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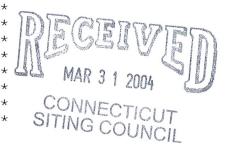
CONNECTICUT LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

AND UNITED ILLUMINATING COMPANY

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW 345-kV ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES BETWEEN THE SCOVILL ROCK SWITCHING STATION IN MIDDLETOWN AND THE NORWALK SUBSTATION IN NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

MARCH 24, 2004 (10:00 A.M.)

DOCKET NO. 272



BEFORE: PAMELA B. KATZ, CHAIRMAN

BOARD MEMBERS:

Colin C. Tait, Vice Chairman Brian Emerick, DEP Designee

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James J. Murphy, Jr.

STAFF MEMBERS:

S. Derek Phelps, Executive Director Fred O. Cunliffe, Siting Analyst

Robert L. Marconi, AAG

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FOR THE INTERVENOR CONNECTICUT BUSINESS & INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION:

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1	Verbatim proceedings of a hearing
2	before the State of Connecticut Siting Council in the
3	matter of an application by Connecticut Light & Power
4	Company and United Illuminating Company, held at Central
5	Connecticut State University Institute of Technology &
6	Business, 185 Main Street, New Britain, Connecticut, on
7	March 24, 2004 at 10:00 a.m., at which time the parties
8	were represented as hereinbefore set forth
9	
10	
11	CHAIRMAN PAMELA B. KATZ: Good morning.
12	We are resuming an evidentiary hearing, which we opened
13	yesterday.
14	This morning our first order of business
15	is the case by the Office of Consumer Counsel. Mr.
16	Johnson, if you want to introduce your witness and have
17	him spell his name and we'll have him sworn.
18	MR. BRUCE JOHNSON: Thank you. Good
19	morning, Chairman Katz and members of the Council.
20	Mr. Montalvo, would you state your name
21	and business address for the record, spelling it for the
22	court reporter.
23	MR. MARC MONTALVO: Yes. My name is Marc
24	Montalvo, M-a-r-c, M-o-n-t-a-l-v-o. My business address

1	is LaCapra Associates, 20 Winthrop Square, Boston,
2	Massachusetts 02110.
3	MR. ROBERT MARCONI: And sir, could you
4	please rise and raise your right hand.
5	(Whereupon, Marc Montalvo was duly sworn
6	in.)
7	MR. MARCONI: Please be seated.
8	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you. Mr. Johnson,
9	if you could have your witness identify and verify his
10	exhibit.
11	MR. JOHNSON: I will. Mr. Montalvo, are
12	you familiar with a document filed in this proceeding on
13	March 9 th labeled as the Direct Testimony of Marc Montalvo
14	on behalf of the OCC, a document around 28 pages in
15	length exclusive of attachments?
16	MR. MONTALVO: I am.
17	MR. JOHNSON: Did you prepare or supervise
18	the preparation of this document?
19	MR. MONTALVO: I did.
20	MR. JOHNSON: Do you have any corrections
21	or changes to that filing at this time?
22	MR. MONTALVO: I do not.
23	MR. JOHNSON: Do you affirm that this

testimony we just referenced here is true and correct to

24

1	the best of your information and belief?
2	MR. MONTALVO: I do.
3	MR. JOHNSON: And you adopt it as your
4	testimony in this case?
5	MR. MONTALVO: I do.
6	MR. JOHNSON: Chairman Katz, the OCC
7	witness, Mr. Montalvo, is available for cross-
8	examination.
9	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you. Is there any
10	objection to making Exhibit OCC 1 a full exhibit?
11	Hearing none, it will be a full exhibit.
12	(Whereupon, OCC Exhibit No. 1 was received
13	into evidence as a full exhibit.)
14	CHAIRMAN KATZ: And we'll start off with
15	the Applicants. Who is taking the lead this morning?
16	MS. LINDA RANDELL: That would be me.
17	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Miss Randell.
18	MS. RANDELL: Thank you. Good morning,
19	Mr. Montalvo.
20	MR. MONTALVO: Good morning.
21	MS. RANDELL: Are you familiar with the
22	regional planning process in New England?
23	MR. MONTALVO: Broadly, yes.
24	MS. RANDELL: And the Office of Consumer

1	Counsel, on whose behalf you're testifying this morning,
2	participates in that process, doesn't it?
3	MR. MONTALVO: I do believe so.
4	MS. RANDELL: And you were here yesterday
5	I believe when Mr. Whitley testified?
6	MR. MONTALVO: I was.
7	MS. RANDELL: And he talked about the
8	market response aspect of the regional planning process.
9	Do you recall that?
10	MR. MONTALVO: Yes, he did.
11	MS. RANDELL: And the idea is that
12	generally after need is identified, the process is open -
13	- well, it's open throughout, isn't it? Let me start
14	there.
15	MR. MONTALVO: The process is open to all
16	market participants, yes.
17	MS. RANDELL: And then the market response
18	aspect is to see what the market will produce by way of a
19	response to meet the identified need?
20	MR. MONTALVO: That is correct.
21	MS. RANDELL: Now, are you familiar with
22	the regulatory and statutory framework regarding electric
23	utilities in the State of Connecticut?
24	MR. MONTALVO: I am broadly familiar.

1	MS. RANDELL: So you're aware that in
2	connection with Public Act 98-28, the Electric Industry
3	Restructuring legislation, that Connecticut's electric
4	distribution companies, United Illuminating and
5	Connecticut Light and Power, divested their generation?
6	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
7	MS. RANDELL: And are you also aware that
8	as a result of legislation in the 2003 legislative
9	session that UI and CL&P are prohibited from owning,
LO	operating, controlling, leasing, or essentially doing
11	much of anything with respect to generation?
12	MR. MONTALVO: I'm not familiar with all
L3	the details, but I think that's broadly correct, yes.
L 4	MS. RANDELL: And Connecticut's
L5	legislative framework and regulatory framework are
16	different than Vermont's, correct?
L7	MR. MONTALVO: Yes, it is.
L8	MS. RANDELL: Now in your testimony you
L9	speak about work you've done for VELCO in connection with
20	the Vermont Electric Northwest Reliability Project?
21	MR. JOHNSON: Attorney Randell, do you
22	have a page reference or and/or line reference in
23	mind?
24	MS. RANDELL: I think it's throughout his

1	testimony, Mr. Johnson, but we'll try again
2	CHAIRMAN KATZ: And remember the rule on
3	acronyms.
4	MS. RANDELL: Yes. I was going to get
5	there. Let me start there, Chairman Katz. You mentioned
6	VELCO in your written testimony. What is VELCO?
7	MR. MONTALVO: VELCO is the Vermont
8	Electric Power Company. They own well, they operate
9	the transmission grid in Vermont.
10	MS. RANDELL: My
11	COURT REPORTER: V-e-1-c-o?
12	MS. RANDELL: V-E-L-C-O
13	MR. MONTALVO: V-E-L-C-O
14	MS. RANDELL: all caps.
15	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah.
16	MS. RANDELL: And VELCO, as I understand
17	it, entered into a stipulation with the Vermont consumer
18	advocate with respect to the Northwest Reliability
19	Project?
20	MR. MONTALVO: The stipulation was entered
21	into with the Vermont Department of Public Utilities or
22	Department of Public Service. It's not a consumer
23	advocacy office as such, but they entered into a
24	stipulation with that organization, yes.

1	MS. RANDELL: That department is not the
2	regulatory body that adjudicates siting, correct?
3	MR. MONTALVO: That's correct. That's the
4	the board does that.
5	MS. RANDELL: The Public Service Board of
6	Vermont?
7	MR. MONTALVO: That's correct.
8	MS. RANDELL: And in essence, whether you
9	call it the consumer advocate, that's the role, it's to -
10	- the department
11	MR. MONTALVO: They often play a role
12	similar to the consumer advocate office for example in
13	Connecticut.
14	MS. RANDELL: And the stipulation provided
15	for, in essence, an integrated resource planning
15 16	for, in essence, an integrated resource planning analysis?
16	analysis?
16 17	analysis? MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, in essence, that's
16 17 18	analysis? MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, in essence, that's correct.
16 17 18 19	analysis? MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, in essence, that's correct. MS. RANDELL: And that stipulation was
16 17 18 19 20	analysis? MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, in essence, that's correct. MS. RANDELL: And that stipulation was entered into by the company in May of 2001, is that
16 17 18 19 20 21	analysis? MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, in essence, that's correct. MS. RANDELL: And that stipulation was entered into by the company in May of 2001, is that correct?

1	that stipulation?
2	MR. MONTALVO: That is correct.
3	MS. RANDELL: And the LaCapra Report, as I
4	understand it, was submitted in 2003?
5	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
6	MS. RANDELL: And as I understand it, the
7	Public Service Board, the siting entity in Vermont held
8	hearings in February of '04?
9	MR. MONTALVO: That is correct.
10	MS. RANDELL: And
11	MR. MONTALVO: And but yes, that's
12	when
13	MS. RANDELL: And you testified at those
14	hearings?
15	MR. MONTALVO: I did.
16	MS. RANDELL: Has the Public Service Board
17	in Vermont yet issued a decision with respect to the
18	Northwest Reliability Transmission Project?
19	MR. MONTALVO: It has not.
20	MS. RANDELL: And when is that decision
21	expected?
22	MR. MONTALVO: I think it's not expected
23	before the end of the summer. The exact schedule I'm not
24	sure about.

