In The Matter Of:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT v. CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

Docket No. 461A August 29, 2017

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT 1 CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL 2 3 Docket No. 461A 4 Eversource Energy Application for a Certificate of 5 Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for 6 7 the construction, maintenance, and operation of a 115-kilovolt bulk substation located at 290 8 9 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut, and two 115-kilovolt transmission circuits extending 10 11 approximately 2.3 miles between the proposed substation and the existing Cos Cob Substation, 12 Greenwich, Connecticut, and related substation 13 14 improvements. 15 16 Continued Public Hearing held at the 17 18 Connecticut Siting Council, Ten Franklin Square, 19 New Britain, Connecticut, Tuesday, August 29, 2017, beginning at 11 a.m. 20 21 22 23 Held Before: ROBERT STEIN, Chairman 24 25

	2
1	Appearances:
2	
3	Council Members:
4	SENATOR JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.,
5	Vice Chairman
6	ROBERT HANNON
7	MICHAEL HARDER
8	DR. MICHAEL W. KLEMENS
9	LARRY P. LEVESQUE, ESQ.
10	ROBERT SILVESTRI
11	
12	
13	Council Staff:
14	MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ.
15	Executive Director and
16	Staff Attorney
17	
18	ROBERT MERCIER
19	Siting Analyst
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

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3
    Appearances: (Cont'd.)
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3
         For EVERSOURCE ENERGY:
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              CARMODY TORRANCE SANDAK & HENNESSEY, LLP
              195 Church Street
5
6
              New Haven, Connecticut 06509
7
                   BY: ANTHONY M. FITZGERALD, ESQ.
8
                        MARIANNE BARBINO DUBUQUE, ESQ.
9
10
         For THE TOWN OF GREENWICH:
11
              COHEN AND WOLF, P.C.
12
              P.O. Box 1821
13
              Bridgeport, Connecticut 06601
14
                   BY: DAVID A. BALL, ESQ.
15
                        DAVID E. DOBIN, ESQ.
16
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21
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1 SENATOR MURPHY: Ladies and gentlemen, this hearing is called to order this Tuesday, 2 August the 29th, 2017 at approximately 11 a.m. 3 MУ name is James J. Murphy, Jr. I'm the vice 4 chairman of the Connecticut Siting Council. Our 5 Chairman will be here within a short period of 6 7 time, but we're going to start in his absence just to get things moving. 8 9 This evidentiary session is a 10 continuation of the hearing held on July the 13th, 2017, and July 25, 2017. It is held pursuant to 11 the provisions of Title 16 of the Connecticut 12 General Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative 13 Procedure Act upon an application of Eversource 14 15 Energy for a Certificate of Environmental 16 Compatibility and Public Need for the 17 construction, maintenance and operation of a 18 115-kilovolt bulk substation located at 290 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut, and two 19 115-kV transmission circuits extending 2.3 miles 20 between the proposed substation and the existing 21 22 Cos Cob Substation, Greenwich, Connecticut, and related substation improvements. On May the 25th, 23 2017, the Council, pursuant to a request filed by 24

Eversource Energy and the provisions of

Connecticut General Statutes 4-181a(b), reopened
the May 12, 2016 final decision rendered in this
matter.

A verbatim transcript will be made of this hearing and deposited with the Town Clerk's Office in the Greenwich Town Hall for the convenience of the public.

We will proceed in accordance with the proposed agenda, copies of which are available at the table.

We will continue with the appearance by the applicant, Eversource Energy, to verify new exhibits marked as Roman numeral II, Items B 10 through 14 on the hearing program.

Attorney Fitzgerald, please begin by verifying the exhibits you have filed in this matter, and verifying the exhibits by the appropriate sworn witnesses.

MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you, Senator
Murphy.

- 1 RONALD J. ARAUJO,
- 2 FARAH S. OMOKARO,
- 3 KENNETH BOWES,
- 4 JASON CABRAL,
- 5 JOHN C. CASE,
- 6 CHRISTOPHER P. SODERMAN,
- 7 MICHAEL LIBERTINE,
- 8 called as witnesses, being previously duly
- 9 sworn, continued to testify on their oaths as
- 10 follows:

11 DIRECT EXAMINATION

- 12 MR. FITZGERALD: Starting with exhibit
- 13 for identification 10, which comes in three parts,
- 14 I'll start with part A on pages D-4 and D-5 of
- 15 Exhibit B to the motion to reopen, and ask
- 16 Mr. Soderman if the substitute pages identified
- 17 here are true and accurate to the best of your
- 18 knowledge and belief and expertise?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Soderman): They are.
- 20 MR. FITZGERALD: And then with respect
- 21 to sub items B and C, which are substitute figures
- 22 on pages 4 and 10 of Eversource's initial prefile
- 23 testimony, I'll ask Mr. Bowes if those figures are
- 24 true and correct to the best of your knowledge and
- 25 belief?

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1
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, they are.
               MR. FITZGERALD: And the next item is
2
    Exhibit 11, revised response to Council
3
    interrogatory 61. And I'll ask Mr. Case, is that
4
5
    revised response true and correct to the best of
    your knowledge and belief.
6
7
               THE WITNESS (Case): Yes, it is.
8
               MR. FITZGERALD: And while we're on
9
    that subject, Mr. Case, I'd like to ask you
    whether you also have a minor correction to the
10
    table in the response to Interrogatory Number 63?
11
               THE WITNESS (Case): I do. I would
12
    like to make one correction to table 063 in the
13
    response to the Council. There is an item in the
14
15
    column labeled "Currently Proposed GSLP." In the
    "Variations" section toward the bottom of that
16
    column it's called "Extension of underground
17
18
    transmission line to 290 Railroad Avenue." The
    listed value is 1.0 million. That actual value
19
    should be 0.9 million.
20
               MR. FITZGERALD: That is an incremental
21
    value?
22
23
               THE WITNESS (Case): That is correct.
24
               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                Now moving on to --
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SENATOR MURPHY: Mr. Ball, did you get

1 it?

2 MR. BALL: I did. Thank you, Senator 3 Murphy.

MR. FITZGERALD: Moving on to item

Eversource Exhibit 12, responses to the Council

Set Two and Three Interrogatories. Mr. Bowes, are
the responses to those interrogatories true and
correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, they are.

MR. FITZGERALD: And now moving to

Eversource Exhibit 13 for identification. It's a

response to Parker Stacy's Set Two

interrogatories. Mr. Bowes, are those responses

true and correct to the best of your knowledge and
belief?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, they are.

MR. FITZGERALD: And finally moving to

item 14, Eversource's responses to the Town of

Greenwich Set Two Interrogatories, are those

responses true and correct to the best of your

knowledge and belief, Mr. Bowes?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, they are.

MR. FITZGERALD: May it please the

panel, I offer Eversource Exhibits 10 through 14

for identification as full exhibits.

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SENATOR MURPHY: Any objection?
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               MR. BALL: No objection.
2
3
               SENATOR MURPHY: Any objection from any
    other party?
4
5
                (No response.)
               SENATOR MURPHY: Hearing no objection,
6
7
    Mr. Fitzgerald, they are admitted as full
    exhibits.
8
9
               (Applicant's Exhibits II-B-10 through
              Received in evidence - described in
10
    II-B-14:
    index.)
11
12
               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                 Thank you.
    have -- there's one other item which is shaded in
13
    the hearing program to indicate that they are not
14
15
    yet part of the record. And that is under
    administrative notice, which is Roman II, capital
16
        There are two items. One is Docket 474, the
17
    Α.
18
    so-called GACC docket. And the other is to update
    annual reports of the Town of Greenwich that have
19
    previously been noticed in this matter. I would
20
    ask that the most-recently published report for
21
    the fiscal year July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016 be
22
23
    administratively noticed.
24
               SENATOR MURPHY:
                                 Is there any objection
    to administrative notice of those items?
25
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1 (No response.) SENATOR MURPHY: Not hearing any, they 2 are so admitted by Mr. Fitzgerald. 3 (Administrative Notice Items II-A-1 and 4 5 II-A-2 were admitted into the record.) MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you, Senator 6 7 Murphy. With that, our panel is ready for 8 cross-examination. 9 SENATOR MURPHY: I think we're here 10 today for the panel to be examined by the Town of 11 Greenwich. So Attorney Ball. 12 MR. BALL: Thank you, Senator Murphy. If I may, I just will introduce Attorney Dobin 13 from my office who is also representing the Town 14 15 of Greenwich, and Mr. Mailman who is an energy consultant. Attorney Dobin and I will be doing 16 the questioning. 17 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 MR. BALL: Now, Mr. Bowes, good 20 morning. THE WITNESS (Bowes): Good morning. 21 MR. BALL: If I can, I'd like to 22 23 perhaps just very quickly make sure I understand 24 as an overview the way the electrical system 25 works. Okay?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: All right. So as I 2 understand it, energy is transmitted to the Cos 3 Cob Substation from the 115-kV lines that 4 5 originate in Stamford? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 6 7 MR. BALL: And those lines, which we'll 8 get into in a bit, they're called lines 1740 and 9 1750? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 10 MR. BALL: Those numbers don't have any 11 12 particular meaning, that's just how you designate 13 them, that's what they're called, it doesn't speak to their capacity or anything like that? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So it's a nomenclature that does have meaning. A four digit 16 indicates that it's a 115-kV transmission line 17 18 with a 1 in front of it, versus a 3 in front of it would indicate a 345-kV line. 19 20 MR. BALL: Thank you. Now, as I understand it, as the 115-kV electricity comes to 21 the Cos Cob Substation, it is then transformed to 22 23 27.6 kV on transformers at the Cos Cob Substation. 24 Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Partially

- correct. It also feeds two other substations and some 13-kV equipment as well.
- 3 MR. BALL: Let's make sure I stick with
- 4 the flow to Cos Cob, if I can. When the
- 5 electricity comes to the 27.6-kV transformers at
- 6 Cos Cob, it is then distributed out through
- 7 feeders to various substations on 27.6 kV feeders.
- 8 Right?
- 9 THE WITNESS (Bowes): To both
- 10 substations and directly to customers.
- MR. BALL: So you have multiple
- 12 substations that receive that energy at 27.6 kV.
- 13 Right?
- 14 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes
- 15 MR. BALL: You have, as you just
- 16 identified, there's actually 11 large commercial
- 17 customers who specifically get 27.6 kV directly
- 18 from the Cos Cob Substation?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Commercial or
- 20 industrial, yes.
- MR. BALL: And also there's the
- 22 Greenwich network that receives the energy at 27.6
- 23 kV?
- 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
- 25 MR. BALL: Now, just to be drilling

down on the distribution system here, the 1 electricity is distributed to the substations at 2 27.6 kV. It will then be transformed to 13.2 kV 3 for purposes of distribution at those substations? 4 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: And then let's put aside 6 7 Tomac. Other than Tomac, which I understand is on a 4.8-kV system, the rest of the substations are 8 distributing out the energy at 13.2 kV to the end 9 10 users? 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 12 MR. BALL: And that 13.2-kV 13 distribution is largely on overhead wood poles in Greenwich? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it is. 16 MR. BALL: Now, this is, for lack of a 17 better word, a reopened docket, right? This is 18 Docket 461A. It originated as Docket 461. It was a different proposal at that time. Right? 19 20 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it was. MR. BALL: It's fair to say that a lot 21 of the focus in Docket 461 was on Eversource's 22 23 contention that there was a risk of overloads on

the 27-kV transformers at the Cos Cob Substation.

25 Isn't that true?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think that was part of the consideration, yes.

MR. BALL: All right. And you will recall the town argued in the original Docket 461 that the projections on which Eversource based its claim for need, the projections of the risk of overloads on the Cos Cob transformers were false, that was our position, the town. Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): I believe both the town and the OCC questioned the 1 percent annual increase in loads.

MR. BALL: Right. So going back to that docket, what you were projecting was continuous load growth on the 27.6-kV transformers, that was what your projections were just two years ago. Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): That was part of it, yes.

MR. BALL: Now, you'll recall the town made an argument that the peak load at the Cos Cob Substation, there's this magic number that you cite to in 2013 of 130.5 MVA on the Cos Cob transformer. That was the peak load in 2013.

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection. The

- question started in one direction and ended up in another. So it's a compound question that can't be answered intelligently.
- MR. BALL: Somehow I suspect Mr. Bowes
 can, but I'll break it down.
- You agree that in 2013 the recorded
 peak load, according to you, was 130.5 MVA at the
 Cos Cob Substation?
- 9 THE WITNESS (Bowes): For the 27-kV

 10 system, yes.
- MR. BALL: And we argued that, wait a minute, if we look at 2014 and 2015, the load was substantially less going forward, it wasn't increasing, as you projected. You recall that?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.

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ask that question.

- MR. BALL: Now, as I recall -- and I'm sure you'll correct me if I'm not right -- in Eversource's original application in Docket 461, you were projecting overloads on the 27.6 kV transformers in Cos Cob, you were projecting those overloads would happen as soon as this year 2017, right, if I compare it to the -- well, I'll just
- 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I believe that 25 was the projection, yes.

1 MR. BALL: And that was one of the arguments you made as to the immediate need for 2 what was then your \$140 million proposal. Right? 3 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It was one of the 4 5 arguments, yes. (Whereupon, Chairman Stein entered the 6 7 hearing room.) 8 MR. BALL: And, in fact, after that in 9 2016 we have actual data. 2016 was the hottest 10 summer on record, do I understand that correctly? 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I believe it 12 was the highest average daily temperature on 13 record. And, in fact, the recorded 14 MR. BALL: 15 peak load at the Cos Cob Substation on the Cos Cob 16 transformers, the 27.6-kV transformers in 2016, 17 was just 115.6 MVA. Am I right about that? 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Subject to check, I'll accept that, yes. 19 MR. BALL: Significantly less than the 20 numbers you were projecting that could have 21 resulted in overloads on those transformers, 22 right, in the original docket? 23 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I quess I was 25 was fine until you said the overloads on those

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transformers because at 115.6 MVA, two of the
1
    transformers would be overloaded.
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               MR. BALL: Well, let's take a step
3
           The capacity in the Cos Cob transformers,
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5
    what is the capacity of the Cos Cob transformers?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So if you account
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7
    for a contingency of N minus 1, which would be the
8
    loss of the largest transformer, the capacity
9
    would be around 94 MVA.
               MR. BALL: Let me focus the question a
10
    little better. Your projections for 2016 were --
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12
    I'm looking at Table E.1 of your original
13
    application.
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Okay.
14
                                             Hold on
15
    just a second. I'll get it.
16
               MR. BALL: Yes, please.
17
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Table E.1.
                                                  Is
18
    there a page as well?
19
               MR. DOBIN: It's page E-5, page E-5.
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I have the table.
20
               MR. BALL: Thank you. In 2016, your
21
22
    projection initially in Docket 461 was that the
23
    load on the Cos Cob transformers was going to be
24
    134.5 MVA. Right?
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THE WITNESS (Bowes):

Yes.

