

1 Appearances: 2 Council Members: 3 BRIAN GOLEMBIEWSKI, Designee for Commissioner Katie Dykes, Department of 4 Energy and Environmental Protection QUAT NGUYEN, Designee for 5 Commissioner Katie Dykes, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection 6 7 ROBERT HANNON **ROBERT SILVESTRI** 8 DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR. 9 Council Staff: 10 MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ. Executive Director and Staff Attorney 11 MICHAEL PERRONE 12 Siting Analyst 13 LISA FONTAINE Fiscal Administrative Officer 14 For Applicant The United Illuminating 15 Company: 16 MURTHA CULLINA LLP 265 Church Street 17 New Haven, Connecticut 06510 Phone: 203.772.7787 18 BRUCE L. MCDERMOTT, ESO. BY: bmcdermott@murthalaw.com 19 20 For Party BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc: CRAMER & ANDERSON LLP 21 30 Main Street, Suite 204 Danbury, Connecticut 06810 22 Phone: 203.744.1234 JOSEPH P. MORTELLITI, ESQ. BY: 23 jmortelliti@crameranderson.com 24 Zoom co-host: Aaron Demarest 25 \*\*All participants were present via remote access.

MR. MORISSETTE: Ladies and gentlemen, this public hearing is called to order this Tuesday, July 25, 2023, at 2 p.m. My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council.

Other members of the Council are Brian Golembiewski, designee for Commissioner Katie Dykes of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection; Quat Nguyen, designee for Chairman Marissa Paslick Gillett of the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority; Robert Hannon, Robert Silvestri and Dan Lynch.

Members of the staff are Melanie Bachman, executive director and staff attorney; Michael Perrone, siting analyst; and Lisa Fontaine, fiscal administrative officer. If you haven't done so already, I ask that everyone please mute their phones and computer audio 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 The United Illuminating Company for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the Fairfield to Congress Railroad Transmission

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Line 115-kV Rebuild Project that consists of the relocation and rebuild of its existing 115-kilovolt electric transmission lines from the railroad catenary structures to new steel monopole structures and related modifications along approximately 7.3 miles of the Connecticut Department of Transportation's Metro-North Railroad corridor between Structure B648S located east of Sasco Creek in Fairfield and UI's Congress Street Substation in Bridgeport, and the rebuild of two existing 115-kV transmission lines along 0.23 mile of existing UI right-of-way to facilitate interconnection of the rebuilt 115-kV electric transmission lines at UI's existing Ash Creek, Resco, Pequonnock and Congress Street Substations traversing the municipalities of Bridgeport and Fairfield, Connecticut. This application was received by the Council on March 17, 2023.

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The Council's legal notice of the date and time of this remote public hearing was published in The Connecticut Post on April 15, 2023. Upon this Council's request, the applicant erected signs at conspicuous locations along the route so as to inform the public of the name of

the applicant, the type of facility, the remote hearing date, and contact information for the Council, including the website and phone number.

Those locations are as follows: The train station located at 525 Water Street in Bridgeport; the train station located at 195 Unquowa Road, Fairfield; the train station located at 61 Constant Comment Way in Fairfield; the Ash Creek Conservation Area located at Kenard Street, Fairfield; the Pequonnock Substation located at 1 Kiefer Street in Bridgeport; and the train station located at 96 Station Street in Southport.

As a reminder to all, off-the-record communications with a member of the Council or a member of the Council staff upon the merits of this application is prohibited by law.

The parties and intervenors of the proceeding are as follows: The applicant, The United Illuminating Company, represented by Bruce McDermott, Esq. of Murtha Cullina, LLP. And the parties in the docket are BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc., represented by Daniel E. Casagrande, Esq. and Joseph P. Mortelliti, Esq. of Cramer & Anderson LLP.

We will proceed in accordance with the

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prepared agenda, a copy of which is available on the Council's Docket No. 516 webpage, along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to this remote public hearing, and the Council's Citizens Guide to Siting Council Procedures. Interested persons may join any session of this public hearing to listen, but no public comment 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 a public comment session. Please be advised that any person may be removed from the remote evidentiary session or public comment session at the discretion of the Council.

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16 The 6:30 p.m. public comment session is 17 reserved for members of the public who signed up 18 in advance to make brief statements into the 19 record. I wish to note that the applicant, 20 parties and intervenors, including their 21 representatives, witnesses and members, are not 22 allowed to participate in the public comment 23 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 the 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 email, and such written statements will be given the same weight as if spoken during the remote public comment session.

A verbatim transcript of the remote public hearing will be posted on the Council's Docket 516 webpage and deposited in the City Clerk's Office in Bridgeport and the Town Clerk's Office in Fairfield for the convenience of the public.

Please be advised that the Council's project evaluation criteria under the statute does not include consideration of property ownership or values.

The Council will take a 10 to 15-minute break at a convenient juncture around 3:30 p.m.

20 I'll move on to administrative notice taken by the Council. I wish to call your 21 22 attention to the items shown in the hearing 23 program marked as Roman Numerals I-B, Items 1 24 Does any party or intervenor have an through 87. 25 objection to the items that the Council has

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1 administratively noticed? 2 Good afternoon, Attorney McDermott. Do 3 you have any concerns with the administrative 4 notices? 5 MR. McDERMOTT: Good afternoon, Mr. 6 Morissette. (AUDIO ECHO INTERRUPTION) Sorry. 7 Good afternoon, Mr. Morissette. Bruce 8 McDermott from Murtha Cullina on behalf of the 9 company. No objections to the administrative 10 notice list. And I apologize for my audiovisual 11 problems there, but I think we've taken care of 12 it. MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 13 14 McDermott. 15 Attorney Casagrande or Attorney 16 Mortelliti. 17 MR. MORTELLITI: Good afternoon, Mr. 18 Morissette. Joe Mortelliti with Cramer & Anderson 19 on behalf of BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc. We have no 20 objections either to the notice. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. 22 Accordingly, the Council hereby administratively 23 notices these existing documents. 24 (Administrative Notice Items I-B-1 25 through I-B-87: Received in evidence.)

MR. MORISSETTE: We'll now move on to the appearance by the applicant. Will the applicant present its witness panel for purposes of taking the oath, and we will have Attorney Bachman administer the oath when you're ready. Attorney McDermott.

MR. McDERMOTT: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Morissette. Good afternoon. Good afternoon, Council members, Attorney Bachman, Mr. Perrone and Attorney Mortelliti. Again, Bruce McDermott on behalf of the company. The witness panel today will consist of the following witnesses: Correne Auer, who is the manager of environmental programs and projects at UI; Todd Berman, senior manager, environmental programs and compliance at UI; Aziz Chouhdery, lead engineer of the project unit for high-voltage lines at UI; Shawn Crosbie, manager of project unit transmission lines in Connecticut at UI; Dr. Benjamin Cotts from Exponent is a principal engineer at Exponent; Leslie Downey, outreach specialist for public outreach projects at UI; Brian Gaudet, project manager at All-Points Technology Corporation; David George, principal investigator at Heritage Consultants; Zachary Logan, who's the manager of project development,

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1 integrated system planning at Central Maine Power; 2 Brian Ragozzine, project manager at UI; Matthew 3 Parkhurst, transmission engineering supervisor at 4 Westwood Professional Services; Annette Potasz, 5 real estate projects at UI; and MeeNa Sazanowicz, 6 transmission line standards at UI. 7 And those individuals are all present 8 and can be sworn by Attorney Bachman, Mr. 9 Morissette. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 11 McDermott. 12 Attorney Bachman, please swear in the 13 witnesses. 14 MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. 15 Morissette. Could the witnesses, please, raise 16 your right hand. 17 CORRENE AUER, 18 TODD BERMAN, 19 AZIZ CHOUHDERY, 20 SHAWN CROSBIE, 21 BENJAMIN COTTS, 22 LESLIE D O W N E Y,23 BRIAN GAUDET, 24 DAVID R. GEORGE, 25 ZACHARY LOGAN,

1	BRIAN RAGOZZINE,
2	MATTHEW PARKHURST,
3	ANNETTE POTASZ,
4	MEENA SAZANOWICZ,
5	called as witnesses, being first duly sworn
6	by Attorney Bachman, testified on their oaths
7	as follows:
8	MS. BACHMAN: Thank you.
9	MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney
10	Bachman.
11	Attorney McDermott, please begin by
12	verifying all the exhibits by the appropriate
13	sworn witnesses.
14	MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you, Mr.
15	Morissette. I believe I can accomplish most of
16	this through Mr. Crosbie.
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Crosbie, regarding
19	UI Exhibit Number 1, which is the application that
20	was submitted in March 2023 and the various bulk
21	filing exhibits that accompanied it, are you
22	familiar with that document?
23	THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I am.
24	MR. McDERMOTT: And did you prepare or
25	oversee the preparation of that document?

1 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I did. 2 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 3 changes or revisions to that document? 4 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No, I don't. 5 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. And 6 regarding Applicant's Exhibit Number 2, which is 7 the corrected public notice submission, are you 8 familiar with that document? 9 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I am. 10 MR. McDERMOTT: And did you prepare or 11 oversee the preparation of it? 12 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes I did. 13 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 14 changes or revisions to that document? 15 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No, I don't. 16 MR. McDERMOTT: Regarding Applicant 17 Exhibit Number 3, which is the responses to the 18 Council's interrogatories, Set One, dated May 31, 19 2023, did you prepare or oversee the preparation 20 of those responses? 21 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I did. 22 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 23 changes or revisions to those responses? 24 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No, I don't. 25 MR. McDERMOTT: And regarding Applicant

1 Exhibit Number 4 -- I'm sorry, let's skip over 2 number 4. I'll do that with Mr. Ragozzine. 3 Regarding Applicant Exhibit Number 5, 4 which is the virtual tour of the project received 5 on January 29th, are you familiar with that I 6 guess I'd say virtual tour? 7 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I am. 8 MR. McDERMOTT: And any changes or 9 revisions to that document? 10 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No. 11 MR. McDERMOTT: Regarding Applicant 12 Exhibit Number 6, which is the letter to SHPO 13 concerning the supplemental information to the 14 Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, did 15 you prepare or oversee the preparation of that 16 document? 17 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I did. 18 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 19 changes or revisions to that document? 20 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No, I do not. 21 MR. McDERMOTT: And regarding Applicant 22 Exhibit Number 7, which are responses to the 23 Council's second set of interrogatories, dated July 18, 2023, did you prepare or oversee the 24 25 preparation of those responses?

1 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I did. 2 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 3 changes or revisions to that document? 4 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No, I don't. 5 MR. McDERMOTT: And regarding Applicant 6 Exhibit Number 8, which are the responses to BJ's 7 Wholesale Club interrogatories, dated July 18, 8 2023, did you prepare or oversee the preparation 9 of that document? 10 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I did. 11 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 12 changes or revisions to that document? 13 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): No, I don't. 14 MR. McDERMOTT: And regarding -- I guess that's it. I'll do the rest through other 15 16 witnesses. But I guess then regarding Applicant's 17 Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, do you adopt 18 those documents as UI's exhibits? 19 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Yes, I do. 20 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. Mr. 21 Ragozzine, regarding your prefile testimony which 22 is Applicant's Exhibit Number 4, dated July -- I'm sorry, June 29, 2023, are you familiar with that 23 24 document? 25 THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Yes, I am.

1 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 2 changes or revisions to that document? 3 THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): I do not. 4 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. And 5 regarding Applicant's Exhibit Number 9, which is 6 the affidavit regarding the posting of the sign, 7 dated July 18th, are you familiar with that 8 document? 9 THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Yes, I am. 10 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you have any 11 changes or revisions to that document? 12 THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): I do not. 13 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you adopt 14 Applicant's Exhibits 4 and 9 as full exhibits in 15 this proceeding? 16 THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Yes. 17 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. I guess, Mr. Gaudet, beginning with you, Applicant's 18 19 Exhibit Number 10 in part contains your resume. 20 Are you familiar with that document? 21 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes, I am. 22 MR. McDERMOTT: And any changes or 23 revisions to your resume? 24 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): No. 25 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you adopt that

1 as a full exhibit here today? 2 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes, I do. 3 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. 4 Mr. George -- actually, I'll go to Mr. 5 Parkhurst since you're in the room with me. 6 Applicant Exhibit Number 10 also contains your 7 resume. Are you familiar with that document? 8 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes, I am. 9 MR. McDERMOTT: And any changes or 10 revisions to that document? 11 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): No. 12 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. Mr. George? 13 THE WITNESS (George): Yes. 14 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. Applicant Exhibit Number 10 also contains your resume. Any 15 16 changes or revisions to your resume? 17 THE WITNESS (George): No. 18 MR. McDERMOTT: And do you adopt that 19 as an exhibit here today? 20 THE WITNESS (George): I do. 21 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. And 22 finally, Dr. Cotts. Applicant Exhibit Number 10 23 also contains your CV. Are you familiar with that 24 document? 25 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Yes, I am. Is my

1 audio not working? 2 MR. McDERMOTT: We can hear you. 3 You're a little soft, but we can hear you. Any 4 changes or revisions to that document? 5 THE WITNESS (Cotts): No. 6 MR. McDERMOTT: That was a no? 7 THE WITNESS (Cotts): No, that is 8 correct. 9 MR. McDERMOTT: Do you adopt that as an 10 exhibit here today? 11 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Yes, I do. 12 MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. And with that, Mr. Morissette, I believe that Applicant's 13 14 exhibits -- I'd ask that Applicant's Exhibits 1 15 through 10 be admitted as full exhibits in this 16 proceeding. 17 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 18 McDermott. 19 Does any party or intervenor object to 20 the admission of the Applicant's exhibits? 21 Attorney Mortelliti? 22 MR. MORTELLITI: Mr. Morissette, no 23 objection to these exhibits. Thank you. 24 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. The 25 exhibits are hereby admitted. Thank you,

everyone.