1	MS. RANDELL: Are you familiar with the
2	expenditures and affects of conservation programs in the
3	State of Connecticut?
4	MR. MONTALVO: Again broadly I am, not all
5	the specific details.
6	MS. RANDELL: Are you aware that since
7	January 1 of the year 2000 as a result of legislative
8	mandate, Connecticut's electric distribution companies,
9	UI and CL&P, have collected 3 mills per kilowatt hour
10	from retail customers to be used in conservation
11	programs?
12	MR. MONTALVO: I don't know the exact
13	amount, I'll take your word for it, but I do know there
14	has been a charge assessed on customers for that purpose,
15	yes.
16	MS. RANDELL: And subject to check, 3
17	mills per kilowatt hour comes up to upwards of about
18	80 million dollars a year?
19	MR. MONTALVO: Okay. Subject to check,
20	yes.
21	MS. RANDELL: And are you familiar with
22	the success of conservation programs in the State of
23	Connecticut?
24	MR. MONTALVO: It's my understanding that

1	there has been a fair amount of success, yes.
2	MS. RANDELL: In fact, hasn't the Office
3	of Consumer Counsel, your employer, developed a chart
4	that shows that Connecticut is No. 1 in the northeast
5	region with respect to conservation fund programs and
6	operations?
7	MR. MONTALVO: I haven't seen this chart,
8	but subject to check, yes.
9	MS. RANDELL: Are you familiar with a
10	report of the Energy Conservation Management Board
11	regarding year 2003 programs and operations dated January
12	31, 2004?
13	MR. MONTALVO: No, I am not.
14	MS. RANDELL: We did take administrative
15	notice of this document, Chairman Katz.
16	MR. MONTALVO: Okay.
17	MS. RANDELL: And you are aware that the
18	Energy Conservation Management Board by statute in
19	Connecticut is the entity that assures that Connecticut's
20	conservation programs are well designed and implemented?
21	MR. MONTALVO: That is my understanding,
22	yes.
23	MS. RANDELL: And the Office of Consumer
24	Counsel, the entity on whose behalf you're appearing

1	today, is a member of that Board?
2	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
3	MS. RANDELL: And would you agree with me
4	that Connecticut, in fact, has been most successful in
5	conservation programs compared to other New England
6	states?
7	MR. MONTALVO: I think that their programs
8	have been successful, yes.
9	MS. RANDELL: More successful when you
10	look at the numbers than other states?
11	MR. MONTALVO: Without reviewing the
12	numbers, I can't say more successful or less successful,
13	but they have definitely experienced success.
14	MS. RANDELL: And if the Office of
15	Consumer Counsel has determined that Connecticut is most
16	successful, you wouldn't dispute that, would you?
17	MR. MONTALVO: Again, without reviewing
18	the numbers, I can't render an opinion.
19	MS. RANDELL: You were here yesterday you
20	said when Mr. Whitley testified. Would you agree that
21	there are violations of reliability criteria existing
22	today in Southwest Connecticut?
23	MR. MONTALVO: Yes, I do.
24	MS. RANDELL: And to the extent that the

1	market response Mr. Fitzgerald will just take this one
2	question.
3	MR. MONTALVO: Okay.
4	MR. ANTHONY FITZGERALD: Actually a
5	couple.
6	MS. RANDELL: I didn't mean to limit
7	MR. FITZGERALD: Mr
8	MR. PHILIP T. ASHTON: He he can have
9	all he wants.
10	MR. FITZGERALD: Mr. Montalvo, have you
11	been shown the first set of interrogatories that CL&P
12	directed to the Office of Consumer Counsel dated March 8^{th}
13	in which it asked for a listing of the documents, data,
14	or information that you relied upon for the opinions
15	expressed in your testimony?
16	MR. JOHNSON: He has been shown that, I
17	can say that. The we and I will say that OCC's
18	answers to those interrogatories are under preparation.
19	I in reading the document over, I didn't see a due
20	date. And we will diligently attempt to prepare answers
21	to those questions we don't object to.
22	MR. FITZGERALD: Well
23	CHAIRMAN KATZ: But stop right there

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MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah.

24

1	CHAIRMAN KATZ: you were under the
2	impression that the response to interrogatories the
3	due date was open-ended?
4	MR. JOHNSON: Not at all. The due I
5	just said that a due date was stated in the in CL&P's
6	submission.
7	MR. FITZGERALD: That's quite true. We
8	asked the same interrogatory to everybody and we didn't
9	want to put an arbitrary due date on it. I thought that
10	the reader would understand that the reason that we
11	wanted the information was to have it for cross-examining
12	the witness so that at sometime before the witness
13	testified, we would get that information. I guess I
14	should have stated that explicitly, but we didn't.
15	MR. JOHNSON: We Chairman Katz, I will
16	say that our agency by no means has declined to answer
17	those interrogatories. We will have them in place as
18	soon as we can, the answers. And should the utility
19	applicants in this proceeding or the Siting Council
20	perceive that it needs to have the opportunity to cross-
21	examine Mr. Montalvo at a later time after those answers
22	are in, we would provide that opportunity.
23	CHAIRMAN KATZ: I'm just troubled because
24	the way this was laid out and it's been well known for

1	awhile is yesterday and today were the days that we were
2	going to be covering this topic, and now you're
3	indicating that we might need to bring this witness back
4	because of
5	MR. JOHNSON: No, I didn't indicate
6	CHAIRMAN KATZ: or depending on the
7	response to the interrogatories
8	MR. JOHNSON: I didn't
9	COURT REPORTER: One at a time please.
10	MR. JOHNSON: I didn't indicate that you
11	might need to bring him back. I was offering that he
12	could be brought back. We
13	MR. FITZGERALD: I think we can
14	CHAIRMAN KATZ: We'll leave this for now -
15	
16	MR. FITZGERALD: we can work around it.
17	CHAIRMAN KATZ: we'll leave this for
18	now.
19	MR. FITZGERALD: It's not it's not a
20	big issue
21	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Okay
22	MR. FITZGERALD: for this witness.
23	Well, we know that you you did not review the most
24	recent report of the Energy Conservation and Management

1	Board, correct?
2	MR. MONTALVO: That is correct.
3	MR. FITZGERALD: And you you discuss
4	distributed generation in your testimony, right?
5	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
6	MR. FITZGERALD: Have you reviewed the
7	Xenergy report concerning the potential for distributed
8	generation in Southwest Connecticut that has been
9	administratively noticed and which was included in Volume
10	6 of the company's municipal consultation filing?
11	MR. MONTALVO: Yes, I had reviewed that
12	filing or that report, excuse me.
13	MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. And have you
14	reviewed the report of the Working Group on Southwest
15	Connecticut that was published in January of '03?
16	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
17	MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Did those
18	documents tell you that there has been considerable study
19	devoted to the subject of the potential of distributed
20	generation in Southwest Connecticut?
21	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
22	MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. And it's true,
23	isn't it, sir, that a market solution sufficient to
24	ensure that Connecticut consumers enjoy proper levels of

1	reliability has not materialized?
2	MR. MONTALVO: That is correct.
3	MR. FITZGERALD: And in your testimony you
4	suggest that what the companies should be doing is trying
5	to find a set of technically and economically feasible
6	alternatives to the project that involve distributed
7	generation, more conservation, and generation and
8	transmission, is that right?
9	MR. MONTALVO: That is correct. I'm
10	suggesting an integrated solution may prove to be a
11	preferable alternative.
12	MR. FITZGERALD: Not withstanding the
13	opportunities that have been provided to the market to
14	come up with a generation response, correct?
15	MR. MONTALVO: Yes, I'm of the opinion
16	that the market as construed here is probably too
17	narrowly construed. And as has been done for other
18	purposes, for example the GAP RFPs, a more proactive
19	approach towards soliciting a market response may be the
20	preferred approach.
21	MR. FITZGERALD: And notwithstanding the
22	response of the private sector to distributed generation
23	opportunities?
24	MR. MONTALVO: I don't think I follow what

1	
2	MR. FITZGERALD: Okay
3	MR. MONTALVO: your question there
4	MR. FITZGERALD: Fine. Well, tell me
5	this, suppose suppose that somebody were to do the
6	study that you have in mind
7	MR. MONTALVO: Um-hmm.
8	MR. FITZGERALD: and they were to
9	conclude that, well, you could do this project a little
10	bit cheaper if you built 300 megawatts of generation in
11	Greenwich and invested more money in conservation and
12	load management than the legislature has appropriated or
13	has been established through the funding mechanism than
14	the legislature has set up, and by spotting some DG in a
15	couple of specific locations, what what does the
16	company and the Siting Council do then?
17	MR. MONTALVO: Okay, well
18	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Answer that in two parts.
19	First what the transmission owner should do. And then
20	secondly
21	MR. MONTALVO: What the Siting Council
22	CHAIRMAN KATZ: what the Siting Council
23	should do?
24	MR. MONTALVO: Yes. I think that, as has

1 been pointed out, you know, under the existing statutory 2 framework what the utility can do with respect to the 3 siting and construction of generation, since some of these other alternatives is limited, so what they can do in particular if they were to determine that an 5 integrated solution that involves some combination of 6 7 transmission upgrades, the strategic siting of generation 8 and the use of -- or expanded use of conservation 9 measures and energy efficiency measures provides a 10 solution that over, you know, the study period is a more cost-effective means of providing power to Southwest 11 12 Connecticut and also perhaps allows a more -- allows for 13 more efficient and kind of rational expansion of the 14 system into the future as a means of meeting future power supply needs of the region, I think then it would be 15 16 incumbent on the utility to bring that solution forward, 17 and in the NEPOOL process, the ISO process, to see if 18 there isn't in fact a way through. 19 I think the Siting Council should be -- as 20 far as the Siting -- what the Siting Council can do, I 21 think that being made aware of such information, that a 22 solution of that type might exist would give them the 23 opportunity then I think to determine whether or not there is a means through policy and other things to 24

1 attempt to implement a solution.

