that pole is -- you can think of it as a switch. That is -- that you -- that has a lever and visible disconnect on top of the pole itself that will signify that the site is off.

And to operate it, it's simply a lever that you pull down. However, there again, there's a little bit of safety training or safety steps required prior to operating this switch due to the high voltage nature of the interconnection.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. That leaves me into an emergency situation with first responders. You're going to offer the local first responders within the local area training or any special equipment they may need to deal with a grass fire or an electrical fire?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): We will provide the necessary training to all, all the fire safety and first responder personnel that -- that might attend to our facility in case of emergency situations.

MR. LYNCH: Now as far as an electrical fire, what

would you recommend to the fire department as far as how to put out an electrical fire? Would you lean more towards putting it out with water, with foam, or CO2?

MR. BALDWIN: You might think about leaving that to the professionals, Mr. lynch.

But if you're comfortable answering from your experience on the --

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yeah, it really depends on the nature of the fire. I can't really comment as far as what the best practice is for putting out the fire, however there are methods in which we can safely deenergize the site so that it is -- it is safe to enter the facility in case of hazards such as a fire.

MR. LYNCH: The only reason I asked is because I didn't know whether you had a idea with some of the other facilities how it was being handled.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes. So from -- we really -just we defer to the fire department with their
methods of putting out fires, however that, you
know, we do go over the existing.

We would let them know what the hazards are that they might encounter within the facility during the time of fire.

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THE WITNESS (Basecke): And Graham Basecke here with Louth Callan Renewables. If I may interrupt? We have reached out to the fire marshal in the Town of Durham. We have yet to hear back from them, unfortunately.

However, there are multiple projects in the town of Durham, and they are well aware of the safety protocols for a solar facility.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. Now I'm trying to get one last question here.

In the future if this facility, or this project, whatever you want to call it, is sold off, let's say, in ten years -- this may be more for a question for Attorney Baldwin, but do all the contracts that had been in place for the electrical output in the decommissioning stay in place?

MR. BALDWIN: But this is probably a question that Mr. Neely can touch on as well. Mr. Lynch, I don't want to step outside of my lane here and start testifying.

Mr. Neely?

THE WITNESS (Neely): This is Gerard Neely with Madison Energy Investments.

So in the event of a future asset sale the --

a future buyer of the asset would also acquire other associated documents and contracts, i.e., the PPA, the lease agreements and also any other safety docs that are related to the project company.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

Those are all my questions, Mr. Morissette.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. lynch.

I have a few follow-up questions, many of them are follow up associated with other Councilmembers' questions. But my first question, I'll start with the screening having to do with the fencing that was mentioned in response to Mr Silvestri's questions relating to the fence.

The netting that is going to be installed on the fencing, is the intent of the netting to be a visual screen? Am I understanding that correctly? THE WITNESS (Gaudet): No, Mr. Morissette. The intent of the fencing is to provide the security that is required under the electrical code. It is not intended to screen visibility of -- of the solar panels, of the solar array.

It is intended, as I indicated earlier, to provide a contrast in comparison to a chain-link fence, and to provide a more, more fitting visual

effect in this particular area.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. It's my understanding originally when I read it, it's an agricultural style fencing. So the netting is throwing me off.

It's really a larger square fencing that is being provided which will allow for animals and small animals to go through.

Is that what you mean? Or is there additional netting on top of the fencing?

I'm a little confused.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): No, your -- your description is correct. I think netting is -- is a little bit misleading, and there is no additional, any additional material other than the wire, which is, as we indicated, thinner than a chain-link fence wire would be, but not -- not netting in the sense of some sort of material, you know, fabric type material.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Great. Thank you for that clarification. Along the fence questioning, during the public comment sessions with the Town,

I think you alluded to that there were two of them and that there seemed to be support for the fencing that you're proposing.

Was there any discussion or thought about

providing fencing with a more dense screening capability?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): First of all, I wouldn't want to characterize the comments by any members of the -of the public as support. I don't recall whether that term was used. I -- I believe I said that I thought the response to the changes that had been made between the first session and the second were generally favorable.