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(Applicant's Exhibits II-B-1 through Received in evidence - described in II-B-10: index.)

MR. MORISSETTE: We will now begin with cross-examination of the Applicant by the Council starting with Mr. Perrone, followed by Mr. Nguyen.

Mr. Perrone.

9 MR. PERRONE: Thank you, Mr. 10 Morissette.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. PERRONE: Beginning with the response to Council Interrogatory Number 2, UI resent its notice to two abutters from whom the certified mail receipts were not received. When were these notices resent via first class mail?

MR. McDERMOTT: We'll have to take a Read-In on that. Why don't we just proceed instead of holding you up, Mr. Perrone, and we'll get you that answer.

21 Sure. On page 8-5 of MR. PERRONE: Volume 1, did UI receive any questions or comments from the public at the virtual open house or the two Zoom sessions?

THE WITNESS (Downey): Thank you, Mr.

Perrone. We did not receive any questions from the virtual open house. From the in-person open houses we had six or seven people from both Fairfield and Bridgeport attend their individual meetings, and they had a variety of questions that we went over at the meeting. They're documented in the application. I can look those up and respond back to you, if you'd like to hear them. MR. MORISSETTE: Excuse me, if I may

interrupt for a moment. We do have a large witness panel here, so we need to have the witnesses announce their name prior to responding so the record can clearly reflect who's responding. Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Downey): I'm sorry. Leslie Downey, public outreach. My camera does not work on my computer, so I'll have to speak to you here.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you.

MR. PERRONE: Moving on to project related questions regarding construction. On page 3-10 of Volume 1, for drilled pier foundation installations, how does the vibratory casing process work?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hello, Mr.

Perrone. This is Matthew Parkhurst. So typically, once the hole is excavated for a drilled pier foundation, to hold it open before concrete is poured in and while concrete is poured in, the construction contractor would install a temporary vibratory casing.

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MR. PERRONE: With regard to the response to Council Interrogatory 43, how would the anti-galloping devices work?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. The anti-galloping devices will be installed on the conductors, and they affect the wind motion across the conductors thereby mitigating the galloping.

MR. PERRONE: Referencing the response to Council Interrogatory 14, which is the cost table, do you have an approximate linear length for the hybrid alternatives?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone,
 this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. I will have to look
 that up and get back to you.

MR. PERRONE: Sure. Referencing Volume
 2, Sheet 4 of 7 in the 400 scale, there's three
 double-circuit lattice structures leading up to
 Ash Creek Substation. And the proposed

replacements are pairs of single-circuit monopoles. My question is why were pairs of single-circuit monopoles selected in lieu of double-circuit monopoles?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr. Perrone, this is Matthew Parkhurst again. So when we're looking at the design in this area, we were conflicted with outages where we could only take one of the lines out at one time to construct. So that was a limiting factor in what we could do in this area, along with we had to keep an existing fiber intact that was supported by the existing lattice towers. So when looking at those outage restrictions and also constructability, we felt that the best design approach would be to separate those two lines on -- two single-circuit lines between the railroad and Ash Creek Substation.

MR. PERRONE: Referencing page ES-5 of Volume 1, total permanent easements to be obtained are approximately 19.25 acres. Of that 19.25, do you know approximately how many acres would be associated with the BJ's Wholesale Club property?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. Can we get back to you on that answer while we calculate that square

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1 footage of what the easement would be there? 2 MR. PERRONE: Sure. 3 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Thank you. 4 MR. PERRONE: Referencing Sheet 17 of 5 29 of Volume 2 on the 100-foot scale looking at 6 the BJ's property, could Structure 724S be located 7 completely off of the BJ's property, in other 8 words, onto the railroad right-of-way? 9 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr. Perrone, 10 this is Matthew Parkhurst again. Yes, P724S, as 11 positioned currently, is off the railroad 12 right-of-way. 13 MR. PERRONE: In other words, looking 14 at the 724S, it looks a little bit outside the 15 yellow lines of the right-of-way. So is it still 16 at least as proposed partially on the BJ's 17 property? 18 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes, that's 19 correct. 20 MR. PERRONE: But it could be shifted 21 fully onto the railroad right-of-way? 22 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): In order to 23 do that, we would have to support the Metro-North 24 signal wires at that location, whereas now we are 25 maintaining complete separation between

Metro-North and UI infrastructure at that location. 3 MR. PERRONE: Would you know the

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approximate cost to shift that structure?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): I would have to get back to you on that.

> MR. PERRONE: Okay.

MR. McDERMOTT: Would you like us to take that as a homework assignment, Mr. Perrone? MR. PERRONE: Yes. And also on the same location the response to BJ's interrogatory Number 4, what would be the cost delta to shift 13 Structure 723 south closer to the tracks such that 14 it's entirely, including the foundation, off the BJ's property?

16 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): That would be 17 negligible if we did that. We can accomplish 18 that. We have a little bit of space to move that 19 structure north.

20 MR. PERRONE: All right. Has UI 21 considered any other alternative design 22 configurations between Structures 721S and 725S? 23 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): No, we have 24 not.

> Okay. Moving on to the MR. PERRONE:

response to Council Interrogatory 24, in what general locations are the underground streetlighting cables and sprinkler systems that would have to be relocated?

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THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): That would be around proposed Structure P756S. Although, we've not been able to verify with any underground surveys, we do believe that there are new underground sprinkler systems and streetlight services for new streetlights associated with an apartment building and the surrounding parking lot that has recently been built in Bridgeport.

MR. PERRONE: And the Resco Substation, does that serve any distribution load or is it only dedicated to the waste-to-energy plant?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Hi, Mr. Perrone. This is MeeNa Sazanowicz. That does not serve any distribution load.

MR. PERRONE: And turning to responses to Council Interrogatories 8 and 9, which is related to supporting clean energy, are there any generation projects in the ISO queue for that target area?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone,
 I am not aware of any generation projects within

the project area to interconnect.

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MR. PERRONE: Okay. Referencing the response to Council Interrogatory Number 10, land rights costs are approximately 32.2 million. Is that 32.2 million for acquiring the about 19.3 acres of permanent easement?

MR. McDERMOTT: Ms. Potasz, is that a question for you?

THE WITNESS (Potasz): Yes, I can answer that. This is, of course, based on high-level estimates on the current design criteria. We have not gone beyond that point. So yes, we take the total number of acreage and we use a high-level estimate per acre. Annette Potasz, sorry.

16 MR. PERRONE: And while we're on the 17 cost topic, what is the accuracy band for the postponed 255 million project cost?

19 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, 20 this is Shawn Crosbie. It's plus or minus 25 21 percent at this point.

22 MR. PERRONE: Would the proposed 23 project be considered the least cost alternative 24 from ISO's perspective in terms of cost 25 allocation?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, this is Shawn Crosbie again with UI. Yes, it would.

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MR. PERRONE: If there are any incremental cost or cost deltas beyond that least cost alternative identified by ISO, who would bear the additional costs?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Hi, Mr. Perrone. This is Zach Logan of Avangrid's integrated system planning. Depending on the driver for that incremental cost, it would either be a regionalized cost or a local Connecticut borne cost.

MR. PERRONE: Referencing the response to Council Interrogatory Number 4, the project is listed on the ISO New England RSP Asset Condition list. Generally, what types of projects are eligible for the asset condition list?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Perrone, this
 is Zach Logan again. I'll be answering this
 question. The asset condition list are projects
 that are determined by the transmission owners to
 continue prudent operation of the electric
 infrastructure. So it could be transmission lines
 or substation assets that are pool transmission

facilities to support the New England region.

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MR. PERRONE: Okay. Which asset condition entries on ISO's June 2023 asset condition list are associated with the project?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Perrone, are you asking for the asset condition IDs from the list?

MR. PERRONE: Yes.

THE WITNESS (Logan): Yes. Let me pull that up right now. You can take your next question, and I'll have that to you in a few minutes.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. My next question when we have that will be, is there a cost delta between the proposed project cost and some of the costs in the asset condition.

But moving on, with response to Council Interrogatory 12, is Eversource about 19 percent of the total?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Perrone, this is Zach Logan again. I'm pulling up that table from the interrogatories. Excuse me for a second, my computer is moving very slowly. Can you repeat your question, please? I now have the interrogatory response pulled up.

1 MR. PERRONE: Okay. For Interrogatory 2 12, from that table is Eversource about 19 percent 3 of the total? 4 THE WITNESS (Logan): That's correct, 5 Mr. Perrone. 6 MR. PERRONE: Okay. 7 MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Logan, do you have the June asset condition list in front of you? 8 9 THE WITNESS (Logan): I was grabbing it 10 when I was answering those guestions. I don't. I 11 will in a minute though. 12 MR. McDERMOTT: Okay. I apologize. Ι 13 thought you were ready. Okay. 14 THE WITNESS (Logan): No. Sorry. 15 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, 16 this is Shawn Crosbie. If you don't mind, we can 17 go back to a question that you asked earlier in 18 the hearing on the square footage on BJ's 19 property. Are you okay with us answering that 20 right now? 21 MR. PERRONE: Sure. 22 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Okay. So UI 23 estimates that for our construction easement we 24 would need somewhere around a half acre to 25 three-quarters of an acre on the property.

1 MR. PERRONE: Thank you. 2 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Perrone, 3 I can also respond to the hybrid length question 4 that was asked as well. The linear length for 5 that project would also be 9 miles. б MR. PERRONE: Thank you. 7 MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney McDermott, if 8 we could move on and we'll come back to the asset 9 ID list. 10 Go ahead, Mr. Perrone. 11 MR. PERRONE: Referencing page 2-13 of 12 Volume 1, proposed conductors are 1590 kcmil and some 2156 kcmil ACSS. What are the existing 13 14 conductors for the project? 15 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hello, Mr. 16 Perrone. This is Matthew Parkhurst. The existing 17 conductors on a few of the lines on the south side 18 of the railroad are 1590 ACSR, and the north side 19 of the railroad is 1590 ACSS. 20 MR. PERRONE: Referencing page 6-39 of Volume 1, which is a noise related section, would 21 22 operation of the project comply with DEEP noise 23 control standards? 24 THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Perrone, 25 this is Shawn Crosbie. Yes, it would.

MR. PERRONE: Referencing page 6-2 of Volume 1. Should blasting be required, would UI consult with DOT and Metro-North prior to securing approval of a blasting plan?

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): This is Shawn Crosbie again. Yes, we would. However, UI does not anticipate blasting to be done on this project.

MR. PERRONE: Referencing Volume 1A, tab 8.4, which is the FAA section, we have three FAA no hazard determinations. Certain determinations require notice to the FAA within five days after construction reaches its greatest height. Would UI comply with such requirements?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Mr. Perrone, this is Brian Ragozzine, the PM. For UI, yes, we would.

MR. PERRONE: Can you explain why a vertical configuration was selected for the conductors versus a delta or horizontal?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Perrone. This is Matthew Parkhurst. We choose a vertical configuration to minimize the amount of right-of-way needed outside of the railroad corridor. A delta configuration would almost

double that.

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MR. PERRONE: And is it correct to say horizontal would be even more than delta?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. Moving on to the response to Council Interrogatory 69, it's an EMF related question. Exhibit 3 of the response to Interrogatory 69, it's dated May 30, 2023, on page 25 of that section, Option 1 for the Windward Apartment building increases the minimum conductor height by 5 feet. My question is, would the phase spacing remain the same?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): Just a moment, Mr. Perrone, if you'll allow me to find that spot. Yes, that is correct, it would remain the same.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. My question is, did you look at a closer phase spacing for that option; and if so, would that provide additional magnetic field reduction?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): I'll start the answer and say we didn't evaluate that, and I'll turn it over to Matt Parkhurst for the extra explanation.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr.
 Perrone. This is Matthew Parkhurst. So we did

not look at the phase spacing reduction at the Windward Apartments, mainly because if we were to decrease the phase spacing we would have to install -- we would have -- the phases would have a galloping in between them, and we would have to install -- do a galloping study and install anti-galloping devices in front of that apartment building.

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MR. PERRONE: That's all I have on EMF. Moving on to scenic, historic and visibility related topics. Referencing the responses to Council Interrogatories 53 and 54, does the FCC NPA agreement for cell towers apply at all to transmission lines?

THE WITNESS (George): Good afternoon, Mr. Perrone. The FCC Programmatic Agreement does not specifically apply to transmission lines. It was selected by SHPO because the tower heights on this project were going to be of a similar height to cellular towers.

MR. PERRONE: Referencing application
 Appendix F, which is the Formal Requirements and
 Council Application Guide, does the Siting Council
 Application Guide for electric transmission line
 facilities require a specific study area radius

for visibility?

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THE WITNESS (George): Again, David George here, Mr. Perrone. I don't know the specific answer to that, but to my knowledge that is not the case.