2 I think that the -- the big challenges 3 that we have right now are the fact that clearly, you 4 know, absent -- at this time, you know, absent -- absent 5 special emergency RFP powers that the PUC has, you know, 6 to issue emergency RFPs for generation, the ability to 7 get generation in the ground without a, quote/unquote, 8 "pure market response", that is generation developers 9 looking at market prices and saying okay I think I'm 10 going to site generation here now, things are limited. 11 But I think that to the extent one were to find a 12 solution that had clear cost benefits and -- I think then 13 the political will and I think the -- kind of the 14 incumbent obligations of the Siting Council and also the 15 various statutory bodies inside Connecticut could be 16 brought to bear on the problem and a solution could be 17 found. This is all within obviously the context of, you 18 know, weighing the -- kind of the -- weighing the risks of such a solution not being found that, you know, in 19 20 point of fact perhaps the political will doesn't exist, 21 these kinds of things. We need to -- we need to consider 22 those things obviously. But you know, if we have a, you 23 know, six to eight hundred million dollar project and --24 you know, which is going to cost something far in excess

1	of six to eight hundred million dollars when total power
2	supply across the region are considered over the next
3	decade, and to the extent that an alternative solution
4	that involves some generation and an integrated approach
5	say on capital cost basis costs less or just on a total
6	power supply basis costs less and that difference is
7	material, then, you know, it stands to reason that folks
8	aren't going to ignore that information and that people
9	are going to use that to make decisions and statutes can
10	be changed and policies can change.
11	MR. FITZGERALD: No further questions.
12	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Does that complete the
13	both for the Applicants?
14	MS. RANDELL: Just a quick correction.
15	You mentioned the special emergency power of the public
16	utility commission here in Connecticut to issue an RFP
17	for emergency generation, correct?
18	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
19	MS. RANDELL: And as an explicit part of
20	the legislation, Public Act 031-35, you mentioned that
21	that's not a market response, correct, in your view?
22	MR. MONTALVO: The issuance of an RFP is -
23	- in my mind would be the response of the statutory body
24	to an experienced market failure and that they will seek

1	to interject themselves into the market and that a
2	competitive solicitation is a market response in and of
3	itself.
4	MS. RANDELL: My point exactly, a
5	competitive solicitation is a market response. And as
6	part of Public Act 031-35 aren't the electric
7	distribution companies precluded from owning, operating,
8	leasing, or controlling any facility or asset that
9	generates electricity or retaining any interests in such
10	facility or asset as part of any transaction that may
11	result from the Public Utility Commission's competitive
12	solicitation?
13	MR. MONTALVO: I believe that is correct.
14	MR. JOHNSON: Attorney Randell, could you
15	provide for the record a statutory citation.
16	MS. RANDELL: Oh, certainly, Mr. Johnson.
17	It's Public Act No. 031-35, Section 17(d).
18	MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN KATZ: No further questions?
20	MS. RANDELL: Chairman Katz, we have no
21	further questions of this witness at this time, but the -
22	- we are concerned as are you obviously with respect to
23	obtaining answers regarding the consultants from other
24	participants in this proceeding. And we would just like

to make sure that we will be getting those answers to
${ m CL\&P'}$ s interrogatories before the witnesses testify.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Before which witnesses
testify? You mean this witness?
MR. FITZGERALD: No
MS. RANDELL: No, not this witness
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Oh
MS. RANDELL: but in the future from
other parties
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Yes
MS. RANDELL: other participants.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Yes.
MS. RANDELL: I mean we've managed to get
through it today, but we'd like not to have to address
that in the future.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: That is fine. We'll be
addressing deadlines at the prehearing conference
tomorrow.
Next on the list is the Norwalk
Association of Silvermine Owners. Let the record show
not present.
Chata Danna contatina Al Adinalfi Ist the
State Representative Al Adinolfi. Let the
record show not present.

1	etcetera.
2	MR. DAVID BALL: No questions.
3	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Ball says no
4	questions. The City of Norwalk. Let the record show not
5	present.
6	The City of Meriden. Let the record show
7	not present.
8	Assistant Attorney General Michael
9	Wertheimer.
10	MR. MICHAEL WERTHEIMER: No questions.
11	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Wertheimer says no
12	questions. The Communities for Responsible Energy. Let
13	the record show not present.
14	The Woodlands Coalition for Responsible
15	Energy. Mr. Golden. Let the
16	A VOICE: (Indiscernible)
17	CHAIRMAN KATZ: The Woodlands Coalition
18	says no questions. ISO New England, Mr. MacLeod.
19	MR. ANTHONY MacLEOD: No questions, thank
20	you.
21	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. MacLeod says no
22	questions. PSEG Power Connecticut, Attorneys Reif,
23	Warren and Casey.
24	MR. DAVID REIF: No questions.

1	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Reif says no
2	questions. Mr. Ball, is your answer the same for the
3	Towns of Wilton and Weston?
4	MR. BALL: It is.
5	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you, Mr. Ball.
6	CBIA, Mr. Earley. Let the record show not present.
7	The Town of Bethany, First Selectman,
8	Derrylyn Gorski. Let the record show not present.
9	The First District Water Department of
10	Norwalk. Let the record show not present. At this
11	point, Mr. Cunliffe.
12	MR. CUNLIFFE: Thank you, Chairman Katz.
13	Page 16 of your prefiled testimony a question was asked
14	which resource planning principles apply and you stated
15	them in bulleted items. If you were to turn to page 17,
16	you offer a final principle. Could you expound more on
17	that particular item?
18	MR. MONTALVO: Sure. As I as I see the
19	problem in Southwest Connecticut, as was discussed at
20	some length yesterday, we're dealing with a load pocket.
21	And the question is how best to bring resources into the
22	load pocket to serve the growing demand inside the load
23	pocket. And it has it has been mentioned several
24	times, and I don't disagree with this, that to date with

1	the exception of a couple of facilities that currently
2	find themselves in some financial distress, the market
3	prices in Southwest Connecticut, the energy pricing, the
4	capacity pricing, all these other things that were
5	intended to be the means of encouraging incremental
6	generation investment have not actually brought that
7	investment to bear, so that investment hasn't occurred.
8	So when one could consider that, you know, where we
9	have a situation where we need additional resources,
10	additional resources and upcoming and so from that
11	perspective what we can consider is that the market is
12	not providing sufficient information. It's just not
13	providing the information needed either through the
14	expectations of future revenues and whatever to encourage
15	investment. So some kind of administrative, if you will,
16	intervention is required. And that administrative
17	intervention could be as proposed by CL&P and UI be a
18	transmission project or it could be some kind of
19	integrated solution that involves other things in
20	addition to transmission, such as generation, where under
21	powers which as I understand do not currently exist but,
22	you know, conceivably could exist. People can get
23	creative under tough times. An RFP could be issued for
24	the construction of the kind of generation located in a

1	particular location, that when integrated with a modified
2	transmission solution and other things, results in an
3	integrated solution that works for the region.
4	Where I say that this kind of activity
5	would have to be cognizant of its implications, you know,
6	on the market and what happens is if power plants are
7	being built pursuant to some kind of administered RFP
8	process, competitive solicitation with an RFP process, we
9	wouldn't want that facility to be built and the
10	consequences of its being built, the way it dispatches
11	itself, how it bids its energy into the market, these
12	kinds of things to result in disruptions to the overall
13	pricing that the market generally produces. We wouldn't
14	want to have a circumstance where we have built the
15	facility, we need the facility, and it ends up in an
16	integrated hole that is cost-effective but as a
17	consequence we've disrupted the information that we ever
18	hoped the market would provide through locational
19	marginal prices and capacity prices, resulting in a
20	situation where generation absent some kind of RFP
21	process might never get built.
22	And so that's that is a for instance of
23	what I mean by that, that one just needs to be mindful
24	that when intervening in the market in an instance of

1	perceived market failure that your actions if not
2	carefully considered, could in fact be more damaging than
3	corrective.
4	MR. CUNLIFFE: Thank you.
5	MR. GERALD J. HEFFERNAN: Are you talking
6	about subsidizing somebody to come into the market? In
7	other words, say we have a free market now and no one
8	comes in that we know of and and so the question is
9	you put out an RFP, but how are we going to force people
10	to come in? And then how long would this whole thing
11	take if we went to the if we looked and said we're
12	going to do a combination of things? What are we talking
13	about time-wise do you feel?
14	MR. MONTALVO: Alright, there are there

MR. MONTALVO: Alright, there are -- there are a couple of pieces of that. First to the subsidy issue. I mean currently we're subsidizing a lot of generation in Southwest Connecticut through the use of RMR contracts. These are facilities that are otherwise not economic to operate. And in New England given the price levels that they receive, and it's been determined that they are required for reliability purposes, so deals have been struck between the ISO and between the facilities for the payment of subsidies essentially, okay

MR. HEFFERNAN: Okay -
MR. MONTALVO: -- and so the idea of

subsidizing a generator in order to maintain reliability

or serve a purpose that's beyond the economic provision

of energy is not a new one.