We did not consider any additional netting or -- or screening. The fact is that given the -- the relative elevation from Johnson Lane, as you can see in the photo simulations that we provided, the panels will be visible above the fence from certain vantage points no matter what is placed on the screen, even if we had a chain-link fence with -- with full netting behind it.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you for that clarification.

That's helpful. So even having a solid fence, for example, because of the elevation being lower than Johnson Lane, you would still have visibility of the array. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): That's correct. And I think you would have a solid surface rather than the -- the generally rural appearance of the fence

1 supplemented by the plantings. 2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. I did see a comment 3 from -- oh, I forget where. I think it was one of 4 the abutters relating to possible glare on Johnson 5 Lane. Does anybody on the panel have a comment 6 relating to that? 7 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): In general, as we indicate in 8 the environmental assessment -- which I believe is 9 Exhibit 9, or attachment nine to Exhibit 1 -- the 10 glare from the panels given the -- the orientation 11 at which they are placed is similar to what might 12 come off of a water surface, for example. 13 We do not anticipate that the glare from the 14 panels would have any adverse visual effect on the 15 surroundings. 16 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. I would like to go to 17 the site utility plan, sheet number SP-1. My 18 first question is relating to the west entrance of 19 the site. If you go north to the other side of 20 the array, you see where the fence line is. And 21 there's a kick-out of the line of disturbance. 22 Why is that kick-out of line of disturbance 23 there? To create that open gap? 24 THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT. 25 Again, zoom has failed to fully capture the

24

25

question, but I'm assuming that you are just wondering why there's a kick-out between the fence and the LOD in that area?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Correct. Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Tao): In referencing EC sheet 4, there is a proposed temporary filter sock associated with a temporary sediment trap in that location, principally because the existing grades really allow for the use of the existing topography and just minimal modification by the installation of perimeter controls and filter sock to manage any runoff during the construction period for the

And in keeping with that, showing the LOD with the maximum extent of disturbance is why there's that kick-out on that sheet.

THE HEARING OFFICER: And so really there's no disturbance. It's the sentiment and erosion control that you're putting in that area that you're identifying?

THE WITNESS (Tao): That is correct.

Okay. Great. Thank you. very helpful. Okay. Mr. Neely, I've got to come back to you because I didn't fully understand -- I thank Mr. Edelson for bringing up the feed-in

tariff program, but I want to probe that a little bit further.

Now based on what I heard so far, is that the L-REC and Z-REC program is no longer available, and neither is the virtual net metering program.

It's no longer available and it's going to be replaced with the feed-in tariff. Right? So far so good?

THE WITNESS (Neely): I would say that on the Z-REC and L-REC you are correct. That has now gone away.

The virtual net metering as we know it in a previous iteration has gone away, and there is a feed-in tariff that is coming into play starting next year under Public Act 19-35.

That is correct.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So the virtual net metering aspect is tied into the feed-in tariff.

THE WITNESS (Neely): Correct. So Under Public Act

19-35, which creates the feed-in tariff, a lot of
the feed-in tariff deals with behind-the-meter
projects. They actually divide it into three
buckets.

There's like a small project bucket, like 200 kW and less. There's a medium bucket of 201, I think, 599 kw, and then 600 KW and up. And that's

most likely the bulk of the feed-in tariff program.

However, if you look at the last iteration from the utilities commission, there is some concern and as that concern is being addressed for front-of-the-meter projects -- because in order for Connecticut to reach its climate goals while behind-the-meter projects will be incredibly useful in addition to, you know, utility scale projects and getting, you know, to the -- to the goal set by the Legislature, there also will need to be front-of-the-meter projects that need to be allowed.

And in the feed-in tariff program, most of that project work actually happens behind the meter, but in order to incentivise and make sure that front-of-the-meter projects happen, there is a carveout that will be allowed for virtual net metering under, like, the same rules of the feed-in tariff program. There'll just be a carveout for virtual net metering projects.