MR. BALL: And the actual peak load on 1 the Cos Cob transformers in 2016 was 115.6 MVA? 2 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I believe I've 3 answered that, yes. 4 5 MR. BALL: And you would agree that the permissible load at the Cos Cob Substation on the 6 7 27.6-kV transformers is 135 MVA. Right? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So that was a 9 different question than you originally asked. 10 MR. BALL: I'm asking that now. THE WITNESS (Bowes): So the 11 12 permissible load level, yes, which accounts for an 13 emergency rating of two hours. MR. BALL: Now, let's fast forward this 14 15 to this docket. Now we're up to May 2017. You 16 filed a petition for reconsideration. And it is 17 true, is it not, that one of your arguments as 18 recently as May of this year was that the need for this project is based on load projections, in 19 part, based on load projections of overloads on 20 the Cos Cob transformers. Isn't that true? 21 22 THE WITNESS (Bowes): You have to point 23 me to where that is. 24 MR. BALL: Sure. Let's take a look at

attachment A of your prefiled. And you can go to

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1
    page 26.
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So 26 I have as
2
3
    attachment A.
               MR. BALL: I'm sorry. One more time,
4
5
    Mr. Bowes?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): My page 26 is
6
7
    attachment A.
8
               MR. BALL: Right. And we've sort of
9
    blown it up on that screen. I just want to make
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    sure we're looking at the same picture. Right?
    So that there's no misunderstanding as to what you
11
12
    were arguing when you sought to reopen this
13
    petition, do you see findings of fact 95 to 108,
    load forecasting? Do you see that?
14
15
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.
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               MR. BALL: And your statement was these
17
    findings remain accurate and relevant, that was
18
    your position when you sought to reopen this
    docket in May of 2017. Right?
19
20
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
               MR. BALL: Okay. And finding of fact
21
22
    97, in fact, was a chart with those projected
23
    overloads on the Cos Cob transformers. Right?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I don't know
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25

that, no.

1 MR. BALL: Let's take a look. I want you to be comfortable with what I'm asking you. 2 If you pull out finding of fact 97 from the first 3 docket, you'll see the Eversource projections of 1 4 5 percent growth rate working off the 130.5 MVA peak load in 2013. Do you see that? That was one of 6 7 the findings. 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I do, but that's 9 not the same chart that was in the application. MR. BALL: Okay. Well, that is a chart 10 11 that assumes 1 percent growth, the same percentage 12 growth that you were applying. Right? 13 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's the same 14 percentage as the other chart, yes. 15 MR. BALL: You would agree that if those projections were accurate in 2017, the Cos 16 Cob transformers, 27.6-kV transformers, would be 17 18 at risk of overloading. Right? 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): No. They're not at risk of 20 MR. BALL: overloading if the total MVA is 135.7 MVA? 21 22 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I'll try to be patient. So I originally said that if you take N 23 24 minus 1 contingency and loss of the largest

transformer, the overload would occur at 94 MVA.

- MR. BALL: I'm asking you about your projections.
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): But you tied it to would the transformers be overloaded. The transformers would be overloaded at 94 MVA.
- MR. BALL: I'm asking you a different question. I'm asking you based on your projections in 2017 isn't it true that at 135.7

MVA the load would exceed the permissible capacity

of the 27.6 kV transformers?

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- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So, again, that's a different question.
- MR. BALL: I'm asking you that.
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So would it be above the permissible load? Yes.
- MR. BALL: And your contention in May

 of this year, three months ago, was that that

 finding that I'm looking at on that screen was

 accurate and relevant?
 - THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I would agree that it's confusing, the fact that the 1 percent is not materialized, and it probably should not have been included in the listing of findings of fact.
- MR. BALL: Okay. So I'm just trying to

understand the company's position. So is it your
position now that it was a mistake by the company
to rely on this chart in May when you were seeking
the reconsideration of this docket?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): We probably should not have included it as one of the findings of fact.

MR. BALL: All right. Well, let's make sure I understand your current position. As you sit here -- and I believe you made an announcement at the beginning of the first hearing in July of this year, right, the first hearing date was July 25th? And your announcement was that you were no longer basing the claim of the need for this project on the projections of overloads on the Cos Cob transformers. Isn't that true?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Based on the load growth, that is correct. There is not a 1 percent load growth for these transformers.

MR. BALL: Right. So one of the alleged bases of the need for this project two years ago, right, the \$140 million project, that there would be this growth in load on the Cos Cob 27.6-kV transformers is no longer a concern as you sit here today?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): The load growth is no longer a concern. 2 MR. BALL: And even though -- I just 3 want to be clear -- even though this contention 4 5 that was part of the basis for your alleged need for the \$140 million project two years ago, even 6 7 though it's no longer a concern, you have not made 8 any changes to your application from May when you 9 sought to reopen? Let me state that again. 10 2017 when you sought reconsideration of the docket, you said this was relevant. From May to 11 12 today you haven't made any changes in your 13 proposal. Right? 14 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, we have. 15 MR. BALL: You're still proposing \$100 16 million transmission line, right, from May 2017 to 17 today you have not changed that? 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): You said any 19 changes. 20 MR. BALL: Have you changed that? THE WITNESS (Bowes): We are proposing 21 approximately \$100 million substation and 22 23 transmission line project, yes. 24 MR. BALL: And, by the way, just to be

clear, one of the reasons, correct me if I'm

wrong, that you testified you no longer have this 1 concern about the projections in this chart coming 2 to fruition with this load growth of 1 percent a 3 year is because of the energy efficiency efforts 4 5 of the town. Isn't that true? THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think that's 6 7 part of it, yes. 8 MR. BALL: So your forecasting has 9 changed? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it has. 10 MR. BALL: And part of the 11 12 consideration of that forecasting is energy 13 efficiency, distributed generation, demand 14 response programs in Greenwich. Right? 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I was fine with the energy efficiency and distributed 16 generation. I can't make that statement for 17 18 demand response. 19 MR. BALL: Fair enough. Maybe I 20 misunderstood your testimony from July, but that's The point is the same that you're not only, 21 okay. if I understood your testimony in July, not only 22 do you expect the load growth to be flat, in fact, 23 you would project it to decline a bit because of 24

those energy efficiency efforts?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): If the town and customers in the town were successful at those, 2 3 you could see a decline. MR. BALL: And you're aware of the 4 5 efforts the town has been undertaking in cooperation with Eversource to implement those 6 7 energy efficiency programs? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I am. 9 MR. BALL: Now, I just want to make 10 sure I understand your terminology. So your terminology at the July hearing was you're no 11 12 longer basing the claim for need of this project 13 on load growth, right, but you're still characterizing this as a project that's needed for 14 15 the reliability of the system? 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I would say 17 that's how I originally characterized it as well 18 in 2011. That was two years before the 2013 peak occurred. And that's when the public announcement 19 was made for the need for a new substation in 20 Greenwich due to reliability concerns. 21 MR. BALL: Right. And in 2011 and '12 22 and '13 one of your concerns was load growth. 23 24 Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): That was one of

- 1 the concerns, but not the primary one.
- MR. BALL: Well, put aside primary. I
- 3 can't get inside your head, but I want to make
- 4 sure I understand the company's position. Right
- 5 now you are no longer claiming it's based on load
- 6 growth. Right?
- 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So today that is
- 8 correct, yes.
- 9 MR. BALL: And, in fact, what you're
- 10 proposing is a new substation that will have 60
- 11 MVA of capacity. Right?
- 12 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's actually two
- 13 60 MVA transformers. So again, accounting for
- 14 loss of one of them, same contingency, it would be
- 15 60 MVA.
- 16 MR. BALL: And you are proposing
- 17 retiring the Prospect Substation, which has 55 MVA
- 18 of capacity you would agree?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
- 20 MR. BALL: So just taking into account
- 21 the retirement of Prospect and the proposed
- 22 construction of the new substation, the added
- 23 capacity would only be 5 MVA net, you would agree
- 24 with that, if I take into account the retiring of
- 25 Prospect?

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               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So on contingency
    that would be correct. But again, it has to look
2
3
    at a permissible load rating for an emergency
    situation, which would be different than 60 MVA.
4
5
               MR. BALL: All right.
                                       So let's take a
    look at the distribution system. Because as I
6
7
    understand it now, you've got a concern about the
8
    reliability of the distribution system. Is that
9
    correct?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That was the
10
    original concern in 2011.
11
12
               MR. BALL: I'm just asking you today.
13
    Is that the concern you have?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): It is still a
14
15
    concern, yes.
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               MR. BALL: So let's take a look, if we
17
    can, at figure 1, which I think you submitted a
18
    revised chart which Attorney Dobin is about to
19
    broadcast.
20
               All right, Mr. Bowes.
                                       So what is
    called revised figure 1, is that an accurate
21
22
    depiction of the 27.6-kV system today in
23
    Greenwich?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it is.
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MR. BALL:

So what we see on the chart

are -- this is before the project is built, right, 1 this is as it exists today, so in the lower 2 3 left-hand corner it says existing prospect. Right? 4 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. MR. BALL: So if I got this right, I'm 6 7 looking at six substations as well as the 8 Greenwich network, all part of the 27.6-kV system? 9 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 10 MR. BALL: And if we're going to be a little more precise in this chart, we would have 11 included your testimony earlier this morning that 12 in addition to these loads that are served on the 13 27.6-kV system, we have 11 commercial or 14 15 industrial customers in Greenwich also served on 16 the 27.6-kV system? 17 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 18 MR. BALL: So, other than that, this chart shows the feeders from substation to 19 substation on the 27.6-kV system. Right? 20 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I'm not sure what 21 "other than that" means. 22 23 MR. BALL: Other than the fact that I 24 don't see the 11 commercial customers, other than

those loads, or the other loads served by the

- 27.6-kV system, are depicted on that chart. Isn't that right?

 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So this doesn't show any of the loads that are connected. All it shows is boxes that indicate the substations. So
- it doesn't show any customers, and it doesn't show any loads.
- MR. BALL: Well, it doesn't show -- I

 9 don't think you're saying anything differently

 10 than I am. There's 11 commercial customers who

 11 are also fed directly at 27 kV who are not

 12 depicted on this chart?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is accurate,

 14 yes.

15

16

17

18

19

- MR. BALL: Now, the way the system is designed, you'll correct me, I'm sure, if I'm wrong, is that there's always at least one normal feeder and one alternate feeder in order to provide redundancy to any of these substations.

 Is that true?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): No, it's not.
- MR. BALL: It's not true that you
 always have a normal feeder, and you always have
 an alternate feeder?
- 25 THE WITNESS (Bowes): No, it's not.

```
1
               MR. BALL: Let's take a look at --
    actually before I show you Exhibit 76, why is that
2
    not true?
3
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): There are several
4
5
    substations that have multiple feeders as the
    normal supply and no alternates.
6
7
               MR. BALL: Let me take a step back.
8
    There are no substations that have only one source
9
    of being fed?
                THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
10
11
               MR. BALL: Okay. So there is multiple
12
    feeders to every substation. Right?
13
                THE WITNESS (Bowes): Again, to be
    clear, from Cos Cob, yes.
14
15
               MR. BALL: Okay.
                                  Thanks.
16
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Excluding Cos
17
    Cob, yes.
18
               MR. BALL: Thank you for that
19
    characterization.
20
                So is it true that the system is
    designed so that if any one feeder is down going
21
    to a substation, there is still sufficient
22
    capacity on the other feeders in the system to
23
24
    serve the load in that substation?
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THE WITNESS (Bowes): No, it's not.