What I suggest here might work is

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something on the nature of kind of a minimum subsidy RFP, if you will, where if in response to pricing those generations not coming either because of structural barriers, alright, that is the perception that given the geographic congestion within Southwest Connecticut, and it's a fairly developed area, siting concerns, issues regarding environmental compliance, these kinds of things, in addition to market that is price concerns, developers believe that their investment dollars have a better chance of getting returns if invested elsewhere in other parts of either New England or the nation, what one might do then is issue an RFP which says look we need a generator or a set of generators which have these kinds of characteristics, provide this many megawatts, this is the site where we think they should go, and open it up for competition. And what would be bid then would be essentially the minimum subsidy. So what I mean by that is the winner would be the one who requires the lowest --

1	MR. HEFFERNAN: Amount of money, thank you
2	
3	MR. MONTALVO: amount of money. And it
4	could work that way, alright. Such a such a program,
5	such a process has actually been proposed and filed with
6	FERC down in PJM, the mid-Atlantic states.
7	MR. EDWARD S. WILENSKY: Are you saying
8	that new generation should be built in Southwest
9	Connecticut, is that the end of your long dissertation?
10	MR. MONTALVO: Well, I think ultimately
11	new generation should be built in Southwest Connecticut.
12	What what has been proposed here is to essentially
13	bring a source to Southwest Connecticut via a
14	transmission line. What I'm suggesting an alternative
15	might be as opposed to bringing the source in with a
16	transmission line, one might think about actually siting
17	the source.
18	MR. WILENSKY: Are you familiar with
19	Southwest Connecticut?
20	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
21	MR. WILENSKY: Could you give us a town
22	where a new generation could be sited in Southwest
23	Connecticut?
24	MR. MONTALVO: Well

1	MR. WILENSKY: Do you think it would be an
2	easy task?
3	MR. MONTALVO: I don't think it will be an
4	easy task. However, I think that several of the existing
5	generator sites actually might provide locations where
6	generation could be put. I'm not talking about extremely
7	large scale facilities. I think the strategic siting of
8	turbines, 50-megawatt size for example, at several of the
9	locations, for example at New Haven Harbor or at
10	Bridgeport, might actually not be a bad idea and could
11	work out. Obviously a study needs to be done.
12	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Why don't you think the
13	free market has responded to these existing generation
14	sites for adding new generation perhaps to these
15	brownfields? Why do we need a subsidy? Why isn't the
16	free market thinking that this is a good investment to
17	inject new generation into Southwest Connecticut?
18	MR. MONTALVO: Well, there's a that's a
19	complicated question actually, but the the price
20	levels that have been observed in Southwest Connecticut
21	to date I think have not been sufficiently high to
22	encourage the investment of generation dollars into the
23	region. And it's not just the energy prices. The energy
24	prices through L&P for example have gone up quite

1	significantly since the introduction of the standard
2	market design in March, but the capacity prices, which is
3	suppose to reflect the amount of adequacy if you will,
4	generation adequacy, have been extremely low, and that in
5	part is as a consequence of the market design, the
6	capacity market design in New England, which heretofore
7	has only has reflected the aggregate capacity position
8	of New England relative to the aggregate capacity
9	requirements of New England. And in the aggregate there
10	is surplus capacity even though there are locations such
11	as Southwest Connecticut, Northwest Vermont, areas in
12	Boston, where there is inadequate capacity. And but
13	the price there's been no mechanism for the prices to
14	reflect that. As you may be aware, ISO New England and
15	NEPOOL have filed a proposal for a locational ICAP
16	(phonetic) system and it is the hope that that system
17	might actually result in locational prices which will
18	encourage the construction of facilities. People will
19	see the prices are higher in certain locations. But the
20	phase-in of that pricing system, particularly in
21	Connecticut because of the perceived impact on overall
22	costs you know, leaves me to doubt that in the next
23	several years anyway generator developers are going to be
24	interested in putting capacity here. So you have a

1	situation where it is quite likely that generation, you
2	know, should go here, can go here, but there is really no
3	market price signal to allow the market to see.
4	And as was pointed out by Mr. Wilensky,
5	the number of sites are not great. There's not a huge
6	number of sites and so that presents a structural
7	barrier. And so if $I^{\prime}m$ a developer with the amount of
8	money I want to develop in generation, I look around and
9	where do I want to put my money, I look at essentially
10	the location where the development costs are lowest so I
11	can put my money in, get my machine in the ground as fast
12	as possible and start generating revenues. And I think
13	that many generation developers, particularly over the
14	last couple of years where many have become distressed,
15	you know, poor investment decisions or market prices not
16	being as high as expected on a broad level, have limited
17	the number of generator developers and also made their
18	wallets a little tighter.
19	MR. DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR.: Madam Chair.
20	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Lynch.
21	MR. LYNCH: Bear with me, I have a cold,
22	so under your scenario if we do allow some new
23	generation in Southwestern Connecticut even to the one or
24	two or three or or two or three smaller 50-megawatt

1	plants, my question to you would be do you feel that the
2	infrastructure that is going to dispatch this new
3	generation is going to be reliable?
4	MR. MONTALVO: The existing infrastructure
5	I don't think would allow for the integration of the
6	facilities that I'm suggesting.
7	What I am suggesting is that when
8	considering a transmission project and the upgrading of
9	the transmission facilities into the region, that one
10	consider an integrated solution that involves the
11	parallel construction of upgraded transmission facilities
12	and the siting and construction of generating facilities
13	so that you have a combined solution ultimately. The
14	so for example you know, it has been mentioned that
15	there's a lot of short-circuit issues and problems of
16	that nature, and clearly those would need to be resolved.
17	And I think that there are transmission alternatives
18	that would take advantage of construction of transmission
19	with an eye to as part of the solution integrating
20	generation that on a total basis is actually kind of less
21	costly, you know, that is not relying on Northeast
22	Connecticut and outside sources for a hundred percent of
23	that strong source but siting part of that strong source
24	actually inside Southwest Connecticut.

1 CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Cunliffe. 2 MR. CUNLIFFE: Page 27 of your testimony 3 you are of the opinion that an appropriately sized 4 generation could be placed at East Shore or some other 5 location in Southwest Connecticut in conjunction with the upgrade of the East Shore alternative. What is the basis 6 7 for that opinion? 8 MR. MONTALVO: I reviewed the materials 9 provided in -- I think it was the supplemental -- the 10 supplemental load flow analysis that was done by the 11 companies and also in their application. And my 12 observation was that under normal operating conditions --13 well under -- under the study conditions where New Haven Harbor was in service, looking at their contingency list 14 15 and what the thermal overloads on the various facilities 16 were subject to the contingencies studied, there was not 17 -- there was not a really big difference between the two 18 cases. And this is just looking at the thermal 19 overloads. There might be other issues that are 20 different, but at least on the thermal side. However, 21 when New Haven Harbor was taken out, there was a thermal 22 overload on the 387 line. And my recollection is 23 approximately 17 percent above its normal operating 24 rating, which is probably about its emergency operating

1	rating, and it seemed to me then that if about 150, 160
2	megawatts of quick start generation were put at New Haven
3	Harbor, that one would be able to bring the system back
4	into compliance, that is within the 30 minutes allowed,
5	and resolve at least that thermal contingency. And so it
6	was just that observation. And that case hadn't been
7	studied as far as I understood, and so this is what I'm
8	suggesting here.
9	MR. CUNLIFFE: Thank you. Those are my
10	questions.
11	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you. Mr. Heffernan.
12	MR. HEFFERNAN: No further questions.
13	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Emerick.
14	MR. BRIAN EMERICK: No questions, thank
15	you.
16	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. O'Neill.
17	MR. BRIAN O'NEILL: Yes. Sir, you brought
18	up a number of theoretical questions. First and
19	foremost, you suggested that an integrated approach is
20	needed. I'm curious what leads you to believe that
21	there's not an integrated approach that's presently being
22	taken? And what agencies do you think are not taking the
23	appropriate course of action?
24	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, right right now I

1	think I think the basis of my opinion is that we have
2	I think we have a situation where we have loads
3	growing in Southwest Connecticut. The idea circumstance
4	would be for generation to be sited close to the load as
5	an ultimate solution. In the meanwhile before that can -
6	- because the market has not shown up as it were, the
7	powers to be, ISO New England and the utilities, have
8	turned to the option that is immediately available, that
9	is the construction of transmission. And so I think
10	they've sought to find within that within those
11	constraints, that is transmission is available to us,
12	let's see what we can do, let's see if we can find a good
13	solution using transmission. And I as I state in my
14	testimony, I think given the transmission alternative
15	study, that this is this is a reasonable transmission
16	alternative, and I think they've studied it well.
17	However, my concern is that if this
18	project is constructed, load continues to grow, upon
19	completion of this project, NRG retires its generation,
20	within a couple of years, we're kind of back where we are
21	right now, and it's again hoping that the market brings
22	the generation that's needed to support future load
23	growth in Southwest Connecticut is brought to bear
24	actually shows up. And we have no we have no we

1	just don't know if that's going to happen. So
2	COURT REPORTER: One moment one moment
3	please. (Pause). Thank you.
4	MR. MONTALVO: Okay. So clearly there
5	there are certain things being taken on faith I think
6	that, you know, if the transmission project is built and
7	the various interconnection problems in Southwest
8	Connecticut resolve the generators the market is being
9	revised a bit, that generation developers in the next
10	five, six, seven years will actually find Southwest
11	Connecticut to be a better place to locate their
12	generator, it will happen, and load can be served
13	successfully out into the future, and the small
14	incremental upgrades that were discussed yesterday by the
15	planning panel will be sufficient on the transmission
16	side to reliably serve the system.
17	My concern is if that doesn't happen, we
18	haven't in the meanwhile created a process instead you
19	know for actually engaging the problem more head on,
20	saying okay, well, what if that doesn't happen, is there
21	a backstop mechanism, is there a means for the State of
22	Connecticut to actually take in hand the problem of the
23	siting of generation in a location where generation is
24	needed. And this is an opportunity in my mind for this -