So the virtual net meeting kind of program that existed has gone away, but it's basically being revived under new management, basically. It just falls under a larger program and they've

taken a lot of the same rules from the old virtual net meeting program and they just migrated that now to this new feed-in tariff program that there's, like, a little carveout of virtual net metering.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank you. So this project will be under the little carveout aspect of it being that -- is going to be administered through an RFP process? Or is that still being worked out? Or do you sign up first come first serve? Or how is that?

THE WITNESS (Neely): Per the Public Act 19-35, all procurement under the feed-in tariff and virtual net metering has to be competitive in order to achieve, you know, savings for ratepayers. So this will be bid in competitively, and there will be an auction that is issued for February of 2022.

And then this decision will roll out, I believe, April 2022. But the years 2023 to 2026 there are two options. Next year is just a special case. It's just one, but for the next couple of years after that it's actually two options.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Interesting. Great. Thank you.

I don't want to waste any more time on that, but

very good discussion. I appreciate the information you provided.

Okay. Now I'd like to switch gears. I'd like to go back to the site and utility plan SP-1. And my questions are relating to the interconnection and transformer pads.

Now there are two, two equipment pads called out on the drawing, one at each of the entrances.

Is there a transformer pad at each of the entrances that are tied together through the electrical line that is a displayed on the drawing?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola here with Louth Callan.

Yes, that is correct. There are going to be two transformers on site which are going to be looped back together and connected through the same interconnection points located in the west portion of the property.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. So the interconnection point -- you've got the equipment pad, then you've got four poles that are depicted on the drawing. But as you testified to, you will -- you may have three additional poles owned by the customer.

So the full poles that you have depicted in the drawing, are those your poles? Or are they Eversource's poles?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Those are Eversource's poles,
however I'm not particularly sure these are -- if
these depictions shown on SP-1 are the most
accurate locations based on the utility plan found
in -- during the interconnection process.

THE HEARING OFFICER: I see. Okay. You indicated that you would have -- okay. Four Eversource poles and then three customer poles approximately in that same area by that equipment pad.

I would strongly recommend that you take a look at the customer poles where you have your relays and metering associated with the customer side, and design it to go pad mount. And the reason I say that is you will basically have seven 40 to 50-foot tall distribution poles located in that general area, and it's not going to look very pretty.

So I strongly recommend that you reduce the amount of poles in that area, and the way to do that I think would be go to a pad mount.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes. Given the flexible nature of our electrical equipment that is going

1 to be owned by the facility, that is something 2 that we can strongly consider and implement to the 3 site. 4 THE HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Thank you. Okay. So 5 the point of interconnection is actually across 6 Johnson Lane. Is that right? Or is it at the 7 pole before it goes across Johnson Lane? 8 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kaiser Gardiola with Louth 9 Callan. 10 Yes, the existing overhead utility primary 11 lines are located across Johnson Lane. THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So there are three-phase 12 13 primary already there? 14 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Those existing utility lines 15 will have to be upgraded to three phase. 16 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. How far back do you have 17 to go? 18 THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Roughly 2300 feet. 19 THE HEARING OFFICER: What's that about? About five 20 poles? THE WITNESS (Gardiola): There will be no -- all the 21 22 poles will remain intact. All that will be done, 23 we'll be adding two more wires to the existing 24 overhead and adding of cross arms to support those 25 overhead wires.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Is that going west? Or is it going east?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): That would be going west.

THE HEARING OFFICER: West? Okay. So away from the property owners across from Johnson Lane. Very good. Okay.

I had a question related to your response to question 23 in your interrogatories. And I'm just curious, at the bottom of the response to 23, you say, the interconnecting utility has indicated the project will manage reactive power and power factors under a set voltage schedule, which schedule has not yet been provided.

So is that not part of your interconnection agreement?

Well, first of all, before I get there, maybe you could explain to the Council what that means and what you'll be doing to control reactive power on the distribution system.

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola with Louth Callan.