```
MR. BALL:
1
                          Where is that not the case?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): The Prospect.
2
3
               MR. BALL: It's not true in Prospect?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
4
               MR. BALL:
5
                          The feeders don't have,
    based on their normal rating, sufficient capacity
6
7
    to serve Prospect?
8
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That's correct.
9
               MR. BALL: Okay. Let's take a look at
10
    a couple charts. Let me start with this.
    highest recorded peak load at Prospect since 2013
11
12
    was actually in 2013, and it was 51.2 MVA. Right?
13
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Is there a
    reference you have?
14
15
               MR. BALL: Sure. CSC-13, this docket.
16
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I have that.
    It's 51.2 MVA in 2013.
17
18
               MR. BALL: So that's the highest
    recorded peak load at Prospect since 2013, in
19
20
    fact, it's gone down since then. Right?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it has.
21
               MR. BALL: But let's just work off of
22
    51.5 MVA. Would you take a look at the response,
23
    the chart you gave us in response to Town 001?
24
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THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I have it.

```
1
               MR. BALL: Now, Prospect has multiple
    feeders coming out of Cos Cob, in fact, there's
2
    four of them.
3
                   Right?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
4
5
               MR. BALL: 11R51, 11R52, 11R55 and
    11R58.
           Have I got that right?
6
7
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I believe that's
8
    correct, yes.
9
               MR. BALL: Now, we asked you to provide
    to us the normal rating for those feeders based on
10
    an assumption of 75 percent load factor, and you
11
    did that in response to Town 001; did you not?
12
13
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
               MR. BALL: So if I add up each of those
14
15
    normal ratings, you would agree that the combined
    MVA capacity far exceeds the highest recorded peak
16
    load at the Prospect Substation? We can go
17
18
    through them one by one, if you like? So, Mr.
    Bowes, why don't we do it this way. 11R51, Cos
19
20
    Cob to Prospect, the normal rating is 24.6 MVA?
21
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
22
               MR. BALL: 11R52, Cos Cob to Prospect,
23
    the normal rating is 33.5 MVA?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
25
               MR. BALL: 11R55, Cos Cob to Prospect,
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32.5 is the normal rating? 1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 2 MR. BALL: 11R58, Cos Cob to Prospect, 3 4 25.6 is the normal rating of that feeder. Right? 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it is. MR. BALL: So those four feeders are 6 7 serving Prospect. Right? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 9 MR. BALL: Prospect has a transformer capacity of 55 MVA, right, the substation, the 10 11 transformers at that substation? 12 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: We talked about that a 13 minute ago. And the peak load from 2013 on, the 14 15 highest peak load is 51.2 MVA? 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: So these four feeders, as 17 18 the system was designed, have more than enough 19 capacity to serve the load at the Prospect Substation. You would agree with that? 20 21 THE WITNESS (Bowes): No. 22 MR. BALL: The system wasn't designed 23 to allow those feeders to adequately serve 24 Prospect? THE WITNESS (Bowes): With all lines in 25

service, yes. As soon as you lose one, overloads occur.

MR. BALL: Well, I'm asking you about design, so stick with me on this. Was the system designed to work with one feeder down?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.

MR. BALL: Okay. So let's take the feeder with the greatest capacity -- the greatest normal rating, 11R52. Of the four that had the highest, 33.5. Do you see that?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.

MR. BALL: If I add up the normal rating of 11R51, 24.6; 11R55, which is 32.5; and 11R58, which is 25.6 MVA, they didn't teach math in law school, but I think you've got more than 80 MVA of capacity in terms of their normal ratings.

THE WITNESS (Bowes): So if you look at that original diagram we talked about, revised figure 1, there are other loads served besides Prospect Substation.

MR. BALL: Okay. Are you saying that those feeders, as designed, that I just walked you through, that the design was not set up in a way to serve the capacity at Prospect. Is that what you're saying?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I would say
they were designed to feed both the underground
network and also other loads besides that.

MR. BALL: Well, even assuming some of

the load is served at the network, there is still sufficient capacity with one feeder down, as the system was designed, to serve the load at Prospect. Isn't that true?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): No. So if I could point you to --

MR. BALL: Go ahead, Mr. Bowes.

THE WITNESS (Bowes): -- in the prefile testimony there's a series of charts that may help, figure 2 on page 5, and then figure 3 and figure 4 on page 6. They go through the actual load flows that are done that account for the other connections besides the Prospect Substation, which includes the network load, as well as the Byram load.

MR. BALL: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Bowes): If we look at

Prospect, it feeds through to Byram as well. If

you want to put that chart back up we can -
MR. BALL: There's a problem with the

25 connection apparently.

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So those feeders, those four feeders also feed the underground 2 network in Stamford, as well as the Byram 3 Substation, so if you want to consider it like a 4 5 pass-through for those connected loads. And then from Byram that circuit also feeds some of the 11 6 7 customers that we previously talked about. 8 MR. BALL: The normal ratings that you 9 gave us for the cables are the ratings even after the load, some amount of load is served at the 10 network. Isn't that true? 11 12 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Well, the ratings 13 don't change by what the load served is. 14 MR. BALL: Okay. 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So if you look at 16 page 5 of that chart, it kind of goes through it 17 very nicely. And it goes through loss of any one 18 of the circuits what the percentage overload is on the others. 19 20 MR. BALL: So let me make sure I understand what your testimony is. The way the 21 22 system was designed was flawed to begin with.

THE WITNESS (Bowes): So flawed, let's

put this -- it's a unique design which would not

23

24

25

that your testimony?

be replicated again. So I think it certainly has some limitations, the fact you have to have all four circuits in operation at any one time is not a good design. The fact that you mix both substation load, customer load and network load on the same feeders is not a good design. I would say it was done out of necessity to defer investments in the Town of Greenwich over the last

40 years.

The original Pet Pantry location was acquired, or the rights were acquired, in 1971 to build a new bulk substation. That never transpired. We have made incremental changes in additions to the system in that time period. For example, in 1990s, early 1990s, we added the Tomac Substation to try to relieve Cos Cob. And it was meant to be a temporary installation. It wasn't a standard installation either. So I would say that we are beyond the point where we can reliably serve the customers in Greenwich.

MR. BALL: All right. If I'm to understand your testimony, you're saying notwithstanding the normal rating of the four feeders that go from Cos Cob to Prospect, that there is something about the distribution of the

load on those feeders that you are contending causes overloads. Is that a fair statement?

physical result to show that as well.

overloads.

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Well, I'm not contending it. It does cause overloads. These are the projections based on load flow analysis. And we've also seen with metered data the overloads occur also. So it's not just an analysis done. We have the physical proof or the

MR. BALL: Can you take a look at the town's interrogatory question 077? In Question 77, which we're not going to put up, we asked you to quantify the distribution of the actual peak load among those feeders. Do you see that? And you objected saying it's not relevant or material. And yet, if I'm understanding your testimony right now, this is your explanation for why there are

So I will ask, Chairman Stein, I'll ask that Eversource be directed to provide us the response to Town 77, which is apparently directly relevant.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does Eversource -
MR. FITZGERALD: I may have been

somewhere else, but I didn't hear anything in any

of Mr. Bowes' responses that related to the 1 distribution of the load on the individual 2 feeders.

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- MR. BALL: Well, I mean, if I may, the 4 5 explanation that I just heard was, well, you can't go by the normal ratings because there are other 6 loads being served by these feeders, other loads. 7 8 And all we asked for was for a breakdown as to the actual loads, and we're not being provided, which 9 makes it awfully hard, since this is now their 10 basis for alleged need. 11
 - The issue of what is MR. FITZGERALD: the total load being served by the feeders and the distribution of that load among the individual feeders at any given time is not the same thing.
 - MR. BALL: With all due respect, I think this is directly relevant to what their claim is. It's very hard to challenge their contentions in this docket if we're not provided the information. I'm at a loss as to why there was an objection, but I will still ask that Eversource be ordered to provide the information.
 - THE WITNESS (Bowes): So the reason, or at least a partial reason it was objected to is it's not available in all cases.

MR. BALL: Okay. So, again, I'm going
to ask --

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any reason why you can't get that?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's not metered information the way the -- if you go back to that chart revision 1, the taps off to the network and the individual locations to the 11 customers are not individually metered. So the four feeders at Cos Cob, the information is available, but beyond that, which is what this question asked for, we can't comply because it's just not a physical measurement that we record.

THE CHAIRMAN: You can't require them to comply if they don't have the information.

MR. BALL: Let me ask a question, if I may, Chairman Stein? Were there outages based on any of these overloads? There were no outages caused by any of the overloads on those four feeders, were there?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Maybe you could be a little more specific. In 2011 that's what prompted this entire project.

MR. BALL: Well, if you have an overload on one of the feeders, you shift load,

- 1 don't you, is that what you do?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So can I finish
- 3 answering your question?
- 4 MR. BALL: Yes.
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So in 2011 we had
- 6 multiple outages on those feeders, and we lost
- 7 about 5,300 customers in Greenwich.
- MR. BALL: So, again, my question is,
- 9 in general if you have an overload, which you're
- 10 telling me you do on any of those feeders, you
- 11 switch load to address the overload so that the
- 12 lights stay on, you shift. Right?
- 13 THE WITNESS (Bowes): If you want to
- 14 put the diagram back up, we can go through it.
- 15 MR. BALL: My only point is, you must
- 16 have data that allows you to make the
- 17 determination as to when to switch. I can't
- 18 believe the company wouldn't have that
- 19 information.
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So, again, for
- 21 the Cos Cob 11R, we have information on each one
- 22 of the feeders that come out. We don't have
- 23 information on the amount of load served
- 24 specifically to the network.
- 25 MR. BALL: Okay. Other than the load

- specifically served to the network, are you able to answer the question we asked?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So for the four feeders out of Cos Cob, we do have that information.
- 6 MR. BALL: Okay. And do you have the 7 information for line 22E35 from Prospect to Byram?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): We do not.

9 MR. BALL: You don't have that 10 information? Okay.

- Chairman Stein, I would simply ask the
 company to provide to us the information that they
 have. I mean, it's clear they have some
 information. I don't understand why it wasn't
 provided at the beginning.
- 16 THE CHAIRMAN: Can we get that 17 information that you do have?
- 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): We can provide

 19 the information for the four feeders from Cos Cob

 20 to Prospect.
- MR. BALL: If I may? I have one question, if I may?
- MR. FITZGERALD: What is the period of time?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So we have three

- years worth of data currently available for those four feeders.
- MR. BALL: Okay. You just told me you don't have load data for some reason for 22E35.
- Do you have load data for the other feeders on the system?
- 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): For each one from 8 Cos Cob, yes.

9

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11

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- MR. BALL: Okay. So we would request -- I understand if your attorney is saying you only have three years of information. We would request the three years of information for the feeders coming out of Cos Cob be provided.
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, we can do that.
 - MR. BALL: Thank you. Mr. Bowes, if I can continue. In the July hearing that we had you said there were outages on the 27.6-kV feeders that were part of your claim for the need for this project and, in particular, you testified in July about a fault on a 27.6-kV feeder to Byram a week before the hearing. Do you recall that?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, on July 24 20th.
- MR. BALL: Okay. You didn't identify

- which feeder failed. Do you have that information?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's the 11R56.
- 4 MR. BALL: 11R56. Now, if I could
- 5 direct your attention to the normal and alternate
- 6 feeders for Byram which you were good enough to
- 7 provide to us.
- 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I know there was
- 9 an interrogatory on that.
- 10 MR. BALL: There was, and I'm looking
- 11 for it. I knew I had a consultant for a reason.
- 12 Exhibit 76. Thank you. Mr. Dobin will put that
- 13 up real quick. It's a little hard to see on the
- 14 screen. But do you have it in front of you, Mr.
- 15 Bowes?
- 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.
- 17 MR. BALL: So here are the 27.6-kV
- 18 feeder supplies for the substations and the 11
- 19 customers that you provided in response to our
- 20 questions. Right?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
- MR. BALL: Let's just look at Byram
- 23 because that was the incident you cited in the
- 24 first hearing. The normal feeders to Byram are
- 25 11R56 and 22E35. Have I got that right?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: And the alternate feeders to 2 Byram are those same two feeders in addition 3 4 22E36? 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: Go back to the chart showing 6 7 the system. Thanks. 8 All right. So I want to make sure I 9 know what the ratings are for those three feeders 10 because you just told me 11R56 went down, and that caused an outage. Right? 11 12 THE WITNESS (Bowes): (Nodding head in the affirmative.) 13 14 MR. BALL: Okay. 11R56 has a normal 15 rating of 15.9 MVA? THE WITNESS (Bowes): You're onto 16 17 another interrogatory. Right? 18 MR. BALL: Yes, I am. Thank you. CSC-13. I'm sorry, it's actually Town 1. We'll 19 look at CSC-13 also. Town 1, pull it up. 20 Sorry. It's a little tough with the 21 22 mobile charts, Mr. Bowes, but I appreciate your 23 patience. 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So you're onto

25

which feeder again was it?

1 MR. BALL: So I want to look at the three feeders to Byram one at a time. So 11R56, 2 which is the one that went down, from Cos Cob to 3 Byram, the normal rating is 15.9? 4 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. MR. BALL: So we know from the chart 6 7 showing the alternate feeders is you still have 8 two other feeders to Byram, 22E35 and 22E36. 9 Right? THE WITNESS (Bowes): 10 11 MR. BALL: And if I have my math right, 12 22E35, which is Prospect to Byram, is 11.4 MVA, that's the rating? 13 14 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 15 MR. BALL: And 22E36, which has a tap to Byram, is 23.4 MVA. 16 Right? THE WITNESS (Bowes): I'm just trying 17 18 to find that one. 19 MR. BALL: It says 22E36 tap to Byram. 20 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I have that, 21 23.4 MVA. MR. BALL: Okay. So I understand 11R56 22 23 went down, but we have these other two alternate 24 feeders that designed to feed Byram when one of

Right?

the other feeders goes down.

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. MR. BALL: And those two feeders, 22E35 2 and 22E36, have a combined rating that would allow 3 for 34.8 MVA of capacity. Is my math right? 4 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Subject to check, yes, I'll agree with you. 6 7 MR. BALL: Now, the peak load last year 8 at Byram was significantly less than 34.8 MVA. 9 I look at CSC-13, right, I see that the number is 14.4 MVA. 10 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): In 2016 Byram's 12 actual peak was 14.4 MVA, yes. 13 MR. BALL: The actual recorded peak load at Byram has never been as high as 34.8? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Right. MR. BALL: 16 Ever? 17 THE WITNESS (Bowes): At least in this 18 time period I would agree, that's right. 19 MR. BALL: So you would agree, as the 20 system was designed, getting back to that event on July 20th when 11R56 went down, the system was 21 22 designed to allow sufficient capacity from 22E35 23 and 22E36 to serve whatever the peak load was 24 going to be at Byram? You would agree that's how

25

the system was designed?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would agree 2 with that, yes. 3 MR. BALL: Okay. THE WITNESS (Bowes): The overload 4 5 occurred on the Prospect 2X transformers. I think I said that in the testimony. 6 7 MR. BALL: But you would agree the 8 cause of the outage was a fault in the cable in 9 11R56? THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 10 11 MR. BALL: So it's not that there was an overload on the transformer at Prospect that 12 13 caused the outage, it was the cable that failed, 11R56, that then caused the transformer overload. 14 15 Right? 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: All right. So there's 17 18 something going on here with the cables, you would 19 agree, I mean, there was a fault in the cable. 20 Right? 21 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 22 MR. BALL: Are these old cables, do you 23 know? 24 MR. FITZGERALD: Which --25 MR. BALL: 11R56.

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1
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So most of it is
    paper and lead cable, so it gets back to vintage
2
    1950, 1960.
3
               MR. BALL: These are older cables,
4
5
    right?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): The 11R56 is,
6
7
    yes.
               MR. BALL: It's an older cable. Older
8
9
    cables fail. They have a life span. Wouldn't you
10
    agree with that?
11
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So, in general, I
12
    would agree with that. There are many other
    factors that also impact a cable's longevity.
13
               MR. BALL: Of course. But there's no
14
15
    question that -- let me ask it this way:
16
    cable is older, and it's no longer operating the
    way it was initially designed to operate, that can
17
18
    cause the cable to fail even when it's not
    overloaded. You would agree with that?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. And a new
20
21
    cable can fail when it's not overloaded.
22
               MR. BALL: And in what instances can a
23
    new cable fail when it's not overloaded?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I would say
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it's probably the same type of reasons that an

- 1 older cable would. It's based upon a fault
- 2 history that it's seen. It's based on how it's
- 3 been operated. Mostly temperature related. And
- 4 in the case of, I would say our Connecticut
- 5 operations, lightning activity has a large impact
- 6 on cable performance as well.
- 7 MR. BALL: Right. Also, isn't it true
- 8 that if a cable is not installed properly, that
- 9 can affect its operation, it could cause it not to
- 10 function the way it's designed?
- 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So installed
- 12 properly, there's probably many things there as
- 13 well. It would probably be hard to pin down for a
- 14 | 1950s cable if installation were the culprit. It
- 15 probably is not.
- MR. BALL: Have you done cable
- 17 forensics to explain what happened with 11R56 on
- 18 July 20th?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): We have not.
- 20 MR. BALL: So as you sit here today,
- 21 you can't really -- you know there was a cable
- 22 fault, but you don't know exactly what happened
- 23 with that cable with that incident. Right?
- 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would say
- 25 that's accurate. It was a fairly heavily loaded

- 1 day on the system, so it was a -- in fact, I think
- 2 it may have even set the ISO peak for the summer.
- 3 So there was some indication of loading, but
- 4 clearly not to its cable rating.
- 5 MR. BALL: Right. I mean, if it had
- 6 been functioning properly -- I don't have the
- 7 data. But if it had been functioning properly, I
- 8 assume, because there was still capacity according
- 9 to its normal rating, 11R56 should not have
- 10 failed. Right?
- 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That and based on
- 12 the time of occurrence too. At 4:30 in the
- 13 morning it's unlikely it was directly load
- 14 related.
- MR. BALL: Thank you for that
- 16 explanation.
- 17 I want to take a look at some of the
- 18 other failures of cables that you are contending
- 19 is part of the need for this project, if I may?
- 20 All right?
- 21 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Uh-huh.
- MR. BALL: And I'll try to do this in a
- 23 somewhat efficient way, but it's going to require
- 24 us to take a look at a couple different
- 25 interrogatory responses, one from the last docket,

one from this one. 1 Okay? Take a look at OCC-42. It was a 2 3 response in Docket 461. Do you have that 4 available? 5 MR. FITZGERALD: We don't have the discovery from the last docket in front of us. 6 7 Why don't you give us a copy. 8 MR. BALL: I'll put it up. And I'm 9 going to ask you to take a look at that, Mr. 10 Bowes, since that's part of this record, together with the response to Town 17 in this docket. 11 They're related to the same failures in July of 12 2015. 13 THE WITNESS (Bowes): You said it was 14 15 Town 17? MR. BALL: I did. 16 Thank you. Mr. Bowes, if it helps, I can get you a 17 18 copy of OCC-42 in hard copy. 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I have one. 20 MR. BALL: We're good. Okay. So in OCC -- hard to see -- but OCC-42, 21 22 you highlighted that in July 2015 there were these

feeder failures. Okay. And you made the point,

did you not, that those particular failures were

on 40-year-old cable segments. Do you see that?

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1
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I did.
               MR. BALL: These are 27.6-kV feeders.
2
3
    Right?
4
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, they are.
               MR. BALL: Let's take a look at the
5
    first one. In OCC-42 you highlight that the load
6
7
    was 25 MVA at the time of the failure. Do you see
8
    that in your response to OCC-42 in Roman numeral
9
    1?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
10
               MR. BALL: Let's take a look at Town
11
12
         The second page -- sorry, I should make this
13
    easier for you. If you can turn to page 2, you
    see you provided us information about these same
14
15
    outages, including which cables are at issue.
16
    makes it easier. Do you see that?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.
17
18
               MR. BALL: So the first one is 11R52?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct.
               MR. BALL: And that's the one that I
20
    just looked at where the actual load was 25 MVA on
21
22
    July 2015. Do you see that?
23
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.
24
               MR. BALL: If we now look at the normal
25
    rating of 11R52, the normal rating according to
```