1 - for the various state agencies in coordination with the 2 ISO and the utilities to think about the problem more 3 broadly and think about the problem of providing reliable 4 resources to Southwest Connecticut out into the future 5 now. 6 And so that if -- if a process were -- you 7 know, if the alternative that I just described briefly 8 were to actually upon study look like it had legs, you 9 know, it actually was feasible and it looked like it had 10 some economic merit, then it would seem to me that it 11 would be an opportunity for the State to go back and look 12 and see well maybe it is actually the prudent thing to do 13 to determine whether or not we can come up with a set of 14 procedures and policies that allow the State to be more 15 proactive in the issuances -- in the issuance of RFPs to 16 get generation where we think it's needed and necessary 17 to most cost effectively serve the population as opposed 18 to we will always turn to generation -- or transmission as the stop gap alternative even if it's not necessarily 19 20 the most cost-effective stop gap alternative. 21 MR. O'NEILL: You may know we often depend 22 on hard data and real projections, not the least of which 23 is a document forecasting loads and resources that 24 projects 20 years into the future. Don't you think that

1	that is an adequate mechanism to project what future
2	needs would be?
3	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah. There's a one of
4	the one of the things that I have suggested here in my
5	testimony is that where load forecasts are being produced
6	and views of the future what the load needs, load
7	requirements, distribution of loads in Southwest
8	Connecticut are being studied and understood, that taking
9	that information and combining that information with what
10	peoples' reasonable expectations are of future
11	conservation, savings, and load management initiatives
12	and savings, these things that are kind of ongoing, and
13	the expectations about expenditures in those area, and
14	then also thinking about the ability of any
15	infrastructure proposed to successfully serve that load
16	going forward and where does that infrastructure stop
17	being adequate, when is incremental infrastructure
18	needed, and if at the time incremental infrastructure is
19	needed, do we have both physical and kind of what I will
20	call policy infrastructure necessary to ensure that the
21	next thing done is the most economic and the most cost
22	effective. So, I think that these long-range studies
23	that you described are exactly what is needed and I think
24	it's it is what should be done. And I think there is

1	a lot of information available. I looked at the
2	information that CL&P and UI have presented in this case,
3	and the myriad of studies that ISO New England has done,
4	and they have prepared a fantastic amount of information.
5	And I think this information provides a very good
6	foundation from which to do the additional studies which
7	I suggest.
8	MR. O'NEILL: How do you respond to not
9	only the economic questions you've raised, but the
10	environmental consequences
11	MR. MONTALVO: Um-hmm
12	MR. O'NEILL: and by that I mean if we
13	are in an environment where air pollution is a
14	consideration, as we have in Southwest Connecticut,
15	wouldn't more generation necessarily produce more
16	pollution, which would be a concern? And when we have
17	the possibility to receive power over transmission lines,
18	surplus power from existing generation sources, wouldn't
19	that be a preferred alternative to building new power
20	plants?
21	MR. MONTALVO: As a short-term approach, I
22	think perhaps, but loads are growing elsewhere in New
23	England, and what is surplus generation today, five years
24	from now will not be surplus generation. So as a long-

term solution, I don't think that's the case. 1 2 You know, ultimately generation that's 3 local to the load in Southwest Connecticut is going to have to be run, some portion of it anyway. And the 4 5 existing generation in Southwest Connecticut, you know, 6 burns a variety of fuels, oil, coal, gas. And future 7 fuel infrastructure and environmental restrictions will definitely -- and the availability of that infrastructure 8 will definitely color the kind of facilities that are 9 10 But I think as -- ultimately from a power -- from 11 a power system planning perspective, as I think -- oops, excuse me -- globally, it is, you know, having a strong 12 13 interconnected transmission grid, alright, which allows 14 you access to economic power from across the region, plus 15 a kind of robust set of resources in your own 16 neighborhood you know, it allows you to most securely 17 serve your load. 18 I think it would not be prudent to have 19 Southwest -- just drawing on my experience from Vermont, 20 and obviously it's a little different, okay, the loads 21 are much smaller, but there's a circumstance in Vermont 22 right now where essentially Northwest Vermont is entirely 23 transmission dependent, so if they don't keep building new transmission, they can't serve the load, and --24

1	because it's very difficult to site generation, but also
2	I mean geographically it's quite small. And it makes it
3	very difficult for the system operators to actually deal
4	with that and it becomes more and more costly through
5	time. And the solutions the incremental solutions
6	become more and more costly through time. And I look at
7	Southwest Connecticut and right now there's a pretty good
8	set of generators down here, some of them are very old
9	and are likely to be retired for economic or
10	environmental reason. And not replacing them with
11	anything, leaving Southwest Connecticut completely
12	transmission dependent, it would seem to me would result
13	in kind of a cycle of more and more incrementally
14	expensive transmission expansions in order to make sure
15	that the load is reliably served down here.
16	And so you know, I mean I think that's
17	that's one of the so obviously we want to make sure
18	that we don't, you know, spoil the environment by siting
19	facilities that are going belch soot into the atmosphere,
20	I don't think that's what we're hoping to do, but I think
21	if we're strategic and careful about the types of
22	generation, the locations of the generation, the use of
23	other resources, such as, you know, load management and
24	energy efficiency, that that in combination with a

1	transmission project can result in an outcome which
2	respects the environment but also is more economic
3	through time.
4	MR. O'NEILL: That's all my questions,
5	Madam Chairman.
6	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you. I've been
7	jotting down some of your the terms you've used, and
8	it's long-term studies, subsidies, new processes, maybe
9	changes in legislation. You had an opportunity to sort
10	of get familiar with how things work in Connecticut. And
11	as a Siting Council, an application comes in and we
12	basically have three choices, approve it as proposed,
13	deny it, or somehow change its form or route. If you
14	were a sitting member of this Siting Council and you
15	wanted to so this integrated approach, how would you do
16	this under the Connecticut system of those choices?
17	MR. MONTALVO: I think that given those
18	three fairly stark choices, that the project as proposed
19	should probably not be rejected with the caveat that
20	you know, all the technical details regarding under-
21	grounding and, you know, its actual route and all those
22	things I am not speaking to, I haven't I haven't
23	examined but as a general concept the transmission
24	project is not a bad project.

1	As a general concept I think that the
2	project does achieve the goals which that CL&P and UI
3	have set out to solve. But I would hope that and it
4	may not be within your discretion, but I would hope that
5	a parallel process, that is the examination in parallel
6	of a more integrated solution could also be entertained.
7	So that while scrutiny of this project is going forward,
8	that as are coming in almost on a daily basis are
9	additional supplemental analyses a supplemental
10	analysis of a more integrated solution could also be
11	entertained. And so that that information could
12	ultimately be before you before you make a ruling one way
13	or the other. And you know, that way that you can have
14	the you can have the benefit of that information,
15	alright.
16	So you know, based on what I've said
17	today, I don't think you want to go okay, well, forget
18	it, we're not going to do this project and now go study
19	this alternative. It would it would I think what
20	would make more sense to me anyway is that the study of a
21	more integrated alternative be entertained as a parallel
22	process, kind of in the spirit of a lot of the
23	supplemental analyses that are currently undergone
24	undergoing.

1	CHAIRMAN KATZ: So your short your
2	short answer is that you would approve some type of
3	transmission line from Middletown to Norwalk with the
4	understanding there would be some parallel studies and
5	other processes going on?
6	MR. MONTALVO: Well, I don't know that the
7	line from Middletown to Norwalk ultimately is the best
8	line. You know, if if the if the example that I
9	gave earlier actually turns out to be viable, that is the
10	kind of the modified East Shore alternative, utilizing
11	the siting of generation at New Haven Harbor turns out to
12	be a technically feasible alternative and more economic,
13	then routing a line from East Shore to Norwalk might be
14	the line
15	CHAIRMAN KATZ: So would it be possible
16	that you would if you were sitting on this Council,
17	you would want to deny this application while a
18	feasibility study of whether generation could be added to
19	East Shore would be done? I I'm trying to see what
20	how you visualize the sequence of events?
21	MR. MONTALVO: Well, the I'm just
22	thinking about the application that's been made, alright.
23	And in the application it's described several
24	alternatives, you know. We looked at a couple of

1	different ways the routes might go, we looked at the
2	availability of generation alone to solve some problems,
3	DSM alone to solve some problems, DG alone to solve some
4	problems. And it's been it's been said that those
5	things alone can't solve these problems, and the
6	alternatives to the and as a consequence any
7	alternative to the project as described is inferior. And
8	what I'm suggesting is that an alternative that might
9	actually work hasn't been studied. And so as part of the
10	application, perhaps as a supplement to the application,
11	the study of such an alternative should be made so that
12	you can also have that information before you for review.
13	And then with that additional information available, you
14	can make a decision as to whether or not this project as
15	proposed is something that you should approve or not.
16	CHAIRMAN KATZ: You indicated that siting
17	of new generation at East Shore would help the thermal
18	issues. Is it also going to help some of the other
19	issues that have been identified as perhaps problematic
20	of doing an East Shore alternative or is it just the
21	thermal issues it helps?
22	MR. MONTALVO: Well, putting the
23	generation at East Shore I think can resolve some of the
24	thermal overload issues that have been identified on the

Т	38/ line. As the line as the 345 line is routed from
2	East Shore over to Norwalk, then, you know, that
3	configuration would essentially you know, there are
4	issues I guess about routing that line in and around New
5	Haven and how that gets from New Haven to East Devon and
6	whether or not parts of it should go under water, over
7	land, and several different things have been studied.
8	But it's my understanding that a detailed study of that
9	has not been undertaken because based on the initial
10	analysis that showed that the thermal violations on the
11	387 line just at you know, upon first examination were
12	so severe that no further analysis of that alternative as
13	a transmission project were necessary, you know, how one
14	might actually practically resolve some of these other
15	issues wasn't actually investigated in a lot of detail.
16	So that's my understanding. So it seems to me then, you
17	know, a bit of additional work would then be called for
18	to determine whether or not those issues are show
19	stoppers or whether or not they can be worked out, you
20	know.
21	I think the proposed project uses a lot of
22	creative is fairly creative in the way it's planned to
23	bring the line down from Middletown down to Norwalk, the
24	reconfiguration of several substations and switching