So under new ISO ride-through settings, in events of faults or any voltage flickers to the existing utility lines, there's been some studies amongst sort of governing bodies that -- that rely

on distributed generation, generating facilities to help mitigate some of those, those events in which our facility is allowed to continue to generate a certain level of power to sort of offset those, those nuisance events and in hopes to, you know, to mitigate and level off normal operating procedures.

Now if -- if those operating procedures don't revert to normal operating conditions, then our facility will essentially turn off and deenergize. But -- but these, these settings are governed by utility requirements.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So to make sure I

understand, so essentially you're operating at

unity power factor, and if there's a large voltage

swing or power factor gets out of whack, they're

going to ask you to shut off. That's your way to

manage power factors?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yes, correct. Yeah. We're -during the study period with the utility they
present to the generating facility, which is the
solar facility, what these adverse impacts might
be and the different, like, worst-case scenario
conditions in which a little bit of coordination
does occur between our engineering team and the

Eversource engineering team in which we try to coordinate all the protection settings within our facility.

So that you can think of it as if our facility and the utility sort of working harmoniously so that if one of it falls out of whack, we're helping each other operate and in normal operating conditions.

And we, you know, we're required to protect our facility so that we don't damage any of our equipment, and we do that through a redundant relay re-closer that's -- in our case could be solar pad mounted.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So when the utility finds itself in that situation, when the EDC finds itself in that situation, are they using a transfer trip? Or are they calling you up and saying, hey. We got a voltage problem. You've got to shut down?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): There's no transfer trip

capabilities due to the system size that we have

and the -- there's really no requirement to be

found based on the impact study conducted by the

utility.

So the re-closer device that we have on site

does have sort of voltage and current sensors, that it's almost like a micro controller that detects any faults and continuously monitors to a millisecond what the existing conditions are of these power lines, in which case it can interrupt or shut down our system within, like, a fraction of a second.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. So you're getting alarms and it will shut down if it's out of --

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Yeah, correct. And all of these operating conditions are presented to the utility and is coordinated out of that.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Great. Well, thank you for that.

That was a good discussion. It's very helpful.

I'd like to go back to the transformers in the noise study. I just want to make sure. So we have two transformers, one at each entrance. And the environmental report on page 29 and the conclusion -- no, I'm sorry -- on page 26, noise.

Let me know when you're there.

So we have two transformers, one at each entrance. They're going to hit most of the sound and they're going to be at 61 dB at about 1 foot. But then you go on to say that the closest property line of either transformer is

approximately 109 feet to the south, a residential property south of -- now so we're saying that, and I think it's the east transformer is going to be at the property line. That's 109 feet from the transformer to the property line.

Am I reading that? And that's Mr. Conway's property.

MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, are we back to SP-1?

THE HEARING OFFICER: Actually I'm looking at OP-1. It has the property owners. This property 19-32, according to the report, is 109 feet to the property line. You with me so far?

MR. BALDWIN: I think we have some APT folks moving into position.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. All right. So we have a transformer on the east entrance, and it's 109 feet away, but we don't really -- you don't really say what the noise level would be at that point. So 109 feet, over 109 feet 61 dBA, it would -- 61 would drop to a certain level of noise.

Any idea what that would be?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): We could perhaps do that calculation for you, Mr. Morissette. It's -
it's -- the 61 dBA measurement is at one feet away.

1 THE HEARING OFFICER: Correct. 2 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): And there is a drastic drop in 3 volume as you move away from that point. 4 109 feet is -- is a very significant difference in 5 the measurement. 6 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes, I would agree that it is a 7 significant distance, and it should be a 8 significant drop. And 61 dBA is, given it's 109 9 feet, will be below acceptable limits, the 10 required limits. 11 If we could jump to the west side, the 12 property that's listed as parcel ID 29-25-6. 13 you happen to have a distance of that property 14 from the transformer? It looks a little closer. 15 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Mr. Morissette, 29-25-6 appears 16 to be a flag lot. Are you asking for the distance 17 to the -- to the nearest point on Johnson Lane? 18 Or are you perhaps looking at a different lot? 19 THE HEARING OFFICER: Let's see. I'm on OP-4 -- it's a 20 little hard to read -- 29-25-6, a family, Lucio 21 family. 22 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): We seem to have two. 23 I see where you are now. Thank you. 24 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank you. 25 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): We are working on getting that