1 your response to Town 1, is 33.5 MVA for that cable. 2 3 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Subject to check, 4 I would agree. 5 MR. BALL: Okay. And the point -- it's not a complicated point. The point I'm making is, 6 7 whatever failure happened on that day was not a 8 function of the cable being overloaded, it had 9 capacity according to its normal rating? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct. 10 11 MR. BALL: So something else was going 12 on at the time, just like whatever happened at 13 Byram on July 20th. Right? 14 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 15 MR. BALL: It was not a load issue? 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Not directly a load issue at that time. 17 18 MR. BALL: Fair enough. That cable was not overloaded at the time of the failure? 19 I should be more specific. 20 21 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. MR. BALL: And if I go through this 22 exercise, it will be quick. On the second and 23 24 third outages in July of 2015, I think we're going

to see the same phenomenon. In OCC-42, Mr.

1 Bowes -- I just want to make sure you're -- okay. THE WITNESS (Bowes): I'm getting lots 2 3 of help. MR. BALL: A lot of help, a lot of 4 cooks in the kitchen. That's okay. 5 In OCC-42 you identified a second 6 7 feeder failure on July 27th where the load was 7.5 8 MVA at that time? 9 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 10 MR. BALL: Not to make you confused, but I am quite certain that in Town-17 that second 11 feeder failure is actually identified as 11R56. 12 It's actually C. Take your time. 13 14 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So yes, it 15 appears on Town 17 under Section C, 11R56, there 16 is a typo there. It should be July 27th, not July 7th. 17 18 MR. BALL: Understood. I understand Putting aside your typo, I just want to 19 that. make sure I got the numbers and the cables right. 20 So the failure that you identified in OCC-42 where 21 the load was 7.5 MVA is 11R56 in Town 17, in other 22 23 words, the second feeder failure?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.

So

MR. BALL: Okay. I got it right.

24

7.5 MVA. Now if I look at 11R56, the normal 1 rating for 11R56 is 15.9 MVA? 2 3 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: So, once again, just like 4 5 the other incidents we've talked about, you have more capacity on the normal rating of that feeder 6 than the actual load at the time the cable failed. 7 8 Right? 9 THE WITNESS (Bowes): 10 MR. BALL: So again --11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): However, as soon as one of the cables fails, the other three are 12 subject to overload. 13 MR. BALL: I understand there's an 14 15 effect. I'm trying to get to cause. And my question is, when the 11R56 failed in July 2015, 16 it was not overloaded at the time it failed? 17 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct. 19 MR. BALL: And finally we'll make this The third incident you cited in OCC-42 is 20 quick. a failure on July 28th? 21 22 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 23 MR. BALL: Where the load was 14 MVA. 24 Do you see that?

THE WITNESS (Bowes):

I do.

1 MR. BALL: And in Town 17, that correlates to 11R55 in B? 2 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it does. 3 MR. BALL: And 11R55 has 32.5 MVA as 4 5 its normal rating? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Subject to check, 6 7 I'll agree, yes. 8 MR. BALL: So you have the load of 14 9 MVA, and a cable that has a capacity of 32.5 MVA? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct. 10 MR. BALL: Same thing. You would agree 11 12 that the cause of 11R55, the cause of the failure was not because it was overloaded at the time it 13 failed? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): At the time it 16 failed, I would agree, yes. MR. BALL: All right. By the way, a 17 18 couple of these cables were installed fairly recently, 11R55, 2009; 11R52, 2012. 19 20 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So some portions were, that's correct, not the entire lengths. 21 MR. BALL: Stick with me. Okay. Thank 22 you. And I think this is consistent with your 23 24 prior testimony. It's not only older cables that

sometimes fail, sometimes even cables where

segments have been installed as recently as 2009 1 2 and 2012 fail? 3 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Or recently installed as soon as the week before. 4 5 MR. BALL: So cables don't always work the way they're designed to work? 6 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct. 8 MR. BALL: Now, let's talk about older 9 cables, if I can, Mr. Bowes. I'm not going to ask 10 you about anymore stats, for the moment, you'll be delighted to know. 11 When cables reach their useful life, 12 13 the end of their useful life, and let's just say the cable too old, it's not operating the way it 14 15 should operate, you can replace the cable. Right? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, you can. 16 17 MR. BALL: And, in fact, you do that, Eversource does that, I would assume? 18 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's a daily 20 occurrence, yes. MR. BALL: Is it fair to say that 21 22 modern cables have greater ampacity than older 23 ones, assuming the same size conductors? 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Maybe you could

25

be a little more specific?

1 MR. BALL: Modern cables have the ability, have more capacity, more ampacity than 2 3 older ones, they're just designed better, even if it's the same size conductor. Isn't that true? 4 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So you can operate modern cables at higher temperatures which 6 7 oftentimes give you a higher rating. 8 MR. BALL: The normal ratings you gave 9 me in Town 001, what temperature were you 10 assuming? 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): 90 degrees C. MR. BALL: So because -- I think I 12 13 understood modern cables can be rated at a higher temperature. If you would, one more explanation 14 15 on that? THE WITNESS (Bowes): So you can get a 16 17 higher rated, higher temperature rating off 18 cables, which would allow larger ampacities. 19 MR. BALL: All right. Correct me if I'm wrong, replacing a cable, that process is 20 called reconductoring. 21 Right? 22 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So we typically use that terminology for overhead work. For cable 23 24 replacement, we typically just say it's a 25 replacement.

1 MR. BALL: Okay. Same concept though? THE WITNESS (Bowes): Same concept. 2 3 MR. BALL: So one way -- let's say if I have an older cable that is not performing the way 4 5 it should be performing, it's failing even when it's not overloaded, one way to deal with that 6 7 would be replacing the cable. You agree? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): 9 MR. BALL: And let's talk about 10 underground cables. Isn't it possible to replace an older cable in the same duct, in the same 11 12 underground duct, so you don't have to incur the 13 costs of constructing a new conduit or a new trench? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, that is the 16 typical way conductors are replaced. MR. BALL: And actually there is an 17 18 efficiency cost wise to that process because you're not building new conduits, new trenches. 19 You'd agree with that? 20 21 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I would. MR. BALL: And that's something I 22 23 assume Eversource does all the time? 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.

MR. BALL: You are proposing a \$100

```
million transmission line in this case. Correct?
1
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So the project
2
    overall cost is $100 million. The transmission
3
    line is not.
4
5
               MR. BALL: You've got a transmission
    solution here, and the total cost is 100 million.
6
7
    You'll agree with that?
8
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.
9
               MR. BALL: You are not proposing, as
10
    you sit here today, to replace cables that simply
    may not be functioning the way they should, that
11
12
    is not your proposal?
13
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
               MR. BALL: Now, after this project --
14
15
    let's assume you got your project approved and
16
    it's being built. The 27.6-kV system is still
17
    there, right, Greenwich is still distributing at a
18
    27.6-kV system?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
                          The 11 commercial customers
20
               MR. BALL:
    that we talked about who are fed at 27.6 kV will
21
22
    continue to be supplied power at 27.6 kV even
23
    after this project is built?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
```

MR. BALL: Those 11 commercial

```
customers are some of the significant energy users
1
    in the town?
2
3
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would say yes.
               MR. BALL: It includes Greenwich
4
5
    Hospital?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): We typically
6
7
    don't identify individual customers but --
               MR. BALL: Okay. Well, all right. I
8
9
    guess the town has information. But we know that
    there are significant commercial and industrial
10
    users of electricity in the town who will continue
11
    to use electricity at 27.6 even after your project
12
    is built?
13
14
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is true.
15
               MR. BALL: And even after the project
    is built, the Greenwich secondary network will
16
    continue to be fed at 27.6 kV.
17
18
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it will.
19
               MR. BALL: North Greenwich Substation
    continue to be fed at 27.6?
20
21
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
22
               MR. BALL: Byram, 27.6 still?
23
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
24
               MR. BALL: Okay.
25
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): The only
```

substation on that original diagram route one was
Prospect would be removed.

MR. BALL: Right. Okay. So the dependence on the 27.6 system and its cables will remain even after this project is built. Isn't that true?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): So the new

Greenwich Substation would allow for transfers at
the 13.2-kV system that we presently don't have in
an automated fashion. So there would be some
redundancy with the new substation that's not
present today.

MR. BALL: Understood. I wasn't necessarily asking you about the benefits of that added redundancy, and I think you've made that point before. I'm just trying to establish that the 27.6-kV cables, which are still essential in the distribution system, remain intact after the project is built?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.