MR. PERRONE: Okay. And has SHPO provided any feedback regarding the June 29, 2023 supplemental information to the Phase 1A?

THE WITNESS (George): Yes, sir, we received a letter this morning, as a matter of fact, from the SHPO, and Attorney McDermott can provide this as well. The letter indicates that the SHPO agrees that there will be an adverse effect on viewsheds and that additional consultation between UI and the SHPO should occur prior to the development of the project.

MR. PERRONE: Looking at that
 supplemental information related to the Phase 1A,
 dated June 29, 2023, Photosimulation 21, the
 proposed one, which double-circuit structure do we
 see on the left side of that photosim? So it's
 Photosim 21 proposed, left side.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Hi, Mr. Perrone. It's Brian Gaudet with All-Points. I believe that Structure P765AS. You can see that in the upper right-hand corner.

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MR. PERRONE: Okay. On page 2 of the supplemental information to the Phase 1A survey, could you please define visual clutter?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Brian Gaudet with All-Points again. Visual clutter here, I think the easiest way to describe it to you would be to point you to a photo. It really was a term that we sort of deemed necessary with all the infrastructure associated with the catenary structures and bonnets that currently exist over the rail lines. So if you look at Photo 20 of the initial visibility analysis -- give me one second and I'll tell you what -- that would be Appendix C, Photo 20. Do you have that in front of you?

MR. PERRONE: Yes. Yes, got it.

17 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): So if you look 18 between the existing and proposed conditions 19 there, you can see, you know, it's a pretty thick 20 visual impact for the existing conditions from the 21 catenary structure and bonnets there across the 22 center of the photo. When you go to the proposed, 23 the reduction of the overall number of structures, 24 so across the entire project we're currently at 25 200 structures that are being removed and replaced

for 103. So there's a balancing act here in terms of the quantity versus the height difference. But I think Photo 20 and the simulation associated with it provide a good example of the removal of some of that visual clutter, as we call it.

THE WITNESS (George): Mr. Perrone, if I could add to that. David George again. Brian is exactly right, the visual clutter is also tied to the number of lines that are in the photos as well. So as the poles are lengthened and change the configuration, some of the electrical lines will disappear, guy wire anchors, things like that.

MR. PERRONE: Referencing the video tour of the project, it's mentioned on page 3 of the prefile testimony of Brian Ragozzine, which street level views and simulations in that video tour coincide with street level views and simulations in the June 29th supplemental info to the Phase 1A?

THE WITNESS (Downey): Leslie Downey, public outreach. I can answer that partially. We used the exact simulations that have been included in the application. There were about seven or eight of them, so it was eight roughly out of 12.

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MR. PERRONE: Okay. And I just have a few left. Moving on to page 5-45 of Volume 1, 71 of 122 soil borings have been completed. My question is, what is the status of the remaining 51 soil borings?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Good afternoon, Mr. Perrone. This Correne Auer. We are still planning to continue these borings prior to construction, but we're waiting on access so ongoing.

MR. PERRONE: And next question related to wildlife. I understand the latest IPaC, I-P-a-C, review was dated December 8, 2022. Has UI had any further consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the northern long-eared bat in light of the change from threatened to endangered?

THE WITNESS (Auer): So we have not done another IPaC species listing at this time. We're planning to do that soon in conjunction with permit applications. I have run a data version of the northern long-eared bat determination key, and at this point it's looking like a no effect or impacts to the northern long-eared bat along the project corridor.

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1 MR. PERRONE: Okay. THE WITNESS (Auer): But no official 2 3 correspondence with U.S. Fish and Wildlife. 4 MR. PERRONE: Thank you. That's all I 5 have for UI. б MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 7 Perrone. 8 Attorney McDermott, you have four open 9 items from Mr. Perrone's questioning. Would you 10 like to knock them off now or wait until the end? 11 Do you need more time? 12 MR. McDERMOTT: Well, Mr. Crosbie is 13 whispering in my ear that we can at least answer 14 And I know Ms. Downey can answer the very one. 15 first question Mr. Perrone had for us regarding 16 Interrogatory Number 2 and the two abutting 17 notices that were returned. 18 Ms. Downey, when were the letters to 19 the two abutting property owners sent? 20 THE WITNESS (Downey): We received the 21 receipts returned on May 12th, and the postmark on 22 the newly mailed ones were May 24th. 23 MR. PERRONE: Thank you. 24 MR. McDERMOTT: And then, Mr. Logan, I 25 believe you have an assignment for Mr. Perrone.

Do you have a response at this point?

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THE WITNESS (Logan): This is Mr. Logan, that's correct, I do. Mr. Perrone, the asset condition list IDs associated with this project are 91, 151, 152, 153 and 154. Those associated IDs on the asset condition list total 179 million plus 50 percent minus 25 percent is the accuracy of that number. As advertised in this, it's 250 million. We are still within that threshold of the plus 50 percent, so we don't -are not required to provide any further update to ISO New England, but knowing that we have a cost increase within that threshold, we will be working on an update to the ISO as well on that list.

MR. PERRONE: Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you, everybody, for those responses. So Attorney McDermott, you have one more left, the cost of the shift of the BJ's structure on the property, and we can come back to that later.

MR. McDERMOTT: Yes, please, that will be great. I think we still need to effort that a little bit. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you.
 One other item before we move on to Mr.

1 Nguyen. The July 25th SHPO letter that was 2 received today, are you going to be filing that at 3 the end of the hearing to be part of evidence? 4 MR. McDERMOTT: We will file that later 5 today or first thing tomorrow. And just to be 6 clear, Mr. Morissette, the letter is dated July 7 24th, and it was received by Mr. George today, but 8 it is actually dated yesterday, but we will file 9 that as soon as the hearing adjourns for the day. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. 11 Mr. George, just one follow-up question 12 before we move on. The SHPO is requesting for 13 additional consultation concerning the visual 14 impact. In your opinion, is there an adverse 15 visual impact? 16 THE WITNESS (George): There will 17 certainly be some adverse visual impacts to 18 historic properties along the edge of the 19 corridor. The further we get out, the less the 20 impacts are so that in some cases, say as far as 21 Seaside Park, they may be only considered peekaboo 22 views of the project depending on where you're 23 standing. The major impacts will be closer to the

line, especially in the City of Bridgeport and

then down near the Southport Historic District.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Just one follow-up before we move on. Now, my understanding is that the transmission structures have been specifically lowered to mitigate some of that visual impact. Is my understanding correct, so SHPO wants additional consultation, and the screening isn't quite adequate?

THE WITNESS (George): That is correct, sir. I don't think they're asking about additional consultation regarding the project design. I think they're asking for additional consultation regarding what would the offset or the mitigation package look like for the project in terms of offsetting impacts to local resources.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. That was helpful.

THE WITNESS (George): Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. We will move on to Mr. Nguyen, and then we will follow with Mr. Silvestri.

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Mr. Nguyen.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette.
 And good afternoon, everyone. My questions are
 directed to the witness panel. If information
 pertains to your area, please feel free to jump

in. I have a few general questions and a few
 questions on the interrogatory responses.
 So let's start with general. The
 proposed transmission facility, throughout the
 application it's indicated that these lines will
 withstand weather conditions of a Category 3,

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hurricane Category 3; is that right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Nguyen, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. That is correct.

MR. NGUYEN: Now, by comparison, what hurricane category level can the current infrastructure withstand?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Nguyen, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz again. These structures were designed and installed sometime ago. I can't specifically speak to what the specifics of the design at that time was. But I do not believe they had the additional hurricane wind load criteria.

MR. NGUYEN: Understanding that the construction activities will be done by segments, would there be any expected outages or interruption of service during the construction? THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Nguyen,

this is MeeNa Sazanowicz again. There are going

to be transmission outages that we need to make in order to install and construct the facilities. However, there will not be any distribution because of the transmission outages to our customers.

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MR. NGUYEN: Referencing the Council on Environmental Quality, CEQ, there was a letter dated May 25th, and one of the recommendations indicates that you will perform an inspection at a minimum of weekly or within 24 hours by the end of a storm that generates a discharge that equals or exceeds half inch of rain. The question, does the general public have a similar requirement?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Hi, Mr. Nguyen. This is Correne Auer. Those requirements are from the Connecticut DEEP's construction stormwater general permit, and those permits apply to construction projects of an acre or larger.

<sup>19</sup> MR. NGUYEN: In terms of inspection and
 <sup>20</sup> monitoring for the operation of the transmission
 <sup>21</sup> lines and facilities, does UI monitor this
 <sup>22</sup> remotely or do they send physical personnel?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Are you talking about erosion and sediment control inspections or a different type of inspections?

MR. NGUYEN: I'm sorry, I did not hear. THE WITNESS (Auer): I'm sorry, this is Correne Auer again. When you say "inspections," are you talking about erosion and sediment control inspections like that previous question referred to, or are you talking about inspections to the lines themselves?

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MR. NGUYEN: Moving on to the response to interrogatories, referencing CSC-3.

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Nguyen, I'm sorry to interrupt. I think Ms. Auer actually had a question for you. She wasn't understanding your previous question. So I don't know if you want to repeat the question.

MR. NGUYEN: The previous question, I had thought the answer was yes, regarding whether or not UI monitoring the transmission lines, you know, for service interruption remotely or do they send out, they have a physical inspection?

MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you. Mr. Berman indicates that he can answer that question for you. Thank you, Mr. Nguyen.

THE WITNESS (Berman): Hello, Mr.
 Nguyen. This is Todd Berman from Avangrid.
 There's sort of two parts to that answer. With

respect to sediment controls and during construction, those inspections are done by human beings, boots on the ground. Now, once the lines are operational, there is a whole infrastructure of telemetric data that is constantly reporting as to the condition and performance of the transmission line, and that's all done telemetrically.

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MR. NGUYEN: Okay. Thank you for that. Okay. Moving on to Interrogatory CSC-3, the response indicates that there were four comments received by UI, is that right, upon the post-application?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Nguyen, this is Shawn Crosbie. Could you just reask the question again, please?

MR. NGUYEN: Sure. CSC-3 indicates that there were four comments received by outreach post-application.

THE WITNESS (Downey): Mr. Nguyen, this is Leslie Downey, public outreach. Yes, we received four comments.

MR. NGUYEN: And the question is, has
 UI received any additional comments since they
 filed the application?

THE WITNESS (Downey): Yes, we have. Let me pull up my information.

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MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Nguyen, Bruce McDermott. I'm sorry to jump in on your line of questioning. I want to exclude from the answer, if I could, the conversations that the company has been having with BJ's Wholesale, and they are an intervenor. And we have been having discussions with them. But I think I'm going to ask Ms. Downey to kind of extract from her answer that particular line of kind of comments and just address any other comments we've been having, if that's okay.

THE WITNESS (Downey): Sure. Thank you. Leslie Downey, public outreach. We received an email from a Brian Robinson on Washburn Street in Bridgeport. He's the owner of a billboard in that location that abuts the northern parcel of the railroad tracks. He had concerns about his billboard. I mentioned it to the project team as well as energy land management, and they are aware of the billboard.

We received a notice via the Town of Fairfield, a request from Elicit Brewery who are going to put a brew pub on the southern portion of the railroad tracks on Black Rock Turnpike in Fairfield. We've been working with the town on that. Elicit Brewery is stilling working with the DOT on where they are going to locate their pathway between the brewery and the railroad tracks.

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We received questions from South Gate Lane residents, one was Karim Mahfouz, concerning what was happening on South Gate Lane, veg management questions, what type of clearing there would be.

MR. NGUYEN: You've got a few additional. Are those already in the record?

MR. McDERMOTT: Those were in response to the Council's Interrogatory Number 3, Mr. Nguyen, I believe.

Ms. Downey, is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Downey): Yes. Although, I believe the one from June on South Gate Lane was not in that.

MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney McDermott, I want to make sure I'm clear here. So Interrogatory Number 3 included everything that was just testified to except for the June 23 correspondence?

THE WITNESS (Downey): No, that went up to April 5th. Since April 5th, we had the Brian Robinson, the billboard owner, we had Elicit Brewery, and we had Karim Mahfouz from South Gate Lane.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. With that, it sounds to me that it's appropriate to amend the response to CSC-3 to include the interactions that were just testified to. We'll address that at the end. If we do have a continuation, I will look for a Late-File for that, otherwise we'll go back to the testimony at hand. Very good. Thank you.

Please continue, Mr. Nguyen.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. Referencing CSC-8, the response indicates that there are several recent federal initiatives to support the build-out of transmission. Regarding federal loans or grant programs, the question is are those applicable to UI, and has UI reviewed or considered applying and taking advantage of those programs?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Hi, Mr. Nguyen. This is MeeNa Sazanowicz. Yes, the project will be applicable in the event that additional clean energy can be brought to the

transmission grid allowing for additional capacity with this project. However, this project was not identified by the Avangrid team as a project that will be eligible for funding through the federal programs based on those that were applied for by Avangrid.

MR. NGUYEN: Is it fair to assume that UI will continue to monitor and take advantage of those programs if it's applicable to them?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Nguyen, yes, we do have a group dedicated here at Avangrid that is monitoring any federal programs that become available and determining which projects across the operating companies would be available to receive funding.