1 measurement for you. 2 THE HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Great. Thank you. It 3 appears after closer review that it should be much 4 greater than 109 of the first plot I was 5 reviewing. 6 So if you could have that shortly, that would 7 be excellent? 8 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): We do have that number. 9 It would be approximately 320 feet. 10 THE HEARING OFFICER: Well, I guess it is a lot. Okay. 11 Very good. At that distance the noise should 12 dissipate quite well to very low levels. 13 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Excuse me. We also have run a 14 calculation which indicates that at 109 feet it 15 would drop to about 21 dBA. 16 THE HEARING OFFICER: Very good. That's very helpful. Okay. Thank you. That concludes my questioning. 17 18 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, excuse me for 19 interrupting. I know that Mr. Tao wanted to 20 circle back to a question he didn't finish 21 answering for Mr. Mercier. If we could do that 22 very quickly we'd appreciate that. 23 THE HEARING OFFICER: Yes, absolutely. And I 24 understand Mr. Mercier has some follow-up 25 questions. So Mr. Tao?

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT. Thank

you for answering -- or asking those questions

earlier, Mr. Mercier. And I just wanted to follow

up.

In terms of the appendix I regulations for solar design, there are definitely -- there is definitely a 100-foot buffer requirement.

However, in the design requirements Section 2AI,

'II, and 'III, that 100-foot buffer requirement from the solar development as well as any construction activities can be reduced upwards to both 50 feet from a wetland buffer, and even as close to 25 feet of a wetland buffer provided that as part of your design you're providing additional treatment if you are pushing into those separate and closer buffers to the wetland.

MR. MERCIER: Great. Thank you for that clarification.

I do have an additional question on site plan

GD-1. And earlier there was some discussion

regarding slopes and a photograph. I forgot which

one, but basically the discussion was there was 20

to 25 percent slopes on a hill.

I'm just -- I'm assuming that the hill is on the right side of this diagram, up like a small knoll. Is that where the steepest slopes are?

patterns.

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT.

That is correct.

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MR. MERCIER: Okay. And I'm looking at the knoll, and on it says, see note one. So it basically states,

grade and shape area to maintain existing drainage

Given the steep slopes in this area and the construction that's going to occur on them, do you anticipate quite a bit of grading to reshape this, this knoll?

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT.

From my site visit actually on site back on September 16, 2021, I paid special attention to this knoll principally because it is shown as relatively steep on the plans and the topography.

However, when visiting the site the existing knoll is actually very stable. And in my opinion during construction I don't expect any grading to be needed for the installation of the racking.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Yeah, it just looks steep on the site plan.

And I guess my follow-up question to that is, why wouldn't a temporary sediment trap or even a stormwater basin be required along the northwest side, the steepest side of the knoll where it

flows down towards that existing cart path?

THE WITNESS (Tao): Jin Tao with APT.

That is a great question. And in looking at the drainage area, the reason why a temporary sediment trap wasn't required is that the small drainage area from the top of the knoll going to kind of the perimeter of our proposed project limits is actually less than an acre, which per the 2002 Connecticut Soil and Erosion Control Manual can be handled with just perimeter control in the form of either silt fence or a compost filter sock.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

Now staying with plan GD-1, on the southeast side there was discussion earlier about a culvert that runs under Johnson Road and discharges onto the southeast portion of the property along the road.

And I see a swale is going to be built there, and it's a grass line diversion swale. So my question is, during construction or even right after it before it stabilised, if there's a large storm event that occurs, there's a lot of runoff coming down the road and the hillside across the road discharging, collected in the culvert

discharge into the swale.

How would the swale be stabilised so it doesn't erode away.

THE WITNESS (Tao): This is Jin Tao with APT.

The intent of building the -- the phasing of the construction for this site, the intent is to actually install these diversionary swales first.

And depending on storm events, we will, the construction team and site -- site inspections will make sure that additional sediment controls might be needed to help the swale stabilize in storm events.