MR. BALL: And you are not proposing upgrades to those cables as part of this project?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): No. As part of this project the load levels would be reduced on them, so upgrades would not be necessary.

```
1
               MR. BALL:
                          The load levels. And to be
    clear, because I think I understood it very
2
3
    clearly, many of those cables you've seen failures
    even when they're not overloaded.
4
                                      Right?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is true.
5
               MR. BALL: All right. I'm going to
6
7
    shift gears. If Mr. Dobin would be good enough to
8
    put up figure 5 from your prefile testimony?
9
    Sorry, we're just trying to pull it up on the
    screen to make it a little easier.
10
11
               Oh, good. Mr. Bowes, there's figure 5,
12
    and you were good enough to do a revised chart for
13
         Do you see it?
    us.
14
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I do.
15
               MR. BALL: And this depiction shows the
16
    system assuming you have the new Greenwich
    Substation constructed. Does it not?
17
18
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it does.
19
               MR. BALL: Again, just for clarity, it
20
    is missing a couple things. It's not depicting
    the Greenwich network right in the middle there
21
22
    that's fed by Cos Cob.
                            Right?
23
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct, it's not
24
    a duplicate of the figure 1 revision.
```

MR. BALL: Understood. The 11

```
1
    commercial customers are not on there either?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
2
3
               MR. BALL: That's okay. I'm going to
    focus on a different segment of this chart which
4
5
    is the 1740 and 1750 lines coming from Stamford in
    the lower right-hand corner. Do you see it?
6
7
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I see it.
8
               MR. BALL: When I began asking you
9
    questions today, that was the first thing I asked
    you which is the origination of energy that is
10
    transmitted to the Cos Cob Substation comes from
11
    two 115-kilovolt lines that are in Stamford.
12
13
    Right?
14
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
15
               MR. BALL: That's the 1740 line and the
    1750 line?
16
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct.
17
18
               MR. BALL: And this is a pretty good
19
    chart because I can see exactly where those lines
    go in the lower right-hand corner.
20
                                         So the 1740
    line which comes from Waterside in Stamford?
21
22
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
23
               MR. BALL:
                          That's 115 kilovolts.
                                                  It
24
    goes directly to the Cos Cob substation. Right?
25
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct.
```

MR. BALL: And the 1750 line from 1 Southend, the also 115-kilovolt line that goes to 2 the Cos Cob Substation, and it also feeds Tomac. 3 Right? 4 5 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: And that's by design that 6 7 Tomac is going to getting its source of energy in 8 normal operating conditions from that 1750 line. 9 Right? 10 THE WITNESS (Bowes): 11 MR. BALL: Now, the 1740 and 1750 12 circuits, before you get to this point, before you 13 get right to the taps to Tomac and Cos Cob, those two circuits exist on the same overhead structures 14 15 coming out of Stamford and going to Cos Cob; do 16 they not? 17 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, they do. 18 MR. BALL: Is that an optimal design? 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So double circuit 20 towers are less reliable than two independent 21 lines. MR. BALL: And I think I can highlight 22 23 a point here -- you probably know where I'm 24 going -- which is because the 1740 and 1750 lines 25 share the same overhead poles, the same

structures, if one of those structures goes down, 1 it could cause both the 1740 and 1750 lines to go 2 3 out? THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 4 5 MR. BALL: And if that were to happen, Greenwich goes black. Do you agree with that? 6 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Certainly 8 everything on this map that we're showing, yes. 9 There are still some customers fed directly from Stamford. 10 11 MR. BALL: Would you agree 99 and a 12 half percent of Greenwich goes black? 13 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Subject to check, it's the large majority, yes. 14 15 MR. BALL: No question that is a 16 significant concern. That would be a major event if that were to happen? 17 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It has happened. 19 MR. BALL: It has, and that's what I 20 want to go to, and you gave it to us in response to Town 17. But on August 5, 2012, a tree fell 21 down across the 1740 and 1750 lines between 22 23 Stamford and Cos Cob. Right? 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So just to be

clear, it didn't come across both lines initially.

1 MR. BALL: Okay. What happened? THE WITNESS (Bowes): It came across 2 3 one, and then prior to its removal it took out the second circuit. 4 5 MR. BALL: So both circuits tripped as a result of that event? 6 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Ultimately, yes. MR. BALL: It's true, when I reference 8 9 99.5 percent of Greenwich going black, that's 10 actually what happened in this event in August 2012 when the 1740 and 1750 lines went out? 11 12 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. MR. BALL: And that lasted almost the 13 entire day, did it not, the outage? I think if 14 15 you look at Town 17, that may orient you. 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I would say it looks like it happened at 10 at night. 17 18 MR. BALL: And then was that up until 4 p.m. the following day? 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I don't think the 20 outage for the entire town was for that duration 21 22 though. 23 MR. BALL: Beside the hours, the 24 minutes, you would agree that there was a 25 significant duration of time when Greenwich went

black? 1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It looks like 2 3 about six hours, yes. MR. BALL: By the way, because the 1740 4 5 and 1750 lines are on the same structures, doesn't that hamper your ability to maintain both lines if 6 7 maintenance work is needed? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would say yes. 9 MR. BALL: Mr. Bowes, even if the 10 Siting Council were to approve this project that you characterize as a reliability project, if the 11 12 exact same event were to happen after the approval 13 of the project, you would have the exact same problem with an outage in Greenwich. 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): In general, I 16 would say yes. MR. BALL: The extension, the 2.3 mile 17 18 extension of the 115-kV line to the new Greenwich Substation, is still dependent on the flow of 19 electricity from 1740 and 1750? 20 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is clearly 21 22 accurate. 23 MR. BALL: So if you have the exact same event after you've spent \$100 million, the

exact same event happens where something trips

24

```
those lines between Stamford and Cos Cob, even
1
    after the investment in this project, you would
2
    have the same reliability problem in Greenwich?
3
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
4
5
               MR. BALL: And it's also fair to say
    you are not proposing in this docket anything to
6
7
    address that risk?
8
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
9
               MR. BALL: Let's stick with this
10
             I want to ask you about a different issue
    which is the Tomac Substation. Do you see in the
11
    lower right-hand corner -- I think we just looked
12
13
    at it -- that Tomac is fed, normal operations, it
    is fed by the 1750 115-kilovolt line coming from
14
15
    Stamford?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
16
               MR. BALL: The one from Southend.
17
18
    the tap is pretty clear to see on the chart.
    Right?
19
20
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it is.
               MR. BALL: And then, in normal
21
22
    operations, Tomac feeds Mianus through that 12H59
23
    line that I'm looking at?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
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MR. BALL: When Tomac gets its energy

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from that 115-kV line, it distributes energy to
1
2
    customers in Old Greenwich. Is that right?
3
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
               MR. BALL: And unlike the 27.6-kV
4
5
    system, and unlike the 13.2-kV distribution
    systems, Tomac is the one substation in Greenwich
6
7
    that distributes electricity to its customers at
    4.8 kV?
8
9
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct.
10
               MR. BALL: How many customers are
    served energy from Tomac at 4.8 kV?
11
12
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think between
13
    1,100 and 1,200.
14
               MR. BALL: And those customers are in
15
    Old Greenwich?
16
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
17
               MR. BALL: Because those customers are
18
    not fed through the 13.2 kV distribution system,
19
    you refer to Tomac as an island substation.
                                                  Is
    that something you've referred to before?
20
21
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): No, that's not
    the reason it's islanded.
22
23
               MR. BALL: What's the reason it's
24
    islanded?
```

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Because there's a

```
single contingency or a single point of failure.
1
               MR. BALL: All right. I'll get there.
2
3
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's not the
4
    voltage level.
5
               MR. BALL: Fair enough. Well, let's
    talk about that. So I think what we just
6
7
    established is that unlike the rest of the
8
    distribution system in Greenwich, Tomac is the one
9
    substation serving more than 1,000 customers at
    4.8 kV. Right?
10
11
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
12
               MR. BALL: You just identified a
    different issue which is that it's not single
13
    contingency. Let me see if I can put that into
14
15
    words that a lawyer can understand. Tomac has one
16
    transformer, right, at 4.8 kV?
17
               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
18
               MR. BALL: There's no back-up
    transformer at Tomac, isn't that right, at 4.8 kV?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
20
               MR. BALL: So if something were to
21
22
    happen to the 4.8 kV transformer at Tomac, those
23
    customers who are served electricity at 4.8 kV in
24
    Old Greenwich are going to lose their power?
```

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.

```
1
               MR. BALL: There's no back-up.
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
2
3
               MR. BALL: And that happened; did it
4
    not?
                                      It did.
5
               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
               MR. BALL: So in April 2016 -- and you
6
7
    gave us this in Town 17. In April 2016 a
    lightning arrester failed at the Tomac Substation?
8
9
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
10
               MR. BALL: And that caused an outage on
11
    the one 4.8-kilovolt transformer at Tomac. Right?
12
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it did.
13
               MR. BALL: For most of the day Old
    Greenwich was black?
14
15
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think about
16
    nine hours.
               MR. BALL: A significant amount.
17
18
    Right?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
20
               MR. BALL: Mr. Bowes, isn't it true
    that this project before the Siting Council does
21
22
    nothing to address the problem of Tomac having a
23
    single 4.8-kV transformer?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
25
               MR. BALL: And nor does this project do
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anything to address the fact that 1,100 -- I think
1
    that was the number you gave me -- Old Greenwich
2
    customers received power from Tomac at 4.8 kV, and
3
    are not part of the 13.2 system, you're not
4
5
    addressing that in this project?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
6
7
               MR. BALL: So, if the event that just
8
    happened in 2016 were to happen again after this
9
    project is built where a lightning arrester takes
10
    out the 4.8-kV transformer at Tomac, the same
    thing is going to happen which is Old Greenwich
11
12
    customers are going to lose power?
13
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): No.
               MR. BALL: If the 4.8-kV transformer
14
15
    goes down, those customers are not going to
16
    receive power, there's no other source to provide
17
    power at 4.8 kV. Right?
18
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So since April of
    2016, we've installed step transformers that would
19
    allow us to refeed those customers at 13 kV.
20
               MR. BALL: And how many of those
21
22
    customers have you addressed at 13.2, all of them?
23
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): About half of
```

MR. BALL: Okay. So as we sit here

24

25

them at peak load.

today, the other half, even after this project is built, lose power. Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Well, at peak load, yes. So most of the year we've picked them all up.

MR. BALL: This is a reliability project. I'm just trying to understand what this solves and what it doesn't. Okay? This project does nothing to address the issues with Tomac?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): So let me talk about island substations for a minute, especially since we have a PURA representative here. We have a system resiliency program that looks at islanded substations across our system. We have about 44 of them remaining. And over the next five years we plan to address two or three of those per year. Tomac, because of a variety of criteria, is number 15 on the list. We agreed with the Town of Greenwich after this event in April of 2016, to move that up on the list. And we will be reconverting, or converting the 4.8 customers in the 2018/2019 time frame.

So there is an active program on the distribution side, not subject to Siting Council approvals. And PURA has endorsed that program.