1	stations and these kinds of things, some creative things
2	have been done there. And I think similar creativity
3	might be able to be brought to bear in this instance.
4	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you. Mr. Tait.
5	MR. COLIN C. TAIT: No questions.
6	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Ashton.
7	MR. ASHTON: You don't know whether there
8	is any or was any creativity applied in examining and
9	discarding other solutions that you're not aware of?
10	MR. MONTALVO: No. The the my
11	opinions here are based on the information provided in
12	the application and some of the supplemental information
13	I have looked at
14	MR. ASHTON: Okay
15	MR. MONTALVO: so if other analysis was
16	done and not included in the materials, then I don't know
17	about it, no.
18	MR. ASHTON: You've performed no studies
19	yourself to test any of the theory that you've
20	propounded, is that fair to say?
21	MR. MONTALVO: No, the analysis that I've
22	done is somewhat back of the envelop based on the
23	information provided given the timeframe between the

1	very difficult to do those studies. Also the amount of
2	information required to do those studies is extensive.
3	And the folks best able to do that probably are the ISO
4	folks or the CL&P folks.
5	MR. ASHTON: In your testimony, if I
6	recall, you do indicate that two to three months would be
7	adequate to test some of these alternatives. Isn't what
8	you just said sort of contradictory to that
9	MR. MONTALVO: It would be
10	MR. ASHTON: is that a realistic
11	expectation that two that studies could be set up and
12	evaluated and performed and evaluated in two to three
13	months?
14	MR. MONTALVO: It would be three pretty
15	busy months
16	MR. ASHTON: Yeah
17	MR. MONTALVO: okay
18	MR. ASHTON: I would agree on that
19	MR. MONTALVO: I'm not I have no
20	elusions about that, I mean that would be three pretty
21	busy months. The planning folks who would be doing these
22	studies would have their hands full. But what I do
23	observe is that a tremendous amount of information has
24	already been generated, which creates a lot of baseline

1 and so it's not like starting from scratch. 2 MR. ASHTON: You mentioned a 50-megawatt 3 installation and you mentioned specifically the 4 possibility of a 150 megawatts at -- of quick start 5 generation at East Shore. Do you have any feel for whether that generation -- or what that generation would 6 7 be and whether it would be an optimal solution to the 8 future generation needs of the State, visa vie peaking, 9 intermediate and base load, or is it just a shot in the 10 dark, you know, to patch up a thermal problem as you 11 characterized it? 12 MR. MONTALVO: Well, that -- that example 13 that I had given is -- that's what I would -- on its face 14 looks like to be the adequate solution. Whether it is 15 the optimal solution, I don't know. So if you were to 16 say put 150 megawatts there, it seems to me that that 17 would resolve the problem. Whether or not it would be 18 better to -- forget that, let's not have 150 megawatts of 19 quick start, let's put a larger facility, maybe a base 20 load facility, let's do something that has -- that's more 21 flexible and site it closer to Bridgeport, something like 22 that ultimately might be a more optimal solution. All I 23 was doing there was identifying a piece of generating 24

equipment or a generating option that appeared to be at

1	least minimally adequate.
2	MR. ASHTON: Could could would you
3	believe that the transmission solution could be avoided
4	by incremental blocks of 50-megawatt generators scattered
5	along the coast somewhere in this load pocket?
6	MR. MONTALVO: Do I believe that by
7	installing I just want to make sure I understand your
8	question that by installing only generation, that is
9	no transmission upgrades at all, we can solve this
10	problem?
11	MR. ASHTON: Well, no 345 upgrade anyway.
12	MR. MONTALVO: No, I don't think that's
13	possible.
14	MR. ASHTON: So you think a 345 upgrade is
15	inevitable?
16	MR. MONTALVO: I do.
17	MR. ASHTON: And would it be fair to say
18	that a 345 upgrade a 345-kV upgrade would allow for
19	vastly different options of generation in Southwest
20	Connecticut over what now exists
21	MR. MONTALVO: Vastly different options?
22	MR. ASHTON: Yes.
23	MR. MONTALVO: Well, the
24	MR. ASHTON: Are you not constrained by

1	the present system in that it cannot allow for large
2	blocks of generation to go on?
3	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, the existing system
4	provides a tremendous constraint, so I mean what I am
5	suggesting is that as part of as part of the plan to
6	improve the power supply situation in Southwest
7	Connecticut, while building a transmission line, like say
8	a 345 link between New Haven and Norwalk, one also builds
9	generation. And that is part of that solution as opposed
10	to one or the other.
11	MR. ASHTON: Well, is it possible to build
12	a large block of generation until the 345-kV loop is
13	complete?
14	MR. MONTALVO: Well, if if they're
15	interconnected and put in service, you know, essentially
16	at the same time, it's fine.
17	MR. ASHTON: But you can't have the large
18	block before the 345-kV is available, is that fair to
19	say?
20	MR. MONTALVO: Its dispatch probably would
21	be very difficult and its interconnection might actually
22	not be possible.
23	MR. ASHTON: Okay. Would it be reasonable
24	to expect that you that unless a 345-kV loop is

1	available and I'm not specifying the type of
2	construction or details of the physical connection of
3	Norwalk through to Devon to Middletown or thereabouts
4	until that connection is made that such things as
5	removing or repowering the Norwalk Harbor 334-megawatt
6	plant would not be possible?
7	MR. MONTALVO: Interconnection of a re-
8	powered Norwalk Harbor would probably not be possible.
9	MR. ASHTON: Could you take Norwalk Harbor
10	out of service without that loop being present?
11	MR. MONTALVO: No. As I understand it
12	right now all generation in Southwest Connecticut is
13	required
14	MR. ASHTON: So
15	MR. MONTALVO: in order to serve the
16	load. So the removal of any generation from the system
17	would create problems.
18	MR. ASHTON: Any sizable generation
19	certainly
20	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah
21	MR. ASHTON: is that fair to say?
22	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah.
23	MR. ASHTON: So really is your testimony
24	this and I'm going to make a statement and see if you

1	agree with me, yes or no you have espoused or are
2	promoting a philosophical concept of the optimal type of
3	transmission and generation planning, that it's
4	integrated, it includes CL&M, distributed generation,
5	conservation, transmission and generation. That's the
6	philosophical position that you've espoused, is that fair
7	to say, that's the ideal arrangement?
8	MR. MONTALVO: yes.
9	MR. ASHTON: And are are you also
10	saying that the reliability of the power system of
11	Southwest Connecticut is now severely constrained and
12	that warrants the justifies the major interconnection
13	that is proposed in this application?
1.4	MR. MONTALVO: The I will say that it
15	justifies major investment in infrastructure. Whether or
16	not it is ultimately this project or something else
17	MR. ASHTON: How
18	MR. MONTALVO: has to be determined.
19	MR. ASHTON: Okay. How long, seriously,
20	would you suggest that an optimal study would take to
21	find the best answer for this problem in Southwest
22	Connecticut given what I heard what I think I heard
23	you say that you're cognizant of the report on
24	conservation that has been provided, given the fact that,

1	subject to your check, the State has diverted I forget
2	the number, but it's approximately 70 million dollars out
3	of the conservation budget for general fund purposes,
4	given the fact that siting of generation takes years just
5	to get approvals, given the total lack of interest
6	response by the generation market, and given the
7	disconnect or the prohibition against any regulated
8	utility from building generation, how long do you think
9	that a realistic answer would be what would be a
10	realistic timeframe to accomplish this study given those
11	constraints?
12	MR. MONTALVO: To accomplish this study?
13	MR. ASHTON: Yeah, and get approval for
14	it. Document it, circulate it, review it
15	A VOICE: Build it.
16	MR. MONTALVO: Well, I think the studies
17	can be done, as I say, you know, with about three months
18	of diligent work. The rest of it is a matter almost of
19	the kind of the speed at which the political process,
20	if you will, within the state can move. I really have no
21	sense of that, but I'm sure we're talking, you know, at a
22	minimum half a year, but I'm just stabbing in the dark,
23	it could be longer.
24	MR. ASHTON: How long did it take in

1	Vermont?
2	MR. MONTALVO: To get generation sited?
3	MR. ASHTON: Yeah, or transmission
4	major transmission.
5	MR. MONTALVO: Well from the time of the
6	application to the time the siting process is going to be
7	done, it's probably going to be about a year and a half.
8	MR. ASHTON: Do you think it's materially
9	different anywhere in New England?
10	MR. MONTALVO: It's probably not, no.
11	MR. ASHTON: So you're approaching two
12	years by your own words, is that not true?
13	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah. However, I do I
14	do want to say that we're not starting from scratch. I
15	mean this is alright
16	MR. ASHTON: A new application starts the
17	process over, doesn't it?
18	MR. MONTALVO: Well, I suppose it does. I
19	you know, I
20	MR. ASHTON: Have you made any allowance
21	for appeals of a decision in your timeframe?
22	MR. MONTALVO: No, my timeframe only was
23	speaking to the study itself, the analysis. I was not
24	saying okay from start to finish how long would it take