The swale will be lined and there is going to be a riprap level spreader at the end of the swale, which is intended to kind of manage the flows coming off of the southern portion of the offsite property.

MR. MERCIER: I understand that. How long do you think it would take to stabilize this grass line swale once it's constructed? What are you using? A mat? Are you using seeding? What's the stabilization method?

THE WITNESS (Tao): That depends on the time of the year, but if multiple storm events hit, we will definitely look into adding any stabilization

features needed to help maintain the stabilization of the swale, whether it be matting or riprap as needed.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. I have no other questions.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Mercier.

We'll now go back to the councilmembers to see if they have any additional followup questions.

Mr. Edelson?

MR. EDELSON: I just I was very interested in a discussion about the interconnection between the Applicant and Eversource that you had,

Mr. Morissette, in terms of conditions under which they're trying to protect each other.

So my question to the Applicant is, is that what would be discussed and clarified in a distribution impact study that was referenced in the application? Would that be covered as far as who and how, and what is protected as far as the overall quality of the electrical signal?

THE WITNESS (Gardiola): Kyzer Gardiola of Louth Callan.

The impact study, it goes over -- as it's called, it's the impact of our system array

allowing the existing distribution level circuits.

As far as the protection coordination goes, there are some level of coordination that is presented in this impact study which we do take into consideration when we design and implement our electrical protections for the system.

MR. EDELSON: Okay. Thank you. No further questions.

THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Edelson.

We'll continue with Mr. Silvestri.

Any further questions?

MR. SILVESTRI: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

Mr. Neely, when you were speaking with Mr. Lynch, it kind of jogged something in my memory that I wanted to ask you.

You mentioned other installations that you have. Have you noticed a negative impact on solar production from the wildfires out in California and Oregon?

THE WITNESS (Neely): Not on the East Coast, but for some of our assets in California there was a bit of a negative impact. We -- we have some assets in the Bay Area, so it's actually quite close to some of the fires.

With that said, we were able to get those clean, wind safe, and they're producing right as

1 forecasted right now. 2 MR. SILVESTRI: Now the reason I bring that up, I have 3 panels up on my house. I happened to have my dogs 4 out at midnight one night and looked at the moon 5 that was full overhead, and it was orange. 6 And I looked at my production through the 7 course of the month, which I believe was July. 8 was down about 25 percent. Some of that I could 9 relate to precipitation, but I think a lot of it, 10 I was relating to smoke as to why it was down, 11 hence my question to you. 12 THE WITNESS (Neely): Yeah, it's -- it's a fair 13 question and it's just something that as the world 14 changes, we have to keep, kind of, seeing what 15 Mother Nature keeps throwing at our assets. 16 MR. SILVESTRI: No. Thank you very much. I'm all set, 17 Mr. Morissette. Thank you. 18 THE HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Silvestri. 19 Mr. Lynch, do you have any follow up 20 questions? 21 MR. LYNCH: No more questions, Mr. Morissette. 22 THE HEARING OFFICER: Very good. Well, thank you 23 everyone. The Council will recess until 6:30. Αt 24 which time we will commence the public comment 25 session of this remote public area.

1	Thank you, everyone, and have a pleasant
2	dinner.
3	(End: 4:49 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing 114 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original verbatim notes taken of the remote teleconference meeting in Re:

HADDAM QUARTER SOLAR, LLC APPLICATION FOR A
CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND
PUBLIC NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND
OPERATION OF A 2.8-MEGAWATT-AC SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC
ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITY LOCATED SOUTH OF
HADDAM QUARTER ROAD AND NORTH OF JOHNSON LANE,
DURHAM, CONNECTICUT AND ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL
INTERCONNECTION, which was held before JOHN
MORISSETTE, Member and Presiding Officer, on
September 28, 2021.

Robert G. Dixon, CVR-M 857 Notary Public

BCT Reporting, LLC

55 Whiting Street, Suite 1A

Plainville, CT 06062

My Commission Expires: 6/30/2025

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