- 1 And we have prioritized the customers, and
- 2 Greenwich is now included in that list in the
- 3 five-year program.
- 4 MR. BALL: Thank you. Thank you for
- 5 that clarification. How long has Tomac been
- 6 operating with a single 4.8 kV transformer?
- 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Since it was
- 8 installed in 1991 or 2.
- 9 MR. BALL: And it's fair to say this
- 10 single contingency problem of Tomac has existed
- 11 since that time?
- 12 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I would say
- 13 Tomac is the earliest or newest substation that
- 14 has this issue.
- 15 MR. BALL: So you have it in many
- 16 substations. Right?
- 17 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So the other 43
- 18 have had it for much longer.
- 19 MR. BALL: Okay. And I'm just focused
- 20 on Greenwich. You can understand. That's why
- 21 we're here.
- THE CHAIRMAN: The Chairman, excuse me,
- 23 is focused on we're going to break for lunch right
- 24 now.
- MR. BALL: That's a good focus.

```
1
              THE CHAIRMAN: We'll resume at about
2
    1:15.
3
             MR. BALL: Thank you.
              (Whereupon, the witnesses were excused,
4
5
    and the hearing adjourned for lunch at 12:32 p.m.)
6
                 AFTERNOON SESSION
7
                    1:19 P.M.
8
   RONALD J. ARAUJO,
9
    FARAH S. OMOKARO,
10
   KENNETH BOWES,
11
   JASON CABRAL,
12
   JOHN
           C. CASE,
   CHRISTOPHER P. SODERMAN,
13
   MICHAEL LIBERTINE,
14
15
        called as witnesses, being previously duly
16
        sworn, continued to testify on their oaths as
        follows:
17
18
              THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Attorney Ball,
19
    ready to continue?
20
             MR. BALL:
                       Thank you, Chairman Stein.
21
              THE CHAIRMAN:
                           If we have to continue
22
    this hearing beyond midnight, we are doing it on
23
    the 5th, so just so you know.
24
             MR. BALL: Thank you.
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Mr. Bowes, when you're ready.

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1
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I'm ready.
               MR. BALL: We'll go to a new topic
2
    since we just had lunch. In 2015 when you filed
3
    your initial application in Docket 461, you were
4
5
    contemplating building a new 134 MVA substation on
    Railroad Avenue, right, that was the initial
6
7
    proposal?
8
               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
9
               MR. BALL: Three transformers?
10
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
11
               MR. BALL: And you were initially
    planning to retire both the Prospect Substation
12
13
    and the Byram Substation?
14
               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
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               MR. BALL: And one of the reasons in
16
    that initial proposal that you were proposing to
    retire Byram was because the Byram transformers
17
18
    were vintage and obsolete. Do you recall that?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
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               MR. BALL: And one of your arguments in
    Docket 461 as to the need for the project was the
21
22
    need to replace that obsolete equipment at Byram.
23
    You recall that?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
                                      Correct.
25
               MR. BALL: Now, in this docket it's
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clear you've tried to reduce costs at the behest 1 2 of the Siting Council, no question about that. Right? 3 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is true. 4 5 MR. BALL: But as a result, the new proposal does not address the obsolete equipment 6 7 in the Byram Substation. Am I right? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 9 MR. BALL: So in this project you're 10 not saying that the need requires replacement of obsolete Byram transformers in this docket. 11 12 Right? THE WITNESS (Bowes): 13 MR. BALL: So isn't it true that 14 15 irrespective of what happens here, at Byram you're 16 still going to need to replace switches, circuit 17 breakers, switchgear lineup. Do I have that 18 right? 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yeah, I think it was just the transformers we were considering at 20 the time. We were going to remove the switchgear 21 because it was no longer needed. 22 23 MR. BALL: Okay. But you still have 24 the same outdated equipment in place at Byram

after this project is built. Is that accurate?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. And we would continue to monitor its condition. And this 2 spring we replaced a transformer at Mianus. 3 would consider that just a normal course of 4 5 business to replace equipment at any of our substations in Greenwich or on our system. 6 7 MR. BALL: Understood. But one of the 8 grounds that you argued for the need for the first 9 project was the need to get rid of the obsolete 10 equipment at Byram. Right? 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would say that 12 was one of the benefits of that project. 13 MR. BALL: And that is not a part of this project? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It is not. 16 MR. BALL: So this project doesn't do 17 anything to address that obsolete equipment at 18 Byram. Right? 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. MR. BALL: And unless I misunderstood 20 your testimony on the first day, I think what you 21 22 said, in July at this hearing, was that you're 23 going to ideally revisit the potential issue of 24 retiring the Byram Substation altogether in three

25

to five years?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct. MR. BALL: And the reason that you want 2 to sit tight for three to five years is because of 3 the town's energy efficiency, demand response and 4 5 distributed generation programs which may be effective enough to enable you to retire Byram. 6 7 Isn't that what you testified to? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It is. 9 MR. BALL: The Byram Substation has 30 MVA of capacity? 10 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think it's 25 12 MVA. 13 MR. BALL: Okay, 25 MVA. And, again, the reason you want to sit tight for three to five 14 15 years is to see if the energy efficiency programs 16 will allow you to retire that 25 MVA of capacity 17 at Byram. Is that correct? 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 19 MR. BALL: If I can, I want to ask about the 13.2 kV system, which is part of the 20 distribution system in Greenwich. Right? 21 22 THE WITNESS (Bowes): The bulk of it, 23 yes. 24 MR. BALL: The majority of Greenwich 25 customers receive electricity at 13.2 kV. Right?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: It's fair to say that a 2 significant cause of outages in Greenwich are 3 weather-related events on those overhead wood 4 5 poles on the 13.2-kV system? THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I would say 6 7 the storm weather related are certainly a portion. 8 MR. BALL: Okay. 9 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think about, 10 you know, the storm versus non-storm reliability data, it's probably half of the causes. 11 12 MR. BALL: So with respect to, you 13 know, that cause of outages in Greenwich, this project doesn't do anything to help prevent those 14 15 outages. Right? 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It doesn't 17 prevent the outage, but it provides redundancy and 18 automation to pick up customers on the faulted portion of the circuits. 19 20 MR. BALL: Are you proposing any storm-hardening measures as a part of this project 21 on the 13.2-kV lines? 22 23 THE WITNESS (Bowes): There are many 24 storm-hardening programs already in place in

Greenwich. They are not part of a Siting Council

- application. They're ongoing PURA projects.
- MR. BALL: Okay. On the first day --
- 3 let's put aside the storm issues. On the first
- 4 day of testimony in this docket you testified that
- 5 Greenwich actually has more outages than most
- 6 communities in Connecticut. Is that right?
- 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So we looked at
- 8 it about a year ago, and at that point in time the
- 9 reliability data for the last couple of years, and
- 10 specifically in 2016, was more frequent and longer
- 11 duration outages than the system averages.
- 12 MR. BALL: And so we, the town, were
- 13 listening, and I served an interrogatory, and I'm
- 14 going to refer you to Town 80 where we asked you
- 15 to identify the 13.2-kV circuits that were the
- 16 | worst-performing circuits in Connecticut, and you
- 17 responded with a couple appendices, Town 80.
- 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, we did.
- 19 MR. BALL: You gave us a list of the
- 20 100 worst-performing 13.2-kV circuits in the
- 21 state. Right?

- 22 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So it includes
- 23 all nine distribution voltages, not just 13.2.
- MR. BALL: How many of the
- 25 worst-performing circuits were 13.2-kV circuits in

Greenwich? If you look at your appendix, it looks 1 like you may have highlighted them for us. 2 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yeah, the 3 highlights are just Greenwich fed, or Greenwich 4 5 supplied circuits. They're not 13.2 kV. MR. BALL: How many of them are 13.2, 6 7 please? 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I don't know. 9 MR. BALL: So, as you sit here today, you don't know, if I were to identify for you what 10 we believe to be about nine 13.2-kV circuits, you 11 12 can't answer that? THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would accept 13 that, if you've done the correlation. 14 15 MR. BALL: We did. 16 Do you know how many customers are impacted by the deficient 13.2-kV circuits in 17 18 Greenwich? 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I don't know how many customers are served from those circuits. 20 MR. BALL: By our math, it was 8,752 21 22 customers directly affected by those circuits. 23 Would you accept that, subject to check? 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would say no,

because I'm not sure what information we provided

- 1 that would indicate that.
- MR. BALL: So, Mr. Bowes, I'll very
- 3 quickly for the record identify for you what we
- 4 believe those circuits are, and if I'm wrong, I'm
- 5 sure you'll correct it at a later date. Circuit
- 6 16Q2, 22E12, 27K9, 13C2, 27K5, 22E6, 13C4, 16Q1,
- 7 and 22E10. Those are the 13.2-kV circuits that we
- 8 identified and, by our math, it's about 8,700
- 9 customers. And again, if I'm wrong, I'd ask you
- 10 to correct me.
- 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I'm sorry I
- 12 wasn't clear. I don't think in these appendices
- 13 there's any data that says the number of
- 14 customers.
- 15 MR. BALL: But you have that data
- 16 available, I assume, the company has that data
- 17 available through its own maps. Am I right?
- 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Through its
- 19 records, yes, but I don't think we were provided
- 20 that in this docket.
- 21 MR. BALL: Okay. So I'm simply asking
- 22 you, this is our math, and ask you to correct it
- 23 | if I have anything wrong, since you do have the
- 24 information.
- 25 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I guess I'm not

- 1 going to accept it. MR. BALL: So you think I might have 2 3 the numbers wrong? THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think there's a 4 5 very good chance you have the numbers wrong. MR. BALL: What? 6 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): How would you know? 8
 - MR. BALL: Because you have the data,
- 10 and it's been provided in other contexts.
- 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I don't believe
- 12 we ever have.

- MR. BALL: Okay. Let me ask you a
- 14 question: Are you planning any upgrades to the
- 15 13.2-kV circuits?
- 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
- 17 MR. BALL: In this docket?
- 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): No, other than
- 19 the connections to the feeders from the new
- 20 Greenwich substation.
- MR. BALL: Other than those connections
- 22 in this docket, you are not planning any upgrades
- 23 the 13.2-kV circuits. Right?
- 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct,
- but nor would we. This is not the forum to do

- 1 that. PURA is the forum to do that.
- MR. BALL: Okay.
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): There's no
- 4 jurisdictional responsibility of the Siting
- 5 Council for distribution.
- 6 MR. BALL: Well, I mean, I've seen a
- 7 number of distribution issues that seem to be
- 8 overlapping here. So I'm just trying to get a
- 9 clear understanding as to whether in this project
- 10 you're proposing any upgrades to the deficient
- 11 13.2-kV circuits, and I believe you said the
- 12 answer is no. Right?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): No. But the
- 14 forum for that is, as I said, is the TDRP report
- 15 where each one of those circuits has an action
- 16 plan associated with it that's a requirement of
- 17 that docket, and we file that annually with PURA.
- 18 There are projects or fixes for each one of the
- 19 circuits on the top 100 list.
- 20 MR. BALL: The transmission line that
- 21 you are proposing to construct is not one of those
- 22 fixes as to the deficient 13.2-kV circuits.
- 23 Right?
- 24 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So again, this is
- 25 a PURA document, and they don't have jurisdiction

1 for the underlying or supporting transmission. MR. BALL: I know. I'm not trying to 2 get into a jurisdictional argument with you. 3 asking what I think is a simple question. Your 4 transmission solution in this docket does not 5 address the 13.2-kV deficient circuits. Right? 6 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It does not. 8 MR. BALL: Thank you.

Now, in the initial Docket 461 that was a different project, that was a bigger project.

Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): It had a larger capacity, as you mentioned, three transformers versus two. It had a different routing for the transmission lines. So yes, it was a different --

MR. BALL: More expensive?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): It was about \$40 million more expensive, yes.

19 MR. BALL: In gross dollars?

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THE WITNESS (Bowes): In a comparative basis, yes.

MR. BALL: However, you would agree that the 134 MVA that you were proposing in the initial docket for \$140 million, correlated to approximately a million dollars per MVA, you made

that argument in the initial docket. 1 2 recall that? THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think that was 3 a calculation done. I don't know if it was an 4 5 argument but --MR. BALL: You made that point. 6 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. MR. BALL: I didn't mean to 8 9 characterize it as an argument. You made the point that that was about a million dollars per 10 MVA, the initial docket. Right? 11 12 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct. 13 MR. BALL: The new docket, the proposed substation will have 60 MVA capacity at a price of 14 15 \$100 million. Right? 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So again, there's two transformers at the new substation for 120 17 18 MVA. 19 MR. BALL: Right. But for your planning purposes there is 60 MVA, it's a 60 MVA 20 21 substation. Right? 22 THE WITNESS (Bowes): No, it's 120 MVA 23 substation, as filed with the Siting Council. 24 MR. BALL: The permissible load level

at the new substation is what, 60 MVA?

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THE WITNESS (Bowes): I believe 83 MVA.
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               MR. BALL: On a per MVA basis, compared
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    to the initial docket, this is more expensive,
3
    just on a per MVA basis in terms of what you're
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    adding. You agree with that?
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               THE WITNESS (Bowes):
                                      I haven't done
6
7
    the calculations. It was 140 for 130 MVA.
                                                 This
    is $100 million for 83 MVA.
8
9
               MR. BALL: In the 2015 hearing -- and
10
    I'm going back to Docket 461 -- you testified that
    Eversource's proposal was designed to satisfy the
11
12
    need today at the lowest possible cost. Do you
    recall that testimony?
13
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Subject to check,
14
15
    I'll accept that, yes.
16
               MR. BALL: That you'll accept. So at
17
    that point was that an accurate statement?
18
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I believe so at
19
    the time, yes.
20
               MR. BALL:
                          So the new proposal is, as
    we just talked about, it's less expensive, but
21
22
    it's also going to provide less capacity, there's
23
    no question about that?
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): We spent quite a
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bit of time this morning talking about there was

- no need for capacity, so I think it meets the need as it's been revised.
- 3 MR. BALL: So your statement in the
- 4 initial docket was a function of your -- again, at
- 5 that time -- of your projections of continuous
- 6 load growth in Greenwich. Is that fair?
- 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think that's
- 8 probably the context it was made in, yes.
- 9 MR. BALL: And as you sit here today,
- 10 it's fair to say that the smaller, less
- 11 expensive -- somewhat less expensive project from
- 12 | 140 to 100 million was done intentionally to try
- and reduce costs to meet with Siting Council
- 14 approval. Isn't that true?
- 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): That was one of
- 16 the factors, yes. The other was to actually
- 17 reduce the size and scope of the project.
- 18 MR. BALL: So just if I can briefly
- 19 recap, let me just ask you one other question.
- 20 Attorney Dobin is going to have some questions for
- 21 you as well.
- 22 MR. FITZGERALD: Excuse me. You're
- 23 going to have two questioners?
- 24 MR. BALL: I said please let me ask a
- 25 question, and then I'm sure Attorney Dobin will

- ask, when I'm complete, a different question. But let me finish my examination.
- Mr. Bowes, you're building a new transmission line as part of this. This is a 2.3
- 5 mile extension of the 115-kV transmission line.
- 6 Right?

19

- 7 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Actually two 8 transmission lines, yes.
- 9 MR. BALL: To feed that line, you are 10 now proposing XLPE cable, solid cables?
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): Solid dielectric cable, yes.
- MR. BALL: And the size, not to get hypertechnical, is 3500 kcmil?
- 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It is.

the new substation?

- MR. BALL: You would agree, I am sure,
 that those size cables are greater in size than
 you actually need to feed this substation, right,
- 20 THE WITNESS (Bowes): If you were just
 21 looking at the load at the new Greenwich
 22 substation, that would be accurate, yes.
- MR. BALL: And if you are looking at
 the load of the new Greenwich substation, in fact,
 you could have smaller copper conductors, 2000

kcmil would be sufficient to feed the new 1 substation. Right? 2 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I don't believe 3 2000 would, but certainly a smaller size would. 4 5 Unfortunately that would not allow us to loop feed the existing Cos Cob Substation nor Tomac 6 7 Substation. 8 MR. BALL: If you use smaller 9 conductors, correct me if I'm wrong, the cables 10 are smaller, right, cables will be smaller? 11 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, they would. MR. BALL: And the ducts would be 12 smaller? 13 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Probably not, no. 14 15 MR. BALL: No, the ducts wouldn't be 16 smaller if you used smaller cable? THE WITNESS (Bowes): So we would 17 18 probably standardize on potentially a 3000 kcmil 19 conductor rather than the 3500. That wouldn't 20 provide us the future capability for feeding Cos Cob and Tomac around this loop. And, you know, 21 22 the cost difference, for example, in that case 23 between the 3500 kcmil and the 3000 kcmil I think 24 is around \$60,000. So it's a nominal cost

difference for 12,000 feet, about \$5 a foot.

And if you remember -- or the Siting 1 Council remembers last week, we had a question on 2 would we prebuild structures to take the next size 3 conductor, and we agreed to do that in Docket 474. 4 5 So this is in keeping with how the company has proposed projects in the past. I don't have your 6 7 limiting element, of your expensive element that 8 you'd have to change at some future date. 9 THE WITNESS (Case): If I can just add one other thing. You mentioned a 2000 kcmil 10 conductor. The diameter on that is about 4 11 inches. I actually have an example here of 2000 12 kcmil. This is the 3500 kcmil XLPE. So very 13 similar. You would not be able to reduce the duct 14 15 bank size. 16 MR. BALL: So that's your testimony that the 2000 kcmil, if you were to go with that, 17 18 which theoretically --19 THE WITNESS (Case): And the other part of it --20 21 MR. BALL: I'm sorry, Mr. Case. Just 22 so I'm clear, the testimony you're saying is that 23 you would not be able to use smaller ducts? 24 THE WITNESS (Case): No. And one more

point on the 2000 kcmil. While it does meet the

range requirement, it only has a 4 percent margin above what is required. So we would not want to go through this much of a project to have only 4 percent margin before we've done all of our

engineering on it.

MR. BALL: Okay. I understand that you want to try to identify what you contend are the benefits, Mr. Bowes, of this project, but I just want to make sure, since it's a reliability project, that I've got my understanding straight based on this morning. If there is a potential outage on the 1740, 1750 115-kV lines going into Cos Cob, the project is not going to be able to deal with that?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): A double circuit contingency it would not.

MR. BALL: Especially because they're on the same structure. So if a tree falls on that same structure and knocks out both lines, this project doesn't solve that problem. Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.

MR. BALL: This project doesn't deal with the single contingency problem of the Tomac 4.8-kV transformer. Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): As I testified

- 1 this morning, we already have another project that
- 2 will deal with that. And about half of the
- 3 customers have already been mitigated at peak
- 4 load.
- MR. BALL: And, again, but the other
- 6 half are still susceptible to the same problems
- 7 today as we sit here today. Right?
- 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, as are about
- 9 70,000 other customers on the CL&P system.
- 10 MR. BALL: Just talking about
- 11 Greenwich.
- The Byram Substation, you've got
- 13 obsolete equipment. You testified about absolute
- 14 transformers. This project isn't going to do
- 15 anything to address the obsolescence of the Byram
- 16 transformers?
- 17 THE WITNESS (Bowes): So for Byram we
- 18 talked a little bit about that. We will continue
- 19 to monitor the condition of those transformers.
- 20 We'll limit the load to the 12 and a half MVA.
- 21 That's where we've had the history of failures is
- 22 when they've been overloaded. And as we just did
- 23 this spring in Mianus, we will change out those
- 24 transformers when needed.
- 25 MR. BALL: And I appreciate that. My

- 1 question is, you would agree that this project
- 2 does not deal with the obsolescence of the Byram
- 3 transformers?
- 4 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think I've
- 5 answered that four times now.
- 6 MR. BALL: Okay. I just want to make
- 7 sure it's clear.
- 8 THE WITNESS (Bowes): To you or to
- 9 everyone else?
- MR. BALL: All right.
- 11 THE CHAIRMAN: It's at least clear to
- 12 the Council.
- MR. BALL: That's like far more
- 14 important than me.
- 15 And then just a couple other. The
- 16 27.6-kV cables that are failing even when they're
- 17 not overloaded, this proposal does nothing to deal
- 18 with the potential replacement of those cables.
- 19 Right?
- 20 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Not the
- 21 replacement. It will significantly reduce the
- 22 loading on them.
- MR. BALL: And as we looked at, those
- 24 cables are not failing, at least in certain
- 25 instances because they're overloaded, they're

failing because they're failing?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): No, but when we reduce load, we'll pick up the added benefit of having an N minus 2 system, which means we'll be able to sustain a second contingency on those

cables where we cannot today.

- 7 MR. BALL: So the cables themselves are 8 not proposed to be addressed in this docket.
- 9 Isn't that right?

6

25

- 10 THE WITNESS (Bowes): We're not
 11 replacing the cables, but the loading and impact
 12 of this project will be positive on those cables.
- MR. BALL: What was the, by the way,
 the load at Byram on July 20th when that cable
 failed?
- 16 THE WITNESS (Bowes): I don't know.
- MR. BALL: After this project is built,
- 18 11R56 is still going to feed Byram. Right?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, it is.
- 20 Figure 1 revision is accurate.

project. Agree with that?

MR. BALL: And whatever issues there
are with the 13.2-kV cables that are listed as
among the 100 worst in the state, those problems
are not going to be addressed by this particular

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               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So just a
    clarification on the question. I don't believe
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    they're cables. They're all overhead circuits.
3
               MR. BALL: Fair enough. Thank you for
4
5
    the clarification.
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Because of a
6
7
    requirement from PURA, all of those circuits will
8
    have projects associated with them.
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               MR. BALL: All that is outside this
    project, nothing in this project addresses those
10
    overhead lines. Right?
11
12
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
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               MR. BALL: Thank you.
               All right. Chairman Stein, we have
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15
    just a few other questions that should not be too
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    extensive dealing with the cost of the project and
    with the substation. And, with your permission,
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18
    I'd ask that Attorney Dobin be allowed to ask
    those questions.
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20
               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                 I object to multiple
    questioners of a single panel -- I mean that is
21
22
    multiple attorneys representing one party.
23
               MR. BALL: I can help Attorney
    Fitzgerald, Docket 461.
24
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THE CHAIRMAN: No, you don't have to.

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Overruled. Let's continue.
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               MR. BALL: Thank you.
2
               THE CHAIRMAN: We've done that before.
3
4
    I want to get this thing done.
               MR. BALL:
                          Thank you, Chairman Stein.
5
               THE CHAIRMAN: Of course, that's
6
7
    assuming that your associate will be brief.
               MR. DOBIN: Yes, I will be brief.
8
9
               MR. BALL: And effective.
10
               MR. DOBIN: Good afternoon, Mr. Bowes.
11
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Good afternoon.
12
               MR. DOBIN: Can you hear me?
13
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I can.
               MR. DOBIN: So you estimate that the
14
15
    cost of the project is about $100 million.
                                                 You've
    testified about that. Right?
16
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
17
18
               MR. DOBIN: And the underground line
    you've estimated to be approximately $57 million?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I think that's
20
21
    accurate. Mr. Case.
22
               THE WITNESS (Case): That's not
              That's 52 million for the transmission
23
    correct.
24
    line.
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MR. DOBIN:

Okay. But for the

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combination between -- I'm sorry, I will point you

out to Exhibit B to the prefiled, which is page

A-17 of Exhibit B, which is the description of the

alternate project.

So the cable system you've estimated to
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So the cable system you've estimated to be approximately \$57 million. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Case): Which cable system? Again, if I can refer to a recently filed Interrogatory 069, the cost for the transmission lines is \$52.5 million. If you're lumping the distribution work into that --

MR. DOBIN: Okay. So you're talking about 69, correct?

THE WITNESS (Case): Correct.

MR. DOBIN: So I'm looking at -- so I put the response to 69 up on the screen. Now, if you look at the component on the table A, you have the transmission line, \$53.4 million. Right?

THE WITNESS (Case): This was in response to a question from the Council where they wanted to know the difference between terminating at 281 Railroad and 290 Railroad Ave. The current \$99.7 million project terminates at 281 Railroad Ave., which is that first column on that table.

MR. DOBIN: Well, the computer stopped

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1
    working, so I will -- just generally speaking, if
    that -- you're aware that the town asked you to
2
    provide a specific basis, a detailed basis for the
3
    estimates that you've made to date with respect to
4
    the cable system, which is the underground line
5
    with respect to this project generally, right,
6
7
    you're aware that request was made by the town?
8
               THE WITNESS (Case):
9
               MR. DOBIN: And in response to three of
    those interrogatories, you provided a general
10
    breakdown for those costs, and that was
11
12
    Interrogatory 42, 43 and 46. Those are town
13
    interrogatories. Do you recall that?
14
               THE WITNESS (Case): Yes.
15
               MR. DOBIN: Now you see that Eversource
    also objected to any more granular breakdown of
16
    the cost estimates. Right?
17
18
               THE WITNESS (Case):
                                     That's correct.
19
               MR. DOBIN: And in response to Town
    Interrogatories 44, 45 and 54, no breakdown was
20
    provided. There was an objection to those
21
22
    requests. I'm talking about 44, 45 and 54.
23
               THE WITNESS (Case): Correct. We
24
    provide the breakdowns as part of 43, which is the
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sufficient level that we thought for a

determination to be made what costs were 1 reasonable, but without sacrificing any of the 2 competitive nature of the bids that we will be 3 entering into soon. 4 5 MR. DOBIN: But you haven't provided anymore detail other than those general estimates 6 7 you provided in response to the interrogatories I 8 mentioned. Right? 9 THE WITNESS (Case): What we've 10 provided -- yes. 11 MR. DOBIN: And you're objecting to 12 anymore granular breakdown of those numbers. Right? 13 14 THE WITNESS (Case): Correct. 15 MR. DOBIN: And on July 18th, the town filed testimony in which it listed specific 16 criticisms of the cost estimates. Do you recall 17 18 that? 19 THE WITNESS (Case): Yes. 20 MR. DOBIN: And at the last hearing you were asked about those criticisms. 21 Do you remember that? 22 23 THE WITNESS (Case): Yes. 24 MR. DOBIN: And do you remember

identifying some of the reasons why you don't

completely agree with the town's estimates. Do
you remember that?

THE WITNESS (Case): Yes, I remember stating the fact that the town had picked out some areas where the costs for HPFF would be more expensive than an XLPE. And we don't dispute the fact that our current XLPE project is cheaper than the HPFF project from Docket 461.

MR. DOBIN: And you also, when you responded to those concerns, you admit that it's cheaper to use XLPE cable, and you also said that you think that some of the numbers are accurate, like you said, but they don't create a bottoms up that gives you the full picture. Do you remember saying that?

THE WITNESS (Case): Yes.

MR. DOBIN: But as of today, other than the general breakdowns that you provided in those responses, a more granular breakdown of cost has not been provided?

21 MR. FITZGERALD: Objection. Asked and 22 answered.

MR. DOBIN: Okay. And invoices and historical data that led you to those cost estimates also has not been provided. Right?

1 THE WITNESS (Case): No, we haven't gone out to bid on any of this work. We don't 2 have any actuals to share with you. 3 MR. DOBIN: Okay. But you didn't 4 5 provide any documents, or any explanation other than what -- you believe it's reasonable, but you 6 7 haven't provided anymore details in response to the interrogatories explaining why that's 8 9 reasonable? THE WITNESS (Case): I would have to 10 11 point to our extensive experience with 12 installation of cross-linked polyethylene duct 13 banks and cable systems over the past 10, 15 years between Glenbrook cables, Stamford cables, 14 15 Middletown-Norwalk, Bethel-Norwalk. MR. DOBIN: But you haven't provided 16 17 the detailed information, the invoices, the actual 18 costs of those projects --19 THE CHAIRMAN: I think that question 20 has been answered. MR. DOBIN: Okay. And so at this point 21 22 the town and the Siting Council don't have that 23 information. And I'll move on.

Now, with respect to the information

that we've asked for, the town requests that

24

- 1 Eversource be ordered to provide that information.
- 2 The town would be willing to enter into a
- 3 protective order, if necessary, but I think that
- 4 information is needed in order to create a
- 5 bottoms-up full picture.
- 6 THE CHAIRMAN: I think -- go ahead.
- 7 You go first.
- 8 MR. FITZGERALD: Our objection was
- grounded on the competitive commercial sensitivity
- 10 of information of greater granularity which would
- 11 be of assistance to bidders who will be bidding on
- 12 actually building this project, we hope and
- 13 believe. And it is really not relevant in that
- 14 detail to any issue in this case.
- 15 At this point there is only one project
- 16 before the Council. At one point there were two,
- 17 and there was a legitimate -- there might have
- 18 been a legitimate inquiry as to whether the
- 19 differential cost of the two projects that we were
- 20 presenting was well grounded. Here the basic
- 21 proposition is that we are underestimating the
- 22 cost of the one project that's left. I don't know
- 23 how that, if there were anything to it, were a
- 24 sufficient reason to support this detailed
- 25 discovery. Because it's not a reason to deny a

- certificate, the fact that the project will actually end up costing less than we are estimating.
- Moreover, we have provided a very reasonable breakdown of the components of the estimate, and the desire of the opposition here to have greater and greater specificity and detail may be a burden, is a burden, is a nuisance, but it doesn't translate into anything useful for the Siting Council in deciding this case. object.
 - THE CHAIRMAN: The Chairman will not require this additional information. Please go on.
 - MR. DOBIN: One final question on the cost issue. You do agree that cost is a factor in terms of the Siting Council's decision to approve this project, right, that is a factor either way, good or bad?
- THE WITNESS (Case): Yes.

MR. DOBIN: Now, with respect to the actual -- getting back to what the costs are of the project, one of the issues with any lengthy underground line is installing splice vaults and manholes. Right?

1 THE WITNESS (Case): Yes. MR. DOBIN: And as we sit here today, 2 you don't know how many splice vaults are going to 3 be installed as part of the project, you have an 4 5 estimate, but you haven't done a final calculation. Is that correct? 6 7 THE WITNESS (Case): We believe that we 8 have provided a reasonable location for each of 9 the splice vaults that is proposed. 10 MR. DOBIN: Right. And in response to the -- so in order to determine how many splice 11 vaults should be installed, right, you have to do 12 13 certain testing, pole tension calculations, to determine the number of cable segments, right, 14 15 that gives you the number of splice vaults which connect the cable segments that aren't on the end 16 17 right, in between the cable splices. Right? 18 THE WITNESS (Case): Correct. 19 So you need to be able to MR. DOBIN: do pole tension calculations in order to determine 20 how many segments there are? 21 22 THE WITNESS (Case): Yes. 23 MR. DOBIN: And as we sit here today, 24 you still have not done those pole tension

25

calculations.

Right?