1	to go through the entire process inside the State of
2	Connecticut. You know as far as this Phase 2 application
3	is concerned, you know, I have no sense whether or not
4	this will be all wrapped up and approved, you know, by
5	August of this year or by, you know, March of the
6	following year. I just don't know, I don't have a sense
7	of that.
8	MR. ASHTON: Are you aware of the impact
9	of the August 14, 2003 blackout in New England?
10	MR. MONTALVO: I am.
11	MR. ASHTON: Are you aware of what
12	happened in Connecticut?
13	MR. MONTALVO: Yes, I am.
14	MR. ASHTON: Would you believe that a 345-
15	kV line would provide a significantly improved chance to
16	avoid the problems that were posed by the August 14^{th}
17	blackout in Connecticut?
18	MR. MONTALVO: Uh
19	MR. ASHTON: And when I say line, the loop
20	through Southwest Connecticut.
21	MR. MONTALVO: Based on testimony
22	yesterday given by the transmission folks, the
23	transmission planners of CL&P and UI, and also the
24	representatives of ISO New England, I think that I

concur with their opinions that it would have improved
the resilience of Southwest Connecticut's system.
However, I'm not a transmission operator and so I can't
speak to whether or not it you know, its magnitude or
what
MR. ASHTON: Have you ever run any
transmission planning studies?
MR. MONTALVO: Have I run transmission
planning studies?
MR. ASHTON: Yeah.
MR. MONTALVO: I have not done
transmission planning studies. I've done integrated
resource planning.
MR. ASHTON: Thank you. No further
questions.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Wilensky.
MR. WILENSKY: No questions, Madam
Chairman.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Murphy.
MR. JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.: No questions.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Lynch.
MR. LYNCH: No questions.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: I'm going to allow the
parties and intervenors to ask further questions of this

1	witness based on new information only please and I'll
2	start with the Applicant. Any questions?
3	MS. RANDELL: Just a real quick follow-up
4	on the timeline you just created for Mr. Ashton. In
5	Vermont you said it took one and a half years from
6	application?
7	MR. MONTALVO: From the time of the
8	application, it will probably be about a year and a half
9	yeah.
10	MS. RANDELL: But the whole process will
11	have taken four or five years, correct?
12	MR. MONTALVO: When you I just want to
13	make sure I understand exactly what you mean by whole
14	process. From
15	MS. RANDELL: I can rephrase. The
16	stipulation that caused the studies to occur that you
17	undertook was May 2001?
18	MR. MONTALVO: Yes. That stipulation,
19	however, was in response to a project that was proposed,
20	however never filed or billed. And the terms and
21	conditions of the stipulation were just adopted for the
22	purpose of the application made. So it's not exactly a
23	one for one.
24	MS. RANDELL: It was a discussion of

1	transmission to serve reliability purposes in Northwest
2	Vermont, right?
3	MR. MONTALVO: Right, but it was a
4	different project. And that project was ultimately not
5	pursued. And so from the time from the time for
6	example that we were retained and we started our work and
7	we went through that process, I would say it was probably
8	about two and a half years.
9	MS. RANDELL: To date?
10	MR. MONTALVO: To date no, until we
11	no, it's been about a year and a half right now. And
12	it will be probably another year before the board issues
13	a decision. So it will be about two and a half years
14	from the time we started our studies to the end.
15	I do I do just want to make one small
16	statement however that many of the one of the reasons
17	why it took us as long as it did to do our work is that
18	the analysis of what the solution would look like and the
19	load flow analysis and a lot of this was happening in
20	parallel and there wasn't a good sense of what a good
21	project was, and so there was a lot of stuff happening at
22	the same time. It's my observation based on the corpus
23	of material developed to date that a lot of what was a
24	work in process during our study is work already done in

1	this instance.
2	MS. RANDELL: Not to beat a dead horse
3	untimely, but my understanding from your testimony in
4	Vermont is that you started your work in 2002, correct?
5	MR. MONTALVO: We were retained in 2002
6	in November of 2002.
7	MS. RANDELL: Thank you. No further
8	questions.
9	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you. Is there any
10	other party or intervenor who wishes to have cross-
11	examination of this witness on new material only, please
12	come down to the center mic. Let the record show none.
13	Mr. Johnson, do you have any redirect of
14	your witness?
15	MR. JOHNSON: I believe we would have
16	redirect. I would respectfully request a five or ten-
17	minute break where I can discuss, you know, in private,
18	and then we'll
19	CHAIRMAN KATZ: You've got it. We're
20	five minutes.
21	MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.
22	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
23	CHAIRMAN KATZ: (Indiscernible) your
24	witness.

1	MR. JOHNSON: I do, Chairman Katz, thank
2	you.
3	Mr. Montalvo, do you recall discussion
4	this morning from various docket participants and
5	yourself about the broader approach that you recommend?
6	MR. MONTALVO: Yes
7	MR. JOHNSON: And
8	MR. MONTALVO: yes, I do.
9	MR. JOHNSON: And do you have any further
10	comments about the ways in which that broader approach
11	might be pursued right now in this docket?
12	MR. MONTALVO: Yes. On I just direct
13	folks to look at perhaps page 15 and 16 of my
14	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Yeah, I'm going to ask
15	I'm sorry, I was multi-tasking up here Mr. Johnson,
16	could you just ask the question again because I
17	definitely want to hear what your witness has to say.
18	MR. JOHNSON: I'll try to start from the
19	beginning if I can reproduce my own words, I'll try. I
20	asked Mr. Montalvo whether he recalled the discussion
21	this morning about the broader approach, which he does
22	recommend that the Applicants and the Council take, and
23	then he said yes. And then my next question was do you
24	have any thoughts to provide about how that broader

1 approach could be pursued right now in this docket. 2 CHAIRMAN KATZ: Yeah, thank you for 3 repeating that. 4 MR. MONTALVO: Yes. And just referencing 5 pages 15 and 16 of my testimony where I discuss Public Act 03-140 and the requirements or new rules governing 6 7 the actions of the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board, and 8 it seems to me under the hospices of this act and the 9 obligations of the CEAB and the consequent obligations or 10 relationship -- interrelationship between the CEAB and 11 the Siting Council, that there's an opportunity for the Siting Council to -- and perhaps even a responsibility to 12 13 examine all feasible and prudent alternatives as 14 specified in that act. And as part of carrying that out, 15 examining alternatives to the project that seem to meet 16 the need in different ways and examining what the 17 economics look like, what the environmental impacts look like, what the land use impacts are. You know, just the 18 19 litany of things that must be examined. And to the 20 extent that the alternative -- the alternative is 21 something which seems to be preferable, then there are 22 rules there for the issuances of RFPs in order to secure 23 the various components of the solution. 24 So it seems to me that there is at least

1	in part a mechanism that has been established. And where
2	it might not be complete in all aspects and all of the
3	procedures might not be laid out, that the legislature
4	has at least expressed through this act its desire to see
5	a more integrated a more integrated investigation into
6	how the energy infrastructure in Connecticut gets
7	expanded is done.
8	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Is it may I?
9	MR. JOHNSON: Of course.
10	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Is it your understanding
11	that new legislation that you just indicated had a start
12	date and that dockets filed before or after that start
13	date would be affected?
14	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, as as I understand
15	it, it does have a start date and that dockets filed
16	before are not necessarily subject to the rules of that
17	act. However, it's it's I'm of the view that the
18	legislature has essentially expressed kind of a
19	preference for an approach and that if the Siting Council
20	were to adopt at least in part, you know, some aspects of
21	that approach, that that wouldn't necessarily be
22	problematic and would be kind of consistent with their
23	expressed views.
24	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you.

1	MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Montalvo, do you recall
2	the discussion this morning from various docket
3	participants about the how in the restructuring
4	given the restructuring of the Connecticut electric
5	service, that market response is in one way or another
6	the essential mechanism for bringing generation solutions
7	to bear on reliability problems?
8	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
9	MR. JOHNSON: Do you have any further
10	comments about what you would recommend as the way in
11	which that could and should work again in the near future
12	in this docket or other near future?
13	MR. MONTALVO: Right. Yeah, given the
14	fact that, you know, the market is still a work in
15	progress to a certain extent, rules are being changed,
16	you know, ISO New England has recently filed for changes,
17	and certain rules as far as the ICAP market goes, you
18	know, this is a work in progress, and so response of
19	developers and investors in the case of, you know,
20	regulatory uncertainty and market uncertainty, equitable
21	design of the market, how they might get paid is
22	uncertain, it stands to reason that some kind of $$ I
23	referred to it earlier I suppose as kind of an
24	administrative intervention, but basically what it is is

1	those folks who know what is needed and where it's needed
2	actually issuing RFPs for the purchase through a
3	competitive process of what's needed. So this is not
4	really an extra market process so much as it's the folks
5	who need to buy certain products, making sure they get
6	the products they need, where they need it, and when they
7	need it, as opposed to leaving it up to the chance of the
8	market. And I don't think that's dissimilar in any
9	material way from how a lot of things are procured.
10	There are restrictions on the distribution
11	utilities from the ownership, you know, and operation of
12	generating facilities that has been pointed out.
13	However, the affiliates are not necessarily so
14	restricted, and so I think there's a potential way
15	through. Also, special purpose entities might be
16	established for this purpose.
17	So, I think that I think that, you
18	know, this is the use of the use of RFPs, perhaps
19	the establishment of special purpose entities, or the use
20	of or having, you know, the generation affiliates of
21	existing utilities actually seek to bid in these RFPs is
22	a way that one might actually bring the needed generation
23	in locations that have been identified to bear.
24	One of the other benefits of course is

1	that to the extent a solution is identified which
2	includes generation and the location has been identified
3	and the siting and permitting of the facility has been
4	lubricated by the fact that, you know, the plan has been
5	given approval, a big component of risk and development
6	costs has been will be avoided by any of the
7	competitors that bid for the project. I think one of the
8	big risks that market developers or project developers
9	see right now in looking at any region, particularly
10	constrained regions is the costs, legal, etcetera, of
11	actually siting machines inside such areas and the
12	avoidance of those costs because we have a plan that's
13	approved would be a big deal.
14	MR. JOHNSON: And one final question, Mr.
15	Montalvo, in the context of the proactive or more
16	comprehensive, or whatever adjectives might be
17	appropriate, the recommendations you are giving to the
18	Council about how to proceed, you are not here
19	recommending this application that's before the Council
20	should be denied as such, are you?
21	MR. MONTALVO: No, I'm not recommending
22	that.
23	MR. JOHNSON: That's all we have by way of
24	redirect.