MR. NGUYEN: With respect to the alternative from reading the response to CSC-14, and I just want to clarify what's before the Council here, is that the Alternative Number 5 which is the hybrid option that UI is proposing, is that right?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, Mr. Nguyen, there was a hybrid option that was reviewed by the study team when the engineering study took place.

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MR. NGUYEN: And if you look at CSC-14, attachment 1, and I see the hybrid option, which is identified as Alternative 5; is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is correct.

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MR. NGUYEN: And the price tag for that is approximately 278 million; is that right?

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

MR. NGUYEN: Now, when I look at the application on 2-17 to be exact, it mentioned about 255 million for the project. So are we talking apples to apples here or there's some discrepancy of 23 million? So if you could explain the difference between the two numbers.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, Mr. Nguyen. This is MeeNa Sazanowicz. So the hybrid, the preferred alternative is not shown in this table. The hybrid alternative is building single-circuit structures between the Sasco Creek demarcation point with Eversource all the way up to Pequonnock Substation and then from Pequonnock Substation doing double-circuit monopoles between Pequonnock and Congress. The preferred alternative is single-circuit monopoles up to

transmission Structure 737 in Bridgeport and then from 737 onward to Pequonnock, and then from Pequonnock to Congress would be double-circuit structures.

MR. NGUYEN: So essentially there's about \$23 million additional from the --

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, correct, to do the hybrid option.

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MR. NGUYEN: And one last question regarding CSC-12. And I know Mr. Perrone already asked this question, but essentially there's 5 percent allocation to UI retail customers and 19 percent to Eversource Connecticut retail customers; is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Nguyen, this is Zach Logan from Avangrid. Yes, that is correct.

18 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. The question 19 is how the cost allocation is established, is it 20 based on the load or is it based on ISO factors? 21 THE WITNESS (Logan): The allocation --22 Mr. Nguyen, this is Zach Logan again. The 23 allocation is based on load share and ISO New 24 England. So ISO directs the allocation based on 25 load share.

1 MR. NGUYEN: Okay. Thank you very 2 much. And that's all I have, Mr. Morissette. 3 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Nguyen. 4 We'll now continue with cross-examination by Mr. 5 Silvestri, followed by Mr. Golembiewski. б Mr. Silvestri. 7 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr. 8 Morissette. And good afternoon, everyone. I'd 9 like to stay on the question that Mr. Nguyen posed 10 regarding CSC-14-1 attachment. And if I heard 11 correctly, what's listed as Alternative Number 5, 12 the overhead transmission line hybrid option, is 13 not the preferred option; is that correct? 14 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. 15 Silvestri, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. Correct. 16 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. Ι 17 just wanted to clarify that part. 18 Okay. In your conversations with 19 Connecticut DOT and various railroad entities, 20 obviously, are you aware of any expansion plans 21 for the railroad that would cause concern or 22 potential relocation of your proposed transmission 23 structures? 24 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. 25 Silvestri, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. Yes, we do

have ongoing biweekly meetings with Metro-North and Connecticut DOT to coordinate both our projects as well as any other additional projects that the DOT may have in the future.

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MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you for your response. And what is the timing for this project in relation to the in-service date for the new Pequonnock Substation?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Silvestri, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. The in-service date for Pequonnock Substation I believe is at the end of 2024. Construction kickoff for this project is fourth quarter of 2024 extending through 2028.

MR. SILVESTRI: So essentially the new Pequonnock would be up and running before this project is tied in and completed?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Silvestri, yes, that is correct.

MR. SILVESTRI: Great. Thank you. Now we're going to bounce back with the different volumes, and I'd like to start with Volume Number 2 of the submittal. For example, if you could look at Sheet 2 of 21 of the cross-section diagrams. And the question I have

for you, if I compare the existing structures for the 1130 line to the structures for the proposed 1430 line, I have two questions: First, the 1430 line structures have a different configuration, particularly with the insulators; and second, the 1430 line structures are considerably taller. So could you comment on both of those questions?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi. Good afternoon, Mr. Silvestri. This is Matthew Parkhurst. While I can't comment on the previous design criteria of the 1130 line, I can comment on the current design criteria of the 1430 line. So regarding the braced post configuration, we went with a braced post configuration to minimize conductor swing, and that would minimize conductor blowout under hurricane wind conditions which would minimize the amount of right-of-way we would A suspension insulator, like the one you need. see on the left of the cross-section diagram, is able to swing more with the wind so there is a possibility that we would need additional or added more right-of-way than with the braced post configuration.

24 Regarding the structure heights, in the past few years we've had conversations with

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Metro-North and CT DOT, and they required a 15-foot radial clearance between their infrastructure and our 115 kV conductors. So that is the limiting factor in most cases on the structure height.

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MR. SILVESTRI: I appreciate your response, but let me ask a follow-up here. Would the existing 1130 line structures require some type of modifications in the future to comply with what I'll deem as a new standard for sway and clearance and that type of thing?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Silvestri, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. In regards to the NESC structures that were installed I believe in the early nineties, because of the grandfather clause, would not need to have any alterations, you know, to be able to, you know, maintain any additional clearances that were governed by the NESC.

In terms of separation by Metro-North,
 our current practice, you know, with the
 conductors being, you know, closer together than
 what we are currently designing, we do work
 together and take outages, as necessary, either on
 UI's facility to, you know, allow Metro-North to

maintain their facilities below us or vice versa.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you for that response as well. Let me shift gears to Volume 1A. These are the photosimulations that are in Appendix C. And I'd like to start with Photosimulation 22. And if you have that, let me know and I'll pose the question to you.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Good afternoon, Mr. Silvestri. It's Brian Gaudet with All-Points. If you're looking to speak with me, I am ready.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. The lattice structure would be removed which, at least in my opinion, is a plus, I will say that. But I'm trying to decipher where the wires, particularly the upper most wire, which I believe is the shield, connects from P775AS. It appears to travel past the, I'll call it the building with the time and temperature sign. It also has the CVS Pharmacy truck in front of it, but I'm not sure where it connects. Does it connect behind that building or somewhere over to the right-hand side?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): There's another structure off the right of this photo. Give me one second to see if I can pull that up. So if

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1 you look at Photo 21, simulation, I should say, 2 for 21, you can see the structure in the 3 background, the proposed structure in the 4 background sort of dead center in the 5 photosimulation, that is Structure P779S. 6 MR. SILVESTRI: P779S, correct? 7 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): I think 8 that's 783. 9 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Hold on, let me 10 just double check that. 11 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. 12 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): It's 779S. 13 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. 14 While I have you, Mr. Gaudet, I'd like to go back 15 to what Mr. Perrone had questioned about visual 16 clutter. 17 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes. 18 MR. SILVESTRI: And if you could look 19 at Photos 7 and 8 in that appendix. I'm just 20 curious of your opinion between the proposed --21 let's see if I got the pictures right. Hang on 22 one second. 23 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Photo 7 is at 24 the Fairfield Train Station. 25 MR. SILVESTRI: Yeah, the Fairfield

Train Station in 7 and the proposed also in 7, what's your opinion or your comments about visual clutter between those two photos?

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THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I think between the existing and proposed conditions here you can see that in the existing you've got a number of structures, smaller structures on the south side of the tracks there that will be removed, in place in this view, for two larger poles with longer spans. It's a balancing act I think here. On one hand, you are installing new monopoles that are more in kind with the 1130 line structures on the north side of the tracks, so they fit in a little bit better there as opposed to the older weathered catenary structure and bonnet attachments that currently exist. And you do limit the number of structures that you see, although they are taller. So I guess vertically you might be increasing the clutter here in the sense that you have two taller structures than what exist today, but horizontally, as you go down the tracks, it would be lessened, in my opinion.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you for opining
 on that. Okay. I'd like to shift gears again to
 go to Volume 2, attachment V2.3. These are the

scale maps. And the location of Structure P648S is depicted on sheet 1 of 7. Could you tell me where will the transmission lines actually connect to the Eversource system?

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THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Silvestri. This is Matthew Parkhurst. So we would take the existing conductors currently attached to the existing bonnet structure to the north of the proposed pole and we would relocate those existing structure conductors and terminate them on the new pole P648S.

MR. SILVESTRI: And then where does it tie into going across Sasco Creek?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): It would follow the path of the existing alignment back to Eversource's first catenary structure which is 647S about 300 feet to the west of Pole 648S.

MR. SILVESTRI: So if I understand correctly, it would go back to the catenary structures but in Eversource territory?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Correct.
 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you.
 Okay. Now, in attachment V2.4, the structures on
 Sheet 1 of 29, and they range from P648S to P651S,
 they appear closer together when compared to

Structures P657S through P661S on Sheet 3 of 29. So what I'm trying to figure out, for Sheet 1 does the comparative closer spacing of the structures result in reduced height of the structures; or conversely, are the structures on Sheet 3 taller than the ones on Sheet 1? And I hope you understood that.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Silvestri. Yes, I believe I did understand that. Yes, typically where we have shorter spans the poles will be shorter, and where we have the longer spans the poles will typically be taller.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Now, staying with those two sheets, what's the driver, if you will, behind having shorter structures and closer spacing on Sheet 1 versus the taller structures and wider spacing on Sheet 3?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): So our baseline approach, and where we have available land, we currently go with 300-foot spans with the new poles adjacent to the catenary, the existing catenary structures. However, in a lot of locations along this route, we weren't able to achieve that because of the existing built environment. And the driver of this location in

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between 657 and 661 that you had referenced on Sheet 3 of 29, the driver of increasing our span lengths here was limiting any impacts to the Southport Train Station and the associated parking lot. We also are aware of a food delivery location for a restaurant at the location of the Southport Train Station about halfway between Pole 659S and Pole P661S which was the driver to eliminate or create a longer span in that section. MR. SILVESTRI: I believe I understand. Thank you. One additional question I have, would

reducing the number of structures on Sheet 1 through wider spacing and slightly taller structures?

there be any advantage, possibly cost savings, by

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Well, yes, typically taller poles and less poles would produce a cost savings, but in this location the driver here was the existing width of the CT DOT corridor and the residential properties adjacent to it. We wanted to place our poles in the north-south direction and along with the span lengths as we get, so that a blowout would stay within the existing CT DOT corridor here. As your span length increases, your conductor blowout

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1 increases and the need for an additional more 2 easement to account for that blowout would be 3 required. 4 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you 5 for that response as well. If I could change 6 gears and talk about Ash Creek. 7 MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Silvestri, if I 8 could interrupt, please. 9 MR. SILVESTRI: Yes, Mr. Morissette. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: I'd like to take a 11 ten-minute break here, unfortunately, and 12 interrupt you, and we'll come back here at 20 of 4 for you to continue, if I may. 13 14 MR. SILVESTRI: I don't have a problem 15 with that, Mr. Morissette. Thank you. 16 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. 17 And sorry to interrupt. 18 We will take a ten-minute break and we 19 will return at 3:40. Thank you, everyone. We'll 20 see you at 3:40. 21 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from 22 3:30 p.m. until 3:40 p.m.) 23 MR. MORISSETTE: All right. Mr. 24 Silvestri, sorry for the interruption, but please 25 continue.

MR. SILVESTRI: Not a problem, Mr. Morissette, and I thank you.

Again, I'd like to talk about Ash Creek for a few moments. Both lattice structures would be removed and replaced with 5 single-circuit transmission line structures, and I believe we kind of commented on that before. My question, would Kenwood Avenue be used to access the western lattice structure and the installation of P713ES-1 and P714WS-1?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Would you repeat the question? Mr. Silvestri, would you mind repeating that question, please?

MR. SILVESTRI: Sure. Would Kenwood
 Avenue be used to access the western lattice
 structure and the installation of P713ES-1 and
 P714WS-1?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr.
 Silvestri --

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Are you going
 to answer?
 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Yes, that is

<sup>23</sup> correct.

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MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you.
 Now, the eastern lattice tower essentially is

surrounded by intertidal flats, and from my kayak experience I believe access by barge would be prohibited due to insufficient water depth, so access to that lattice structure would be probably through the substation. But how would you then traverse the flats to that lattice tower?

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THE WITNESS (Auer): Hi, Mr. Silvestri. This is Correne Auer talking. We're currently looking into and evaluating various options for access out to that lattice structure. Yes, it would primarily be from the substation to some extent either with use of matting or installation of riprap to access the island. We're also looking at other alternatives, but a barge is not one of them for this location.

MR. SILVESTRI: Would a helicopter be a
 potential alternative?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Yes.

<sup>19</sup> MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. And how
 <sup>20</sup> would the installation of the transmission lines
 <sup>21</sup> across Ash Creek be conducted as well as the
 <sup>22</sup> removal of the existing transmission lines?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): One moment,
 Mr. Silvestri.

MR. SILVESTRI: Sure.

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): This is Brian Ragozzine again. Can you clarify that question?