```
1
                THE WITNESS (Case): We've done some
    sample checks on what we've proposed for current
2
    splice locations, and we feel very confident that
3
    the lengths right now are sufficiently short,
4
5
    sufficiently straight enough to allow where the
    splice vaults are currently located. If what
6
7
    you're getting at is can we reduce splices, you
8
    know, that would probably come out during final
9
    details and during the D&M phase.
10
               MR. DOBIN: And based on your
    testimony, you said seven, there's about seven
11
12
    splice vaults?
13
               THE WITNESS (Case):
                                     There are eight
    vault locations where we have double vaults
14
15
    located. Yes, there are eight vault locations.
16
               MR. DOBIN:
                            In response to
17
    Interrogatory 24, you said that preliminary pole
18
    tensions have not been calculated.
19
               THE WITNESS (Case): Subsequent to
    that, we have done a quick check on some of the
20
    lengths that we're looking at.
21
22
               MR. DOBIN: And have you updated your
    response to Interrogatory 24, or will you be doing
23
24
    that?
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THE WITNESS (Case):

To show that it

1 works, we could --MR. DOBIN: Well, to provide that 2 additional information that's inconsistent with 3 4 24. 5 THE WITNESS (Case): Can I ask, we could provide that, but I'm not sure what the 6 7 benefit to the town or the Council is. 8 MR. DOBIN: But you understand that the 9 number of splice vaults between the cable 10 segments, right, that affects the ultimate cost of the project? 11 12 THE WITNESS (Case): Correct. We hope to reduce that number during final design. 13 MR. DOBIN: And cost is a factor in 14 15 this matter. Right? THE WITNESS (Case): Correct. 16 MR. DOBIN: We'd ask the Council to 17 18 order Eversource to provide that updated 19 information that we've asked for in our previous 20 interrogatory. THE CHAIRMAN: That information will be 21 22 provided if this application were to be approved

this point. And I think you should know the procedure. That's why we have a D&M for this kind

as part of D&M. There's no need to continue at

- of detailed information, and we're not there yet.

 And we may never get there.
- MR. DOBIN: Moving to the substation, I
 want to make sure everyone is on the same page
 about the difference between an open air versus a
 fully enclosed substation. Just to be clear, an
 indoor substation at either location would be
 sufficient. Correct? And this could go to
- MR. FITZGERALD: Objection. I don't understand the question. It's unintelligible.

9

16

17

18

19

20

whoever the --

- MR. DOBIN: You have stated that an indoor substation at either location would be sufficient to meet your needs. Is that correct?