1	MR. TAIT: Since you're not since
2	you're not recommending that, let's assume without
3	deciding it that this application gets approved, what
4	concrete recommendations do you have that we should put
5	in our decision to further the things that you've been
6	talking about that's within our power to order? What
7	things would you specify should go in a decision and
8	order that you think would be beneficial to the State of
9	Connecticut that we have the power to order and would be
10	feasible for us to order? You can think about that one
11	if you want to?
12	MR. MONTALVO: Yeah, I'd prefer to think
13	about that before answering it. I think
14	MR. TAIT: I don't want generalities.
15	MR. MONTALVO: Right, right. You want
16	concrete things, so I can write something up for you.
17	MR. TAIT: Homework.
18	MR. MONTALVO: Yes.
19	MR. JOHNSON: Council Member Tait, if you
20	would, you know, like Mr. Montalvo to prepare a written
21	answer and mail it in and serve it to the service list
22	and so forth is that what you're where you're
23	headed with this
24	MR. TAIT: No or you can do it in your

1	briefing. I just want to make sure it gets into the
2	record. If it's for testimony, it should go into the
3	record and everybody can comment on it.
4	MR. JOHNSON: Understood.
5	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Are there any others
6	before we excuse this witness? Mr. Emerick.
7	MR. EMERICK: Just to follow up. With
8	respect to taking the uncertainty of siting a facility
9	and not making a market condition but rather some entity,
10	some state or governmental entity approving a site and
11	therefore I guess taking that uncertainty out, I guess
12	I'm unclear as to how that would work in terms of a
13	governmental entity saying we have selected X-site and we
14	can guarantee that you're going to get your air permit,
15	your water permit, or any other regulatory permits that
16	are essential to develop that site. I mean there's a due
17	process involved in all those judgments and decisions.
18	So how could one guarantee that in fact that could be
19	accomplished?
20	MR. MONTALVO: Well, I think as part of
21	the as part of the approval of an infrastructure plan,
22	if you will, that includes the siting of generation in
23	addition to transmission upgrades and other things, just
24	as with transmission it's the this body will make

1	decisions as to whether, you know, the project can be
2	sited in the locations where, you know, towers can be
3	placed where they want to place them and various things
4	can be done, a decision can be made about whether or not,
5	as far as siting is concerned, a generator can be located
6	in a particular location. In point of fact as part of
7	the plan, you know, what that location is will be part of
8	the plan, alright. So as far as air permits and those
9	kind of other regulatory approvals, clearly, you know,
10	you guys, as I understand it, are not authorized to issue
11	air permits, so you wouldn't be able to authorize the
12	issuance of air permits. However, the because it is
13	an integrated plan and it will have received kind of the
14	approval of this body and presumably other bodies, the
15	issuance of or the risk that an air permit would not
16	be issued, you know, along with the siting of this
17	project would be lessened, it might not go away. And so
18	perhaps it's just, you know, the proper term is not the
19	erasure of risk, but it's the mitigation of a certain
20	risk factor. And so, you know, I think that's where it
21	stands ultimately. And the details about how that works
22	and what's the proper process, how do you see the entire
23	procedure to work through, I think in response to Mr.
24	Tait, I think those are some of the things I might put

1	together in that concrete response. You know, off the -
2	of the cuff it's difficult to know because there are, as
3	you point out, a lot of interacting regulatory approvals
4	that are required.
5	COURT REPORTER: One moment please.
6	(Pause). Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. O'Neill.
8	MR. O'NEILL: Yes excuse me while
9	you're formulating your response to Mr. Tait's question,
10	perhaps you could let us know what municipalities in
11	Southwestern Connecticut you feel would welcome a new
12	power plant. (Laughter). Thank you.
13	MR. TAIT: That will be a short answer I
14	think. (Laughter).
15	CHAIRMAN KATZ: I'm going to ask Mr.
16	Marconi to comment on the best way of getting the
17	witness's response to Mr. Tait's assignment into the
18	record.
19	MR. MARCONI: Okay. Unless you wanted to
20	answer first the question on what community would welcome
21	a power plant, but (laughter) but first what I was
22	thinking of doing is requesting that Attorney Johnson
23	file an affidavit of Mr. Montalvo if he has additional
24	comments on Mr. Tait's comment and question

1	MR. MONTALVO: Okay
2	MR. MARCONI: and if the affidavit then
3	gets circulated to everybody on the service list and if
4	anybody on the service list feels the need to cross-
5	examine you on it, Mr. Montalvo, then we could request
6	Mr. Johnson to provide you here to make you available for
7	cross-examination. Otherwise if nobody has any need for
8	cross-examining you, the affidavit can come in and simply
9	be considered by the Council. Would that be acceptable
10	to all counsel?
11	MR. JOHNSON: We would like to provide,
12	you know, any information the Council wants in the form
13	it finds most convenient. I'm a little apprehensive
14	about the word affidavit. Mr. Montalvo, you know, was
15	here today, as you heard, as with the other witnesses,
16	saying that, you know, to the best of his information and
17	belief he's giving the soundest advice he can imagine.
18	And he would adopt that testimony if he came back as
19	such. But it's not an affidavit in the sense that, you
20	know, I'm certifying that I live here or I live there and
21	so forth.
22	MR. TAIT: No, it's sworn testimony
23	MR. JOHNSON: Yes
24	MR. TAIT: we just want it

1	MR. MARCONI: We want to make sure it's
2	sworn
3	MR. JOHNSON: We absolutely.
4	MR. TAIT: Post-filed testimony that
5	MR. JOHNSON: Okay, now I understand, yes
6	
7	MR. TAIT: Yes
8	MR. JOHNSON: we would file that
9	testimony and attached to it would be an affidavit saying
10	that, you know
11	MR. TAIT: I swear to
12	MR. JOHNSON: the same kind of recital
13	that begins a hearing like this. Thank you. Yes, I
14	understand that
15	MR. MARCONI: That's correct. And so
16	and so then basically if anybody does feel the need to
17	cross-examine him, they could inform you and then you
18	would have him here in person. If there's no need to
19	cross-examine, then we could expedite matters.
20	MR. JOHNSON: Understood. Thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Thank you. Anything else
22	for this witness? Seeing none, thank you, Mr. Montalvo.
23	MR. MONTALVO: Thank you.
24	CHAIRMAN KATZ: And you're excused for

1	today. At this time, I'd like to call up the NU/UI panel
2	on need. We're going to take any final questions on new
3	information only. And then after that before we adjourn,
4	I'm just going to go over some procedural matters and
5	exhort you people to take care of certain things.
6	MS. RANDELL: (Indiscernible) one
7	witness today who was not here yesterday, Mr. Goodwin
8	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Oh, okay
9	COURT REPORTER: Could you start again
10	please.
11	MS. RANDELL: Oh, certainly. Mr. Goodwin
12	is here today. He was not sworn.
13	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Okay.
14	MS. RANDELL: I don't know if you want to
15	swear him
16	CHAIRMAN KATZ: We'll do that
17	MS. RANDELL: before determining if
18	anyone has any questions for him.
19	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Does he have any testimony
20	he needs to adopt?
21	MS. RANDELL: He does not.
22	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Okay. Well, we'll wait
23	then I guess and see if we need to do that. We'll just
24	take a minute while we let them get settled in.

1	COURT REPORTER: Gentlemen, the first time
2	you speak, if you could just give your name to make sure
3	I've got the right name with the right face.
4	(Pause)
5	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Okay, what I I wanted
6	to just have an opportunity to see if there are any
7	parties and intervenors who had questions for this panel
8	and then also I was going to give the Applicants a chance
9	to do any final redirect if necessary. And I'd like
10	people to confine themselves to new information only.
11	Why don't I start off by asking if there is any party or
12	intervenor who wishes to have further questions, come
13	down to the center mic. Okay, let the record are you
14	stretching, Mr. Johnson, or are you coming down
15	(laughter)
16	MR. TAIT: Or saying no?
17	MR. JOHNSON: I disrupted the proceeding
18	anyway. If I fall on the floor (laughter)
19	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Mr. Johnson is indicating
20	he has no questions. Mr. Fitzgerald and Miss Randell, do
21	you have any final redirect?
22	MS. RANDELL: We do not.
23	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Great. At this time we
24	are going to before we adjourn today, I just want to

1	talk about some administrative matters. What I'd like to
2	do is have encourage all parties and intervenors to
3	have a full discussion today with each other on coming up
4	with dates where there have not been responses to
5	interrogatories, to come up with dates that all parties
6	and intervenors can find acceptable so that we can move
7	this hearing along in an efficient manner. And what I'd
8	like to do is have you decide on as many of those issues
9	as possible before 9:30 tomorrow morning.
10	At 9:30 tomorrow morning we are having a
11	prehearing conference. At that prehearing conference
12	we'll ask people to identify issues that are not
13	resolved. I'm exhorting you to have that to be a short
14	list. I think a lot of these things can be worked out,
15	but it's going to determine some willingness and the
16	ability to work and talk with each other in plain English
17	and so it will require the minimum beating up by the
18	Siting Council on these issues. Is there do you want
19	to offer anything else on that subject?
20	MR. TAIT: No.
21	CHAIRMAN KATZ: Okay. So we are going to
22	adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30 for the prehearing
23	conference. And I hope you
24	MR. MARCONI: 10:00 o'clock

CHAIRMAN KATZ: Hmm?
MR. MARCONI: 10:00 o'clock for the
hearing.
CHAIRMAN KATZ: Ten and the hearing
will start at 10:00 o'clock. And tomorrow is going to be
a very busy day. We are adjourned.
(Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 11:50
a.m.)

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