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MR. SILVESTRI: I'm curious how you would install new transmission lines across Ash Creek as well as removing the existing transmission lines across Ash Creek.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Silvestri, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. So the question that you're asking is relative to a means and methods by our contractors who would execute the Right now we don't have that. What we could iob. do are some options that we see in the past. We could attach some sort of splice to a dead-end point where it interconnects with the existing corridor in the Metro-North CT DOT line and develop a work pad there and pull from that point, have an exiting pull pad in the substation and pull that over from that perspective. But we would need to define that better to answer specifically your question on the means and methods with our contractor. We're not at that stage right now.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. I
 appreciate that. But sequentially what would
 actually occur first? And I think you touched on

part of this in response to a question by Mr. Perrone. But I would take it that a new structure would have to go up first and then maybe the structure that it's going to replace comes down. Sequentially how would you handle the two lattice tower structures at Ash Creek?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Silvestri. This is Matthew Parkhurst. I can explain that. If we turn to Sheet 15, this section, this area there will be a lot of go back and forth in terms of sequencing in order to do this work properly to keep at least one line in service and to make sure there is no crisscross of exiting conductors and new conductors, et cetera.

So step one, we would work on what I would call the east side of the substation. So we would install Structure P714WS-1 and we would install Structure PS714WS-2, and on those structures we would terminate the existing conductors currently attached to that tower associated with that line. I believe the number is 91001-2. And then at those structures or the side of the structure opposite the tower we would install new conductors. So between 714WS-2 we would install new conductors to the substation

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termination structure. At Structure P714WS-1 we would install new conductors to P714WS closer to the railroad, and that would be in what we can term a temporary configuration for a while.

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And then we would place that line in service. We would take out the 1430 line, and that would allow us to install P713ES-2. That would allow us to remove the existing lattice tower closest to Kenwood Avenue, and that would also allow us to install P713ES-1 and all the new conductors associated with that 1430 line, along with removing the existing.

We would then later on go back to the line on the eastern side of the substation and be able to take that line out again so we could remove the conductors attached to the tower on the island, remove the tower on the island, and install new conductors between 7146WS-1 and 714WS-2. So it's basically a three-phased approach.

MR. SILVESTRI: Understood. And again, the objective is to always keep one of those transmission lines in service, correct?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): That's
 correct.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. One last question I have on Ash Creek, kind of referring, if you will, to the response to Interrogatory 67, is UI amenable to adding a pole and platform somewhere in that area for osprey?

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THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Silvestri, this is Correne Auer. Yes, we are amenable to adding the replacement platform in the vicinity of that area, yes.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. Now, there's a few existing structures, for example, TP718S and TP735S that would be reconductored. So we have existing structures that you're going to reconductor. Could you explain the reconductoring of the structures and what it would entail?

17 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr. 18 Silvestri, this is Matthew Parkhurst again. So 19 there is a few structures on the line that are 20 existing poles -- two of them you just referenced 21 in your question -- where we would remove the 22 existing conductors and the attaching hardware, 23 the 115-kV conductors, and the existing shield 24 wire would be removed, and we would replace those 25 with new hardware to support a new OPGW fiber and

new 115-kV conductors.

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MR. SILVESTRI: Understood. And I thank you. So there would be no height change for those existing structures, correct?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): No.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. General question, did UI consider things like anti-galloping devices or strut insulators and higher design tensions that could possibly reduce a number of structures possibly reducing midspan structures along any portion of the proposed route?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): One second, Mr. Morissette -- or Mr. Silvestri.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Silvestri. This is Matthew Parkhurst.

MR. SILVESTRI: Yes.

18 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): In certain 19 cases we did. However, we have tension limits we 20 have to be under for NESC code, so we couldn't go that high. In addition, when you increase 21 22 tensions you're also increasing the loadings on 23 the poles making the -- potentially making the 24 foundations larger as they have to carry more 25 weight, more tension. In addition, with regards

to anti-galloping devices, although, yes, they can be installed on new lines, it's sound engineering practice to try to stay away from those for new lines or rebuilding existing lines unless we really have to.

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MR. SILVESTRI: So if I understand correctly, there's an overall design tension that cannot be exceeded, would that be correct?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): That's correct.

11 MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. 12 Okay. If we could refer now to the response to Interrogatory Number 35. And it states that 13 14 "Galvanized steel poles have a longer life cycle 15 than weathering steel. Galvanized steel is about 16 5 to 10 percent less expensive than weathering 17 steel." The question I have for you, what are the 18 life cycles of galvanized steel versus weather 19 steeled poles?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Mr. Silvestri, let me direct that to one of our engineers.

MR. SILVESTRI: Sure.
 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr.
 Silvestri, are you asking what are the maintenance

1 and O&M costs relative to weathering steel and galvanized steel, the differences? 2 3 MR. SILVESTRI: No. Actually, what I'm 4 looking at, you have "Galvanized steel poles have 5 a longer life cycle than weathering steel." So 6 how long do they last? 7 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): As part of 8 the project, Mr. Silvestri, we anticipate a 9 minimum life cycle for the assets we install of 40 10 years. 11 MR. SILVESTRI: 40 years for 12 galvanized? 13 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes. 14 MR. SILVESTRI: So that weathered steel 15 would have somewhat of a less life span, if you 16 will, but that might be undefined at this point? 17 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): That is 18 correct. We also anticipate additional 19 maintenance costs as well that are associated with 20 a weathering steel product as opposed to 21 galvanized steel. 22 MR. SILVESTRI: What would be the 23 additional maintenance that you'd have to do on 24 weathered steel? 25 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Additional

potential for corrosion would be an example versus a galvanized steel which is more protected.

MR. SILVESTRI: Understood. And I thank you. Then turning to the response to Interrogatory Number 66, it notes that "The permittee shall maintain a rain gauge on site to document rainfall amounts." This is for routine inspections. And then it goes on to talk about "At least once a week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that generates a discharge, a qualified inspector shall inspect at a minimum the following," and then it continues in the middle of the page there.

The question I have is for storms that generate a discharge, how would you measure that or where would you measure that?

17 THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Silvestri, 18 this is Correne Auer. The general rule of thumb 19 for generating a discharge that DEEP recognizes is 20 about a tenth of an inch. That's the way to kind 21 of monitor the weather on using the nearest 22 weather station on any of the various weather 23 monitoring online sites, that or the rain gauge 24 itself to determine if a discharge actually occurred. And if you can't, you know, another way

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would be to actually observe a discharge like flowing from your site, like a concentrated flow of stormwater.

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MR. SILVESTRI: But you wouldn't necessarily set up rain gauges in various spots of the proposed route, you'd rely more on, say, a weather channel or something like that, would that be correct?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Correct.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. Then turning to the response to Interrogatory Number 3, and this concerns the BJ's loading dock and easement, did EMF calculations, were they performed for that particular area; and if so, do you have any type of comparative numbers?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine):

Mr. Silvestri, this is Brian Ragozzine. We're going to redirect that to our SME who did all the EMF studies.

MR. SILVESTRI: Sure.

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Ben, would
 you mind taking that? Benjamin?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): I apologize. Can you hear me now?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Yes, we can.

MR. SILVESTRI: I can hear you now. Thank you.

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THE WITNESS (Cotts): Thank you. This is Ben Cotts. An EMF analysis was done at the BJ's facility. This is covered in the original report that was submitted to the Council. This is in Volume 1A. I think the best place to look at it is probably PDF page 83. That's Table B-1, and this is cross section 11. Qualitatively speaking, the field levels will decrease at the edge of the right-of-way a small amount relative to the existing levels in that location.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. I appreciate your reference to that which I will look up in a few minutes as well but also your narrative. So I thank you.

17 All right. My last question, I think, 18 for now turns back to Volume 2, and this is 19 attachment V2.4. And the question concerns 20 structure P745S. So the proposal is to shift a 21 double circuit from the south side of the railroad 22 from P745S to P745N and then continue west on the 23 north side of the tracks to P737N. Now, the 24 transmission lines would then switch to single 25 circuits on the north and south sides of the

railroad. So my question, why the switch to the north side as opposed to just staying on the south side of the tracks? And you could probably see this better on Sheets 20 and 21 of 29.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Silvestri. This is Matthew Parkhurst. So starting at Structure 738 on Sheet 20, we are on the north side of the railroad tracks as that is in currently a vacant lot. As you get closer to Howard Avenue, going to the southwestern corner of Railroad Avenue and Howard Avenue, you get to a multi-story building. I don't know the land use, type of building offhand. But we did -- that was one of the items we looked at to try to stay away from that building, but we did not have conductors over, directly over that building.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. I couldn't pick that up from the drawings that you have because obviously they're kind of one dimensional looking down, but it's more related to existing structures, clearances, that type of thing, correct?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Correct. We took a lot of -- we looked at the built environment a lot, and that's why within this

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1 congested area we do go from the north side, the 2 south side and then back, kind of a combination 3 north and south side, mainly due to clearances and 4 the existing buildings in the residential areas, 5 et cetera. 6 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you 7 again for that response. 8 Mr. Morissette, I think that's all I 9 have, at least right now. Thank you. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 11 Silvestri. We'll now continue with 12 cross-examination by Mr. Golembiewski followed by 13 Mr. Hannon. 14 Mr. Golembiewski. 15 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Thank you, Mr. 16 Morissette. And good afternoon everyone. I just 17 have a few questions. 18 My first is what is the quantification 19 of any temporary or permanent impacts to inland 20 wetlands, tidal wetlands or watercourses? I 21 couldn't find a table that had any of that, and 22 maybe that's me but --23 THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Golembiewski, 24 this is Correne Auer. If you reference page 6-8 25 of the application and 6-10, the first table 6-1

1 lists the estimated project impacts to inland and 2 tidal watercourses, and 6-2 is the summary of 3 estimated project impacts to wetlands, both inland 4 and tidal. 5 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: You said 6-8? б THE WITNESS (Auer): 6-8 and 6-10. 7 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: All right. And does 8 that include any tree clearing? 9 THE WITNESS (Auer): So the acres of 10 tree clearing, that's in section 3. It does 11 include tree clearing in wetlands. The table on 12 6-10 includes any vegetation clearing in wetlands, 13 but the acres of tree clearing is actually on 14 6-15, so that is in the same section. 15 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Okay. 16 THE WITNESS (Auer): That breaks it 17 down by temporary clearing which is areas that 18 would be allowed to revegetate fully and then 19 permanent tree removal acres of clearing. 20 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Okay. Great. Thank 21 you. I had one question also in the 100 scale 22 plans, the areas of tree clearing primarily along 23 the southern part of the road, it's all purple. 24 Is that just tree clearing and not stumping and 25 grading, and then I guess it also leads into my

questions, how will those cleared easement areas be left?

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THE WITNESS (Auer): So the areas where stumping and grubbing would be required is where there would be permanent roads installed or where a foundation is being installed, otherwise the areas would not necessarily be stumped. They would just be cut flush with the ground. And in the areas that are permanent tree removal, those areas would have to remain with lower species only.

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Auer): In the vegetation management clearance zone that we need.

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Okay. So in those areas it would just be maintained as some type of low shrub habitat or meadow habitat?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Correct.

<sup>19</sup> MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Okay. Because I <sup>20</sup> know I saw a letter from the Town of Fairfield <sup>21</sup> where their sole request was that, you know, if <sup>22</sup> vegetation is going to be cleared, you know, to <sup>23</sup> kind of offset or mitigate that impact. So what <sup>24</sup> you're telling me, in most areas where trees will <sup>25</sup> be cleared there still will be some, whatever

1 vegetation, I don't want to say native because 2 there's not maybe a lot of native vegetation 3 there, but there will be either shrub areas 4 maintained in those areas primarily? 5 THE WITNESS (Auer): Correct. There's 6 a table that was also submitted as part of an 7 interrogatory that lists the type of species that 8 are allowed to be maintained within clearance 9 zones. 10 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Okay. That's all my 11 questions. Thank you. 12 Thank you, Mr. Morissette. 13 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 14 Golembiewski. We'll now continue with 15 cross-examination by Mr. Hannon, followed by 16 Mr. Lynch. 17 Mr. Hannon. 18 MR. HANNON: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. 19 I did have a number of questions. I'd like to 20 start on page ES-8, and then there's also a 21 comment on ES-9. So, for example, at the bottom 22 of page ES-8, UI is stating, For example, no new 23 monopoles will be installed in either wetlands or 24 watercourses. You go up to the second paragraph 25 on page ES-9, A total of 26 monopoles will be

located in the 100-year floodplain.

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So my question is, what are you using for the definition of wetlands?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Hannon, this is Correne Auer. Wetlands are defined and delineated in a wetland survey that was done by a wetlands contractor, and they were defined per the Army Corps of Engineers' definitions. Those wetlands are shown on our mapping, and those are described in Section 5 and 6. And those are, some wetlands are located within floodplains, but essentially those are two separate --

MR. HANNON: Well, my issue is that the wetland definition in Connecticut is poorly drained, very poorly drained floodplain and alluvial soils. And I've been dealing with this for 20 years, so I'm just, I'm kind of at a loss as to how you can say that no new monopoles will be located in either wetlands or watercourses and then in a paragraph or two later you're saying 26 monopoles will be located within the 100-year floodplain. I mean, that's the wetlands by definition in Connecticut. So you're not using Connecticut's definition for wetlands?

THE WITNESS (Auer): We're using what

the wetlands delineation report says for a definition for wetlands. It's actually, where we're installing the monopoles is what's considered uplands in terms of their delineation.

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MR. HANNON: I've just got an issue with that, again, having worked with wetlands for I can't tell you how many years now.

But staying on page ES-9, you talk about, However, there are portions of three temporary work pads that will be situated in wetlands, affecting approximately 0.1 acres of wetland. So I'm assuming based on your previous response that this does not include anything that's located within a floodplain, that these are just field delineated wetlands that the soil scientist came up with.

THE WITNESS (Auer): The impacts from the work pads, those work pads are, there's matting that's going to be placed within the wetlands, and that could also be considered in floodplains, but the poles themselves would be outside of the wetland.

<sup>23</sup> MR. HANNON: I'll come back to this to <sup>24</sup> a degree with a couple of other questions that I <sup>25</sup> have. But just for clarification, on page 4-1,

it's like the middle of the page, In total, 157 catenary structures are located along the Connecticut DOT corridor in this project area. Will all of those structures be replaced or will some remain? And I know that you talked about 102 monopoles going in. So I'm just curious as to how many of the catenary structures will remain.

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THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): One second, please. This is Brian Ragozzine.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Hannon, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. We will not be removing any of the catenary structures from the corridor.

MR. HANNON: Okay. All right. Thank you. On page 2-12 there is a comment that UI anticipates that construction may involve the use of a barge in the river. Can you give me an idea of what the scope of activities might be by the barge?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Hannon, this is Correne Auer. I may be answering this in conjunction with that purpose, but possible equipment that will be used on the barge would be cranes, man lifts, bucket trucks, and they would be used for the removal of some of the assets along the southern edge of the corridor along the

Pequonnock River.

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MR. HANNON: Thank you. Moving on to page 3-1, the bottom of the first paragraph states that this agreement specifies certain non-standard construction methods and schedules, including the performance of certain project tasks, to avoid or minimize conflicts with rail operations. What are considered "non-standard construction methods"?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Hannon, this is Shawn Crosbie. Could you please repeat the question?

MR. HANNON: Sure. The first paragraph on page 3-1 at the very bottom in the introduction and overview it states that the agreement specifies certain non-standard construction methods and schedules, including the performance of certain project tasks, to avoid or minimize conflicts with rail operations. I'm just asking what are examples of non-standard construction methods?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Thank you, Mr. Hannon. This is Brian Ragozzine. We may have to get back to you on that, Mr. Hannon.

MR. HANNON: Okay. I was just curious. I mean, the language is there, so I thought I'd

follow up and ask about it.

Going on to page 3-8, it talks about, this is sort of the middle of the page, temporary access will be required in a tidal wetland to removal a lattice steel tower situated on a small island in Ash Creek near Ash Creek Substation.

My question is, has any analysis been done on the lattice structure to determine whether or not there are any hazardous materials on it such as paint, things of that nature; and if so, are there any special precautions that would be taken to remove that lattice structure?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Hannon, this is Correne Auer. Yes, we did do analysis on the tower, and I believe we just had, there was levels of metals in the coatings, but I'd like to check that and get back to you.

MR. HANNON: That's fine. On page 3-9, the second paragraph talks about the size of each work pad will vary based on location and space available. In general, a typical work pad for installing a new monopole would be approximately 40 feet by 100 feet. So I guess my question on that is, going back to the wetland issue I was raising earlier, if there are 26 new monopoles

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being located within the 100-year floodplain and in general each work area is about 4,000 square feet, we're talking about roughly 2 and a half acres of land being utilized. It's a wetland designated land, at least as far as Connecticut statutes go. But yet the numbers I'm seeing on some of the tables you mentioned earlier to Mr. Golembiewski appear to indicate that any type of wetland use is significantly lower than that. So I'm wondering if you can explain the difference between the two.

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THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Hannon, this is Correne Auer again. Are you referencing the area of impact from the work pads in terms of the table on page 6-10?

MR. HANNON: Which page is that again? THE WITNESS (Auer): 6-10 has a table of estimated project impacts to wetlands. That's where we have work pads, temporary construction.

MR. HANNON: I understand that, but my issue is that floodplain in Connecticut, by definition, is wetlands. And if you just take what you're saying on page 3-9 that the typical work pad location for a new monopole is 40 feet by 100 feet, at least if my numbers are correct,

that's 4,000 square feet times 26 pads, it works out to 2 point not quite 4 acres of land that would be designated as wetland. And that's why to me that's a whole lot different than the total of 0.12 acres of wetlands. So I'm just having a hard time balancing the two numbers.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Hannon, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. If I could elaborate on one of the prior questions that you asked related to wetland definitions and how we assess the project. We did assess it to both federal and state criteria. We did look at floodplains. I would ask that we table a response to be more pointed in a potential Late-File. I think we should speak to our wetland scientist to confirm the questions that you're asking. We can record these questions and respond to them all appropriately.

MR. HANNON: That's fine. And just for the record, I'm not referring to the 500-year floodplain. I'm sort of tapping it at the 100-year floodplain which is what the typical wetland commission in Connecticut would be looking at. So I'm not talking about a lot further than the 100-year floodplain.

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THE WITNESS (Crosbie): That's understood. Thank you.

MR. HANNON: So hopefully that helps you as well. And that's fine with the Late-File as far as I'm concerned.

On page 3-10 the typical foundations are expected to average 15 to 40 feet in depth and some may go as deep as 90 feet deep. What I didn't see is -- I mean, there's a reference that's made to a project Materials Management Plan dealing with spoils and groundwater, but I didn't really see any detail on that. When would something like that be provided?

THE WITNESS (Auer): Mr. Hannon, this is Correne Auer. We're in the process of generating the Materials Management Plan used by the contractors during the project. I'm not sure if that's something that typically would be submitted in the D&M plan or a form of it would be addressed in the D&M plan.

MR. HANNON: Okay, because let me explain why I'm sort of raising the question on it is, again, this is skipping ahead a little bit in Section 5.2.4, page 5-13, you talk about results that the testing depth of the groundwater in the

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project area is estimated to range from 5 to 25 feet or more below grade. So if the expected depth of the foundations is 15 to 40 feet, most of the holes will in fact have water. Based on some of the information that is in the report, it talks about some of the potential contaminants that were being tested for. So one, I was wondering whether or not you had any of those results because apparently on page 5-47 it stated 67 of the 71 test borings encountered groundwater. So I'm assuming that's anywhere from 5 to 20 feet in depth.

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So you're having all of these borings that are being done. In order to do the work for the foundations, I'm assuming there would have to be some type of dewatering. So I'm curious as to what would happen with the dewatering because of the potential contaminants that are being looked at as well as the soils, because if you're drilling and you're pulling out a lot of the soils, they may be extremely saturated. So how is that actually being handled? Is there going to be dewatering on site? Will that go into water approved trucks? That's kind of where I'm going with this. Those are the things that I'm kind of

looking for just to make sure that we're not creating problems elsewhere. And once we're pulling something out of a hole, you don't want to have contamination in the water or the soils that are being maybe spread on land. So that's kind of where I'm going with it.

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THE WITNESS (Auer): Thank you. This is Correne Auer again. Yes, you're correct, we have been doing these borings and this due diligence work trying to do this currently. And we are taking soil samples and groundwater samples where we do encounter groundwater. The purpose is to precharacterize both the soil and the groundwater. We have results, and the results are summarized in what we're putting into our Materials Management Plan for the contractor to use so that they know how to manage the soil and groundwater appropriately.

This will also be addressed in the D&M plan. And there is recommended needs for soil management and the drawing out, if you will, of the soil prior to moving it off site. And there's various options for groundwater removal from the site versus treatment, and they're all things that are more of a contractor means and methods, how

they will determine how they will manage the soil and groundwater, but at the direction of UI and our consultant's expertise in the area to give them guidelines and recommendations but per state and federal requirements. But that will be, the options will be laid out within the D&M plan and the Materials Management Plan that we will provide to the contractor and then they will ultimately choose the method that they --

MR. HANNON: Thank you. I just want to make sure that these are addressed because these can be critical issues for all the parties involved. The last thing I think UI wants to do is create additional erosion or environmental problems by putting contaminated soil on the ground because, again, was it in page 6-4 you're talking about there could be soils stored on site, things of that -- so I'm just trying to make sure that that is going to be something that is specifically covered so that everybody is satisfied without having other potential problems of contamination occurring because of the borings and all the soils taken out. So thank you on that.

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I guess I have another question going

to a section in 6, 6-13. I tried to work out some of the numbers, and I just can't do it, so I'm hoping you can help me. You've got the Table 6-3 where you're talking about the monopole foundations, the estimated impact on volume. And I'm assuming that what you're referring to there is the displacement of flood storage capacity. Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Auer): This is Correne Auer. Yes, that's correct.

11 MR. HANNON: Okay. So I'm looking at 12 the second paragraph on page 6-13 and it talks 13 about, Based on these structure foundation 14 dimensions, the potential to impact floodplains 15 per monopole foundation will range from 16 approximately 8 to 400 cubic feet, and I'm having 17 a very difficult time figuring out how you can be 18 down as low as 8 cubic feet when, based on the 19 numbers, you're talking about -- and again, these 20 numbers are on page 6-14 -- the top of the 21 foundation will be located at least one foot above 22 the FEMA 100-year flood elevation, plus the 23 20-inch sea level rise projection. So you've got 24 a 32-inch cap there. So I'm just trying to figure out how, when you've got in that respect almost 3

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feet in height of displaced water, how you come up with numbers as low as 8 or 9 cubic feet. That's got to be a very small portion of that foundation for the monopoles. That's why I'm just kind of wondering where the numbers came from or how you arrived at them.

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THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Thank you for that, Mr. Hannon. This is Brian Ragozzine.

THE WITNESS (Auer): This is Correne Auer. Those volume estimates were just the portion that was within the 100-year floodplain.

12 MR. HANNON: Okay. And again, the only 13 reason I'm raising the question on it is because 14 in one part of the document you talk about there 15 are 28 monopoles that will be installed in the 16 floodplain. And I'm assuming those that are 17 highlighted in blue on table 6-3 are the 26 18 monopoles that will be installed in the wetlands. 19 So, are you saying that not all of the monopoles 20 are completely within the wetlands, that it may 21 just be a small corner of the foundation? So I'd 22 just like some clarity on that. Because, again, 23 the way that it was originally stated early on in 24 the document you're saying 26 new monopoles being 25 installed in the floodplain.

THE WITNESS (Auer): This is Correne Auer again. Each monopole depending on its volume or its diameter and depth that it's taking up within a floodplain ranges from that 8 to 400 cubic feet. And then when you look at the amounts within -- so out of the 26 monopoles in the 100-year floodplain, 4,100 cubic feet is the total from those 26 within the portion of the 100-year floodplain.

MR. HANNON: All right. I've just got a couple of general questions left. One word I did not see anywhere in the document relates to alluvial soils which is part of the Connecticut definition of a wetland. So if you're going to be talking to the wetland scientist on that, that may be something you also want to have them address. That would be appreciated.

Another general question deals with the foundations because it talks about in the report that the foundations are going to be filled with concrete. So I'm just wondering that due to the high groundwater level is there a specific type of concrete mixture where chemicals may be added that's needed to be able to solidify the concrete and have it cure where it may actually be in

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THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Mr. Hannon, this is Brian Ragozzine again. I'll pass it off to my engineering team.

MR. HANNON: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the response.

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): One moment, please.

9 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Hannon, 10 this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. As part of our 11 construction specifications that we do provide, 12 there are sections in there that would apply for 13 pouring or application of concrete in wet 14 locations. As part of the construction, we will have the contractor submit to us particular 15 16 concrete mixes that we will review and approve 17 before they are applied in the foundation.

MR. HANNON: Okay. Thank you. So there may be some special concrete mixtures that are needed in certain spots?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Potentially,
 yes.

MR. HANNON: Okay. Thank you. And the last question I have is dealing with, on the questions submitted by the Siting Council to UI,

the response to Question Number 47, I just want to make sure that we're on the same page on that. This is dealing with flood mitigation measures, but it talks about, this is the answer, "However, the proposed monopole structures associated with subdivision tie-ins at Congress Street, Resco and Ash Creek Substations are located in floodplains and will be designed to rise one foot above the 100-year flood elevation and will also account for sea level rise." So that is in fact the 32 inches that was addressed on page 6-14? I just want to make sure there's consistency with the response.

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THE WITNESS (Auer): Yes. This is Correne Auer. Yeah, where we're accounting for that sea level rise in Question 47, that was the same pages that we talked about in the --

MR. HANNON: Okay. Thank you. I have
 nothing further. But I guess, Attorney McDermott,
 I guess there's the one question they're going to
 deal with and get back, maybe a Late-File, on the
 wetlands issue. Is that your understanding as
 well?

MR. McDERMOTT: That was my
 understanding, although I thought Mr. Crosbie had
 indicated he might have an answer.

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Hannon, this is Shawn Crosbie. We have a follow-up response to you on your question related to non-standard work activities in 3-1. What we're referring to there is night work which is not typical that we perform on maintenance or construction activities within the project corridor or on the Metro-North and CT DOT right-of-way.

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MR. HANNON: Okay, that's fine. I was just curious. I saw the language and I wasn't sure exactly what it referenced. So thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Attorney McDermott, I actually have three items that are open from Mr. Hannon's line of questioning. One has to do, relating to the analysis of the lattice structure and tidal wetlands and the environmental impacts associated with it.

The second one would be concerning the 100-year floodplain and its analysis of it not being included as a wetland impact.

And then the alluvial soils and how and if that has been handled in the soil analysis.

MR. McDERMOTT: Thank you, Mr.
 Morissette. I believe we can answer at least the

first one.

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Is that true, Ms. Auer?

3 THE WITNESS (Auer): Yes. So one of 4 the towers had elevated levels of lead in the 5 coating, so we would ensure that the tower itself 6 would be sent for proper off-site recycling or 7 disposal. And during any deconstruction activities workers would have to protect 8 9 themselves per OSHA standards. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. 11 MR. McDERMOTT: I think we'll have to 12 take the other two as a little bit of further homework assignment, Mr. Morissette. 13 14 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. 15 Mr. Hannon, are you all set with the 16 response? 17 I am. Thank you. MR. HANNON: 18 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you. 19 We will now continue with cross-examination by 20 Mr. Lynch followed by myself. I am going to try 21 to squeeze questioning by the Council in today, 22 and hopefully we can conclude the questioning and 23 cross-examination by the Council. 24 So with that, Mr. Lynch. 25 MR. LYNCH: Can you hear me, Mr.

Morissette? I'm losing my voice.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, I hear you fine. Thank you, Mr. Lynch.

MR. LYNCH: First off, I want to state that I'm a little -- I feel uncomfortable asking technical questions with regards to the line. I'm going to leave those to my more informed colleagues. But I do have some overall questions about the project. And I'll start off with, you talk, the poles are going to be a lot higher than the catenaries were, and you reference in I think both the application and one of the interrogatories a Category 3 hurricane and you also referenced the Halloween snowstorm we had a while back.

Now, my questions with those are, what is the wind load or capability for these towers to withstand heavy winds, and what would be the ice load on these towers?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Thank you, Mr. Lynch. This is Brian Ragozzine. I'm going to refer that to our engineering crew.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr.
 Lynch. This is Matthew Parkhurst. We design the
 monopoles to be able to carry a

1 one-and-a-half-inch radial ice load. THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): And Mr. 2 3 Lynch, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. I will also add 4 to Mr. Parkhurst's response. The Category 3 5 hurricane or the structures the line is designed 6 to withstand the maximum wind loading of 130 miles 7 per hour. 8 MR. LYNCH: Thank you. Would the 9 towers be more vulnerable to coming down or 10 failing if they were in a heavy ice load? 11 THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Thank you, 12 Mr. Lynch. Brian Ragozzine. 13 MR. LYNCH: I know it's a loaded 14 question. 15 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Lynch, 16 are you asking if they are more prone to have an 17 issue with ice compared to wind or -- I just want to understand the question. 18 19 MR. LYNCH: What is the -- I'm trying 20 to refresh my own memory. In a Category 3 21 hurricane the wind I think would be 140 miles per 22 hour? 23 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Sustained 24 winds, I believe, are from 111 to 129 miles per 25 hour.

MR. LYNCH: Okay. Thank you.

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Let me move along to something that you were talking to Mr. Hannon about. You talked about, he mentioned the 100-year floodplain, and this just occurred to me while he was talking about it. In the recent rain that we've had in the last couple of weeks, month, whatever, have you examined the 100-year floodplain as far as flooding and would that impact your project? Has it flooded, I guess, is the question.

THE WITNESS (Auer): This is Correne Auer. We have not done any further flood analysis or analysis on the 100-year flood elevation at this point.

MR. LYNCH: Moving along here, I just want to get a clarification. I don't think I read it right or I got confused when you're talking about your work schedule. I understood the day part of it pretty well, but I couldn't understand the workload at night with the trains and without the trains. Can you go over that again for me?

THE WITNESS (Ragozzine): Thank you, Mr. Lynch. That's going to be dependent on both CT DOT and MNR and their schedules and how they interpret our work schedule and what they will be

willing to authorize.

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MR. LYNCH: I guess where I was concerned is -- not concerned, but I couldn't understand, would the trains be running when you're working at night?

THE WITNESS (Crosbie): Mr. Lynch, this is Shawn Crosbie with UI. To answer that question, yes, we work around the ongoing schedules. Some of our night work that was referred to as Mr. Hannon's question on non-standard hours is when we interconnect with our transmission lines on the corridor with some of our substations. So if we're working on the north side of the right-of-way and our substation is located on the south side of the right-of-way, we do what we have to do. It's called a four-track crossing. Metro-North recommends that that four-track crossing occur at night when traffic with the trains is less frequent versus commuter hours are during the day. So that is what the reference to the non-standard activity is just to kind of give you an outline of what it might be. Hopefully that helps.

24 Thank you. And my last MR. LYNCH: overall question concerns, I forget where it in in

the interrogatory, 11 or 12 or 13, when you're talking about socializing the project -- or regionalizing the project. I guess, regionally 75 percent of the project is going to be picked up by New England, other states in New England. Is that how I'm interpreting the socialization?

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THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Lynch, this is Zach Logan from Avangrid. You are correct in your understanding.

MR. LYNCH: Offhand, would you happen to know what percentage, I guess I would say, of the project would go to break down to the individual New England states, you know, the Commonwealth, New Hampshire, Maine or Rhode Island?

THE WITNESS (Logan): Right offhand - this is Zach Logan again, Mr. Lynch -- I do not
 have the other New England state breakdown. I can
 get that for you, if you would like.

MR. LYNCH: No.

THE WITNESS (Logan): I do have the
 Connecticut percentage.

MR. LYNCH: Yeah, that's all I need.
 It's only a curiosity question. I was just
 wondering. And my last part of that is, is there

1 any federal money being involved here? 2 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Lynch, 3 this is MeeNA Sazanowicz. No, there will not be 4 any federal funding involved in this project. 5 MR. LYNCH: I quess I lied. I have one 6 last question. The determination on the 7 socialization or regionalization, is that done by 8 the ISO or by NEPOOL? 9 THE WITNESS (Logan): Mr. Lynch, this 10 is Zach Logan. That is done by the reliability 11 That would be NEPOOL. committee. 12 MR. LYNCH: Okay. Thank you very much. Mr. Morissette, I'm all done. 13 14 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Lynch. 15 I will now commence with my cross-examination. 16 I'd like to go to Volume 1, specifically Figure 17 1-5 and Figure 2-1. Now, my question is 1-5 18 provides a schematic or one-line of the existing 19 115, and 2-1 provides a one-line of the proposed. 20 Now, it does indicate on 2-1 what is new 21 single-circuit and new double-circuit, but I'm 22 having a difficult time determining what lines are 23 what because the configuration is different. 24 Specifically, I think it's the 1130 line goes down 25 and crosses to the, I think it's south, and then

goes on to the Pequonnock Substation. So could somebody kind of walk me through this and explain what's going on here?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Morissette. This is Matthew Parkhurst.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Good afternoon. First of all, let me ask, would line numbers on this be more helpful?

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Morissette, let me ask you. It seems you're suggesting it would be, so would you like us to do that for you?

MR. MORISSETTE: Yeah, that would be helpful, if you could. I don't want you going to too much trouble, but I'm having difficulty with this. So if Mr. Parkhurst could walk me through this as it is now and provide a Late-File including line numbers, I'd appreciate it.

MR. McDERMOTT: You're up, Mr. Parkhurst.

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Certainly. So, Mr. Morissette, so I'm going to go over Figure 2-1 and start with the easy stuff. First, on the south side of the railroad corridor you have a structure marked Eversource existing structure B647S. That is the first Eversource structure existing that we'll be tying back into.

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On the west side of Sasco Creek that is line 1430, and that line extends from that point further west to Eversource's Sasco Creek Substation not on this sheet; further east to UI's Ash Creek Substation that is marked P713ES and then south away from the tracks to the substation.

Coming out of the substation is line 91001-2. That extends east. And that line on Pole 737S will cross the tracks to the north side to meet line 1130, and those both will continue east towards Pole P745N. West of Pole 737N is the continuation of UI's 1130 line. Feel free to interject if you have any questions as we go.

MR. MORISSETTE: Well, I guess, if you don't mind just giving me a real high-level analysis of what you've got going on here. And once I get the one-line with line numbers on it, I think that would help me figure it out. But just on a high level, it seems like you're crossing the railroad to go to double circuits and then coming back --

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): We are.
 MR. MORISSETTE: -- versus going
 straight through. And why is that?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): So if you take a look, what you can't see on this print is the aerial and the existing built environment. So we tried to stay away from highly, the higher congested residential areas in Bridgeport and north of the corridor and east of 740 between Pole 745 and Pole 752. That is why we cross south with both circuits as that area is residential in nature and quite, I would classify it as urban in nature up in Bridgeport. Between 737 and 745 the land was more, there was more available land on the north side of the railroad corridor. Tn addition, there was a multi-story building that we wanted to avoid on the south side of the corridor just west of Pole 745S and existing UI Pole RT5. Crossing south where we did at 745 also allowed us to connect into the existing Resco tap line that did not have to be rebuilt leading to the Resco Substation.

20 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Just let me ask a question about the Pequonnock Substation. 21 22 You're entering and exiting the Pequonnock 23 Substation on the south side, and you've 24 eliminated the -- I wouldn't say eliminated, but 25 you've reduced the structures to the north. Is

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THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Morissette, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. The main driver for that is coordination with the Pequonnock rebuild project. And as part of that project and in our discussions with Connecticut Department of Transportation, as well as Metro-North, it was decided best to have the majority of the structures, you know, into and out of Pequonnock in that area of the tight curve to be on the south side of the tracks.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So it's really a constructability issue, would I say?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): And future plans as well for the DOT as well as Metro-North.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Good. Well, thank you both for answering these high-level questions. I'll probably have more once I get the line numbers, but your responses make sense as to why you did what you did. I just wasn't quite getting it just looking at the one-line. Thank you.

Let's see, I want to jump to Mr. Cotts -- Dr. Cotts, excuse me, having to do with EMF. And I am looking at CSC-69-1, which is the direct

1 testimony of Dr. Cotts. Now, on page 4 -- let me 2 know when you're there and we can continue. 3 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Thank you, just 4 about there. 5 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. 6 THE WITNESS (Cotts): And while I'm 7 looking, I wanted to potentially correct myself. 8 Earlier in my response to Mr. Silvestri, I think I 9 may have miscited the document. I think I said 10 Volume 1, and I should have said Volume 1, 11 Appendix E in my citations to that table for his 12 review. 13 MR. MORISSETTE: Great. Thank you for 14 that. 15 THE WITNESS (Cotts): I am now on page 16 3 of the direct testimony. 17 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. On line 12 this 18 has to do with raising the top conductor by 4 feet 19 and keeping the lower conductor as originally 20 proposed, basically increasing the spacing and 21 therefore increasing the magnetic fields. First 22 of all, just theoretically, when you decrease the 23 spacing -- let me make sure I get this straight 24 now. When you increase the height, you reduce EMF 25 at the ground level, correct?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): Yes.

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2 MR. MORISSETTE: And then when you 3 decrease the spacing, you increase the EMF level? 4 THE WITNESS (Cotts): I think that may 5 have been flipped around. When you decrease the 6 spacing between conductors, generally speaking, 7 there is a better mutual cancellation of the 8 fields. And so at ground you would generally 9 expect a decreased phase spacing to result in 10 decreased magnetic field levels. 11 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So in this 12 particular situation we're increasing the top or 13 the top conductor therefore increasing the spacing 14 and therefore increasing the EMF levels? THE WITNESS (Cotts): That's correct --15 16 MR. MORISSETTE: Go ahead. I'm sorry. 17 THE WITNESS (Cotts): If I may clarify, 18 this is in regard to a correction that was made. 19 This was not an updated change. This is related 20 to the existing configuration where the top 21 conductor was, after the initial modeling, 22 identified to be modeled in the incorrect 23 location. And so it was corrected to be at the 24 correct location which is higher than the original 25 model used.

1 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So that's based 2 on the existing conductor? 3 THE WITNESS (Cotts): That is correct. 4 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So in that new 5 location, the new conductor, although below 6 standard levels, will be in the same 7 configuration? 8 THE WITNESS (Cotts): I apologize. 9 Could you rephrase the question or --10 MR. MORISSETTE: Certainly. We got, a 11 storm is coming in over here, it's getting awfully 12 dark outside. So in that location the new 13 conductor will basically be in the same 14 configuration or higher? 15 THE WITNESS (Cotts): The new 16 conductors will be in a different configuration 17 entirely in that location. And perhaps a visual 18 representation might be helpful here. 19 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Now, before we 20 get to the visual, let's jump to Exhibit 2, the 21 table that you provided. I found that very 22 helpful, by the way. Thank you. I think it kind 23 of walks you through what the changes are. And 24 maybe what we could do is just walk through each 25 one of them and you could in layman's terms

explain it to us all starting with the apartment building in Fairfield.

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THE WITNESS (Cotts): Yes. Beginning with the apartment building in Fairfield -- and just for the record, this is in the interrogatory responses. I believe it's page 1 of Exhibit 2. It's PDF page 94 that I'm looking at.

So the first one for the apartment building in Fairfield, I believe this is what we were just discussing. The existing conductor, the top existing conductor was modeled at 48 feet, and that was increased to be corrected to 52 feet. And this is what we were discussing. This increased the phase spacing between the conductors for the existing configuration. Therefore, with the existing configuration having an increased phase spacing, this also increased the magnetic field levels at the apartment building for the existing configuration.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Let me stop you there. Now, this is on, I'm looking at the 100-scale map, sheet 9 of 29. I'm still a little confused where that apartment building is. If someone could identify that for me. Is it SAS-1746?

THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Morissette.

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THE WITNESS (Cotts): Go ahead, Matt. THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. Morissette. This is Matthew Parkhurst. That apartment building, the new multi-story apartment building is located at SAS1754 to the east of proposed Pole E6895.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. I had the wrong one. Okay. Thank you. That's helpful. So 1754, okay. We'll go back to Mr. Cotts -- Dr. Cotts. So these are the existing levels. How do I interpret what the revised -- do you have a table that has the revised levels?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): I do.

MR. MORISSETTE: Maybe you can point me to that and we can clarify some of this.

18 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Perhaps before we 19 leave this apartment building in Fairfield, there 20 was one adjustment that was made to the existing 21 models. There was an estimate that was made to 22 the proposed models. And the second adjustment 23 was to revise the proposed values to be from the 24 top conductor -- sorry, from the minimum conductor 25 height to be from 79 feet 4 inches to 75 feet 3

1 inches which increased the proposed magnetic field 2 levels at the apartment building. 3 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. 4 THE WITNESS (Cotts): So at the 5 apartment building in Fairfield, the net effect is 6 that both existing and I should say corrected 7 proposed magnetic field levels increased relative 8 to what was originally in the report. 9 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. But the 10 increased proposed magnetic field levels are the 11 proposed levels after construction? 12 THE WITNESS (Cotts): That is correct. 13 MR. MORISSETTE: So actually we can use 14 this table. So you have the adjustment for the 15 existing and then you'd have the proposed. Okay. 16 All right. Maybe we can move on to the apartment 17 complex on 24 and 25. 18 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Those are 19 sheets --20 MR. MORISSETTE: Sheet 24 and 25. 21 THE WITNESS (Cotts): 100-scale map 22 Sheets 24 and 25? 23 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Could you tell 24 me where the apartment complex is, is that MX1 or

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is that RPS1926?

1 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. 2 Morissette, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz. The second 3 one is correct, RPS1926. 4 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Great. Thank 5 you. All right. So in this location the magnetic 6 fields, the proposed magnetic field levels 7 increased but slightly. 8 Okay. And the next one is the 9 playground. Is that playground on 24, is that 10 what you're referring to? 11 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Mr. 12 Morissette, this is Matthew Parkhurst. That 13 playground is on the same parcel as the apartment 14 building RPS1926. 15 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So as part of 16 that complex there? 17 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Morissette, this is Ben Cotts. To clarify, the playground is 18 19 best seen on Sheet 24 of 29, whereas the apartment 20 building is best seen on Sheet 25 of 29. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So where it 22 says park and recreation, that's the one you're 23 referring to. Okay. And again, in this area the 24 magnetic fields are decreased. 25 THE WITNESS (Cotts): That is correct.

The vertical spacing of the proposed conductors was corrected from 14 to 12 feet. So with a smaller conductor spacing that decreased the magnetic field levels. The minimum conductor height of the proposed line also, I should say, on the north side of the tracks was corrected from 91 to 99 feet 11 inches. So the greater conductor height reduced the field levels. And the vertical spacing of the conductors on the proposed line on the south side of the tracks, this is the one that is nearest the playground, decreased from 14 feet to 13 feet. The reduced conductor spacing also resulted in decreased magnetic field levels at the playground.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Okay. Moving on to the last one, the residential area north of Connecticut CT DOT, where do I see that, XS-17, what sheet would that be reflected on, if someone could help me?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Morissette, this is Ben Cotts. The best sheet for this also Sheet 25 of 29.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Cotts): But instead of
 looking on the south side of the CT DOT corridor,

we're looking on the north side of the CT DOT corridor. So this is most representative of the area approximately near RPN2043, RPN2042, RPN2040 and RPN2041.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Good. Thank you for walking me through that. That was very helpful. I was struggling with that.

What I'd like to do is just quickly walk through attachment CSC-14-1, which is the cost table that was provided. And thank you for providing that. I also found that very helpful. Okay. What I'm trying to figure out here is alternative or Option 1 is the 255 million, but there was an analysis of an alternative, and I believe it's in page 25, that goes around the residential area on a single circuit versus -- no, I think the alternative was either going around it in a single circuit or going around it in a double circuit. Could you tell me which one of the alternatives reflect doing either of those? Hopefully, I'm clear.

THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Morissette, to clarify, are you asking about the EMF analysis and the alternatives that were contemplated there or are you asking about the overall alternatives

for the whole project?

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MR. MORISSETTE: Well, I'm asking what the cost associated with doing either of those alternatives in that location. I believe the alternative was a single circuit down South Frontage Road.

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Mr. Morissette, this is MeeNa Sazanowicz.

MR. MORISSETTE: Did you understand what I was asking?

THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): Yes, I 12 believe so.

13 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank you. I'm 14 not sure I did.

15 THE WITNESS (Sazanowicz): The cost alternatives for the double-circuit variation -this is in regard to the EMF alternatives -- is 18 not covered in the table that you mentioned for alternatives; however, it is covered in the EMF 20 report that was submitted as part of the 21 interrogatories. Let me just see what number it is. I think it's the last one.

23 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Did I get that 24 So one alternative was to do a double right? 25 circuit down South Frontage Road and then another alternative was to do a single down South Frontage Road and then keep the single on the south side of the track.

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THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Morissette, this is Ben Cotts. I think I can help walk you through this a little bit.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Cotts): This is Exhibit 3 to attachment CSC-69. And this begins on PDF page 110, which is a little bit different than the analysis we were just looking at on attachment number -- sorry, Exhibit Number 2 to attachment CSC-69.

<sup>14</sup> MR. MORISSETTE: Let me try to get to <sup>15</sup> where you are. So it's not Exhibit 2?

THE WITNESS (Cotts): It's Exhibit 3. I think the best place to look is going to be Roman Numeral page 5, which I have as PDF page 116 of the interrogatory responses.

20 MR. MORISSETTE: Unfortunately, I don't 21 have PDF --

THE WITNESS (Cotts): This is Exhibit
 3.
 MR. MORISSETTE: Exhibit 3.
 THE WITNESS (Cotts): CSC-69.

1 MR. MORISSETTE: Attachment E, is it in 2 there? 3 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Exhibit 3. Would 4 it be helpful to share my screen? 5 MR. MORISSETTE: Unfortunately, we 6 can't do that. Is this the one dated May 30, 7 2023? 8 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Yes, that is 9 correct. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Mine is 11 actually labeled Exhibit 1. Anyway, so continue. 12 THE WITNESS (Cotts): Okay. So what I 13 have is Roman Numeral page number V. There's a 14 table that's called summary of magnetic-field 15 reduction at apartment buildings. 16 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. 17 THE WITNESS (Cotts): To clarify a 18 little bit more, the discussion we were just 19 having with regard to Exhibit 2 relates to 20 corrections that were made in the original 21 modeling. Exhibit Number 3 also includes those 22 corrections but looks at design alternatives that 23 UI evaluated at these two apartment building 24 locations. 25 If I can focus in just on this would

now be a redesign option. One redesign option was made for the apartment building in Fairfield. That is on the first line of this table. And the redesign option there was to increase the minimum conductor height from 75 feet 2 inches to 84 feet 5 inches, roughly not quite a 10-foot increase in conductor height. And in conjunction with that, a decrease in the phase spacing from 14 feet to 12 feet. So both of those redesign factors will tend to reduce the magnetic field levels.

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11 And what the table shows is that the 12 reduction at ground level is different than the 13 reduction in the roof at the roof just because the 14 roof is much closer to the conductors than the 15 ground is. So you have a greater percentage 16 reduction at the roof than you would at the 17 ground. But the table shows that that design 18 option reduces ground level magnetic field levels 19 by about 30 percent and at the roof by about 47 20 And the UI estimated cost for that percent. 21 reduction or for that redesign is approximately 22 \$36,000.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Cotts): At the Windward
 Apartment Building complex in Bridgeport there

were three different alternatives evaluated. The first, as shown on this option one line, was an increase in the minimum conductor height from 75 feet 2 inches to 80 feet 2 inches, an increase of that minimum conductor height by about 5 feet. And that results in a ground level reduction of about 9 percent and a reduction at the roof of about 27 percent in the magnetic field level with an associated cost of about \$31,000.

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I think getting back to your original question regarding the double-circuit structure, that is what is envisioned in Option Number 2. That would remove the transmission lines from the southern side of the tracks and reroute both transmission lines in a double-circuit structure north of the tracks along South Frontage Road. And in that case, essentially removing the transmission line from the front of the apartment building has a substantial reduction in both ground level and roof level magnetic fields 88 to 97 percent respectively at a cost of about \$7.5 million.

And then the last option that was evaluated is similar to Option 2, but instead of rebuilding both transmission lines on a

double-circuit overhead structure, that would look at rebuilding both transmission lines in an underground duct bank on the north side of the CT DOT corridor. It would have similar reduction levels as the double-circuit structure but would be at a cost of approximately \$42 million.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you for that. That was very helpful. Okay. I'm going to switch gears and I'm going to go to historic resources. Now, in several areas the heights of the structures were lowered to provide visual reductions for historical resource purposes, but by doing that you increase the impacts of the EMF levels. So my question is, and it's very broad, I'm hoping you can provide some insight is, are there any specific areas in which there is a conflict between lowering the structures for historic purposes, historic resource purposes and increasing EMF levels? THE WITNESS (Cotts): Mr. Morissette,

this is Ben Cotts. 22 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Thank you. 23 THE WITNESS (Cotts): I think I will 24 respond briefly regarding the magnetic field 25 levels and then maybe allow someone from UI to

discuss the structure height. I think in broad terms, the magnetic field levels that we calculate at the edge of the right-of-way and beyond and in fact even directly underneath the conductors EMF levels are all well below international standards for potential EMF exposure. So to the extent that a lower structure would be required, I think that overall broad conclusion would remain the same that the field levels would remain below those standards, albeit with a lower structure height and lower conductors the EMF levels may increase relative to what they would be without or with a taller structure.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Anybody else wish to comment?

16 THE WITNESS (Parkhurst): Hi, Mr. 17 Morissette. This is Matthew Parkhurst. If I 18 could add to what Dr. Cotts just said. So when we 19 provide inputs for the EMF study for a multi-mile 20 project like this one, we don't initially look at 21 every location because the clearance to ground, 22 which is what we're talking about here, changes 23 significantly throughout the course of the 24 project. So as an initial input to the EMF study 25 we look at worst case possible, so closest to the

ground, and Exponent would run their EMF study off that value. So even our shortest pole heights would be above, it would place the conductor above that level, that elevation.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Thank you for that clarification. Thank you all for your patience. Sorry we're running a little late here, but I did want to wrap up our cross-examination for this afternoon. And thank you, everyone, for providing your responses. It was very helpful.

One thing I did want to say before I end my cross-examination is I thought the application was very thorough and very clear and provided adequate information to do a thorough analysis on what UI is proposing here, and I thought it came out very well.

So with that, we have five Late-Files, I believe, Attorney McDermott?

MR. McDERMOTT: Subject to the team here telling me no, I think you're right.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Let's walk
 through them real quickly and we'll everybody to
 dinner. The first one is the cost to shift the
 BJ's structure on the property.

Late-File 2 would be update of CSC-3 to

add the additional contacts that have been made to interested parties.

Late-File 3 concerning the 100-year floodplain versus wetland impacts, I'll call it. You can include in that the alluvial soils. And number 4, include in the table or the schematic on 2-1 the line numbers. Okay. Are we good? MR. McDERMOTT: We're good. MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank you, everyone. That concludes our hearing for this afternoon. And the Council will recess until 6:30 p.m., at which time we will commence with the public comment session of this remote public

<sup>15</sup> hearing.

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And Attorney Mortelliti, I'm sorry we
 didn't get to you this afternoon, but at our next
 hearing you will have the opportunity to
 cross-examine the applicant.

MR. MORTELLITI: No problem, Mr.
 Morissette. Thank you very much.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Thank you,
 everyone. We'll see you at 6:30.

Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at
 5:18 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE FOR REMOTE HEARING

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I hereby certify that the foregoing 124 pages 4 are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original stenotype notes taken 5 before the CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL of the REMOTE PUBLIC HEARING IN RE: DOCKET NO. 516, An Application from The United Illuminating Company б (UI) for a Certificate of Environmental 7 Compatibility and Public Need for the Fairfield to Congress Railroad Transmission Line 115-kV Rebuild 8 Project that consists of the relocation and rebuild of its existing 115-kilovolt (kV) electric 9 transmission lines from the railroad catenary structures to new steel monopole structures and 10 related modifications along approximately 7.3 miles of the Connecticut Department of 11 Transportation's Metro-North Railroad corridor between Structure B648S located east of Sasco 12 Creek in Fairfield and UI's Congress Street Substation in Bridgeport, and the rebuild of two 13 existing 115-kV transmission lines along 0.23 mile of existing UI right-of-way to facilitate 14 interconnection of the rebuilt 115-kV electric transmission lines at UI's existing Ash Creek, Resco, Pequonnock and Congress Street Substations 15 traversing the municipalities of Bridgeport and 16 Fairfield, Connecticut, which was held before JOHN MORISSETTE, PRESIDING OFFICER, on July 25, 2023. 17 18 19 20 21 Tise Wallel 22 23 Lisa L. Warner, CSR 061 24 Court Reporter 25

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