 Is that an accurate statement?
 - "sufficient" that I'm struggling with is, could either one of them be built, it could be built at either location, an all indoor substation, or an open air substation?
- MR. DOBIN: It would be feasible to do that.
- 23 THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's feasible at either location to do that, yes.
- 25 MR. DOBIN: And a fully enclosed indoor

```
substation means that it is covered by a roof
1
    except for a roof opening above the transformers
2
    and the circuit switcher. Right?
3
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): I would say in
4
5
    general that's accurate, yes.
               MR. DOBIN: And an open air substation,
6
7
    it does not have a roof like that. Is that
8
    correct?
9
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
10
               MR. DOBIN: It's open air, literally
11
    it's open air?
12
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): It's like every
13
    other substation on the CL&P system.
               MR. DOBIN:
                           Right. So in an indoor
14
15
    substation all of the substation equipment and the
16
    switch gear, they're all inside, but in an outdoor
17
    substation there's open air, so it's open to the
18
    elements?
19
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Like I said, it's
    like every other substation we have on our system.
20
               MR. DOBIN: And you testified that it
21
    will also -- you know, this indoor substation
22
    would have a significant impact on the noise
23
24
    effect compared to an outdoor substation. Right?
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THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I said, I

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think the question was from one of the Council
1
    members around what would the impact of an indoor
2
    enclosure versus a wall be, and the indoor
3
    enclosure would have superior sound level
4
5
    mitigation than just the wall.
               MR. DOBIN:
                            Right. But there is a
6
7
    major difference in those areas that you're
8
    talking about with respect to the differences
9
    between an indoor substation and an open air
    substation?
10
11
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): For sound levels?
12
    Yes.
13
               MR. DOBIN: For sound levels, right,
    and for exposure to the elements from above?
14
15
               MR. FITZGERALD: Objection.
16
    Unintelligible.
               MR. DOBIN: Your Honor -- "your Honor"
17
    I'm so used to being in court -- the fact is
18
19
    that --
                               I've been called worse
20
               THE CHAIRMAN:
21
    things.
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THE CHAIRMAN: I think we know that if
there's not a roof, that if it does rain,
hopefully not the way it's raining some other

(Laughter.)

```
1
    places, that it will be exposed, or snow.
               MR. DOBIN: So you also said that this
2
    is -- it's like the open air substation will be
3
    like every other one you've built, every other
4
    open air substation that you've built, that's what
5
    you just said?
6
7
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, trying to
    imply that it's very commonplace.
8
9
               MR. DOBIN: It's very commonplace,
10
    right. And for either 281 or 290 Railroad Avenue,
    the two proposed sites, right, these are close to
11
    residential and commercial buildings. Right?
12
13
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes, I would say
    residential more for 281; commercial/industrial
14
15
    for 290.
               MR. DOBIN:
                           Right. And in the last ten
16
17
    years you haven't proposed a new substation at the
18
    Siting Council that has the same physical property
    constraints as this one. Right?
19
20
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.
               MR. DOBIN: And you don't typically
21
    locate substations within cities that have similar
22
    physical property attributes at this location?
23
24
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So we have lots
```

of substations in cities, and we are expanding

- several of them. So I would say the new

 substations at least in the last ten years have

 been in fairly rural areas with a much larger
- 4 acreage to deal with.

- MR. DOBIN: Right. And so these physical property constraints that you were talking about, it drives you to do unique things with respect to substations. Right? That's what you said in the last hearing.
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I think the sound level issue is the one that's of concern for 281. Even though we may meet the state requirements for acoustic emissions from the substation from the transformers, we still have some concerns that we'll still get complaints at that location without an all-enclosed substation.
- MR. DOBIN: And are there increased benefits, security benefits of having the fully enclosed versus --
- THE WITNESS (Bowes): I noted two other things in the interrogatory response, the physical security benefits of an all indoor substation, and I believe there was one other as well.
- MR. DOBIN: Mr. Chairman, I only have a few more questions, and I will be done. I

promise. 1 Mr. Bowes, you are aware that the town 2 3 opposed the project in Docket 461 that proposed a line through Bruce Park. You were there. You 4 5 were aware of that. Right? Just a few more questions. 6 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Multiple questions. 8 MR. DOBIN: You're aware the town 9 opposed the project in Docket 61. Right? THE WITNESS (Bowes): In 461, yes. 10 11 MR. DOBIN: And you're aware that one 12 of the reasons was because that project involved 13 the use of high pressure fluid filled cables. Right? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes. 16 MR. DOBIN: Now you're proposing solid dielectric XLPE cables. Right? 17 18 THE WITNESS (Bowes): Correct. Yes. 19 MR. DOBIN: Those don't contain dielectric liquid. Right? 20 21 THE WITNESS (Bowes): They are not 22 fluid filled, that's correct. It's a solid 23 dielectric. 24 MR. DOBIN: And you were also aware

that one of the reasons for the opposition of the

```
town was because it went outside of roads and
1
    would impact other areas of the park.
2
               MR. FITZGERALD:
3
                                 I'm sorry. I didn't
4
    hear that question at the end.
5
               MR. DOBIN:
                           Okay.
               MR. FITZGERALD: Could it be read back
6
7
    or reasked?
8
               MR. DOBIN: I can just reask the
9
    question.
               You're also aware that one of the
10
    reasons the town opposed the original route
11
    through the park was because of its concern about
12
13
    the environmental impact on trees, wooded areas,
    ball fields, and the tidal basins.
14
                                         Is that
15
    correct?
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): Yes.
16
17
               MR. DOBIN: Now, except for I-95 and
18
    the Harbor Crossings, all the underground
    installation work associated with the new
19
    transmission line would be conducted within the
20
21
    roadways. Right?
22
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So I think we're
23
    on DOT property for a portion right outside the
24
    Cos Cob Substation. I believe we'll be outside of
```

the roadway on the DOT property at that point.

MR. DOBIN: But other than that, not within the park?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): Not within the park.

the roads?

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection. The question is ambiguous. "Other than that" what?

MR. DOBIN: Well, other than what you just testified to, and the Harbor Crossing, and the I-95 crossing, this project will stay within

MR. FITZGERALD: Objection, because it's ambiguous. If we're talking about -- the statement "within the road" is ambiguous because it could be referring either to the fact that the line would be installed within a roadway, or to the fact that there will be absolutely no activity in connection with the construction of the project that would be anywhere other than inside the roadway.

MR. DOBIN: I'll restate my question to try to get this clarified. The cables for the new underground transmission line of the extension would be constructed within the roadways, that's where they will be installed, right, that's your testimony at Exhibit B at page B-1 of your

prefiled?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): So what we've proposed to date, again, subject to DOT approvals, would be for using the use of town and state roadways to locate the cable duct bank system. There are some variations, as you pointed out, to get under or attach to the bridge at the I-95 crossing, and there is a location in Bruce Park where we will either use a cofferdam or a pedestrian bridge where we would exit the roadway. Those are the locations that I'm aware we would not be within the roadway.

There is one issue that I mentioned briefly around the use of state roads. In past agreements we have not been allowed to locate faults within state roads. That is likely to be the case for this docket as well.

MR. DOBIN: Okay. And finally, you're also aware that one of the reasons the town opposed the project through the route in the first docket was because of the use of horizontal directional drilling. Right?

THE WITNESS (Bowes): That is correct.

MR. DOBIN: And now you're not

proposing horizontal directional drilling. Right?

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1
               THE WITNESS (Bowes): So we're not
    proposing HDD, but we are proposing a trenchless
2
    crossing of I-95.
3
               MR. DOBIN: And you believe that the
4
5
    current proposed route through the park addresses
    the main concerns that the town had with the
6
7
    construction and the original route in Docket 461?
8
                THE WITNESS (Bowes): I believe so.
9
    It's probably a better question for the town, the
    town witnesses. I think we've addressed the
10
    issues that they had, but I've been mistaken
11
    before.
12
               MR. DOBIN: I have no further
13
    questions, Mr. Chairman.
14
15
               THE CHAIRMAN:
                               Thank you.
16
               Okay. Now we'll go to
    cross-examination of the Town of Greenwich.
17
                                                  So
18
    you're going to have to switch.
19
               MR. BALL: Yes. We'll move.
                (Witnesses excused.)
20
21
               MR. FITZGERALD: Are there other
22
    intervenors to cross this panel?
23
               MS. BACHMAN: Mr. Stacy would like to
24
    do that on September 5th.
25
                THE CHAIRMAN: Attorney Ball, can we
```

- 1 have your witnesses be sworn in and verify
- 2 whatever exhibits?
- 3 MR. BALL: Thank you, Chairman Stein.
- 4 So I'll ask each of the witnesses to stand up. If
- 5 you would like me to identify them, I certainly
- 6 can.
- 7 THE CHAIRMAN: That probably will be
- 8 helpful.
- 9 MR. BALL: Why don't each of you, as
- 10 you stand up, provide your name for the record.
- 11 JAMES MICHEL: James Michel,
- 12 M-I-C-H-E-L.
- 13 AMY SIEBERT: Amy Siebert.
- 14 BRUCE SPAMAN: Bruce Spaman.
- 15 MITCHELL MAILMAN: Mitchell Mailman.
- 16 KATHARINE DELUCA: Katie Deluca.
- 17 DENISE SAVAGEAU: Denise Savageau.
- 18 JAMES W. MICHEL,
- 19 AMY J. SIEBERT,
- 20 BRUCE SPAMAN,
- 21 MITCHELL E. MAILMAN,
- 22 KATHARINE A. DELUCA,
- 23 DENISE M. SAVAGEAU,
- called as witnesses, being first duly sworn
- 25 by Ms. Bachman, were examined and testified

on their oaths as follows: 1 MR. BALL: Chairman Stein, if I may, 2 I'll ask the witnesses to adopt the testimony? 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION 4 5 MR. BALL: All right. There are three exhibits on the hearing program. So the prefile 6 7 testimony is Exhibit 1 with various attachments. 8 And I will ask each of the witnesses, since we 9 presented this as a panel, to adopt that testimony and to answer whether or not the testimony is true 10 and accurate to the best of your knowledge. And 11 12 we can go right down the row. 13 Mr. Michel. THE WITNESS (Michel): Yes, it is. 14 15 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes. 16 THE WITNESS (Spaman): THE WITNESS (Mailman): 17 Yes. THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes. 18 THE WITNESS (Savageau): Yes. 19 20 MR. BALL: And the same question for our Exhibit 2, which is responses that the town 21 22 provided to interrogatories, Siting Council interrogatories, presented as a panel. 23 24 Once again, if each of you would 25 indicate whether you adopt those responses and

```
1
    whether they're true and accurate to the best of
    your knowledge?
2
3
               THE WITNESS (Michel): Yes.
                THE WITNESS (Siebert):
4
                                        Yes.
5
               THE WITNESS (Spaman):
               THE WITNESS (Mailman):
6
                                        Yes.
7
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.
8
               THE WITNESS (Savageau): Yes.
9
               MR. BALL: And lastly, we did some
10
    supplemental prefile testimony with attachments.
    And I'm not sure, the attachments are referenced
11
12
    in the hearing program, but that is what we
13
    submitted. So I will just ask, I believe the
    supplemental prefiled was Ms. Savageau and Mr.
14
15
    Mailman. So I will just, Ms. Savageau and
16
    Mr. Mailman, the supplemental prefile, together
17
    with the attachments, do you adopt as your
18
    testimony, and is it true and accurate to the best
    of your knowledge?
19
20
               THE WITNESS (Mailman):
               THE WITNESS (Savageau): Yes.
21
22
               MR. BALL: And with that, I would offer
    all those exhibits, and the panel is yours.
23
24
                THE CHAIRMAN:
                               Okay.
                                      Is there any
25
    objection by any party or intervenor to the
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admission of these exhibits? 1 MR. FITZGERALD: No objection. 2 3 THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing and seeing none, 4 they will be admitted. 5 (Town's Exhibits X-B-1 through X-B-3: Received in evidence.) 6 7 THE CHAIRMAN: And we'll now begin with 8 cross-examination by the applicant. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you 11 Mr. Chairman. Ms. Siebert, I'd like to start with a 12 few questions for you. You are the commissioner 13 of public works for the Town of Greenwich? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes, sir. 16 MR. FITZGERALD: And do you recall 17 participating together with other town 18 representatives in the series of meetings with Eversource representatives concerning potential 19 solutions to the Greenwich electric reliability 20 issues after the Council's initial decision in 21 this matter? 22 23 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes, I do. 24 MR. FITZGERALD: And did those meetings 25 take place basically from June of 2016 through

April of 2017? 1 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes, to the 2 best of my recollection. 3 MR. FITZGERALD: And did most of them 4 take place in Greenwich? 5 THE WITNESS (Siebert): I'm sorry, you 6 7 were asking me if most of the meetings were in 8 Greenwich? 9 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 10 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Many of the 11 meetings were in Greenwich, yes. 12 MR. FITZGERALD: And do you recall at 13 those meetings that the Eversource representatives reviewed with you and the other Greenwich 14 15 representatives who participated several potential distribution solutions to the Greenwich electric 16 reliability issues? 17 18 THE WITNESS (Siebert): I do recall some discussions of distribution, yes. 19 20 MR. FITZGERALD: Have you looked at 21 Eversource's response to Council Interrogatory Number 26? 22 23 THE WITNESS (Siebert): I can't

specifically say I remember that number 26.

MR. FITZGERALD:

I'm sure your counsel

24

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can pass a copy of it to you. If not, I've got one.
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- 3 MR. BALL: If you don't mind. Thank 4 you.
- 5 MR. FITZGERALD: Actually what I'm
 6 passing up to you is a table that was attached as
 7 an exhibit to the response to Council
 8 Interrogatory Number 26. And in that table
 9 Eversource summarizes eight potential distribution
 10 projects that had been considered, and the reasons
 11 why each of them were not adopted.
 - So if you would take a look at that table, and then tell us if you recall that, in fact, those distribution potential projects were discussed in the course of this series of meetings?
 - THE WITNESS (Siebert): I think I can honestly say I don't recall if all of these were specifically discussed. Obviously, there's a great deal of detail in here regarding these.
- 21 MR. FITZGERALD: And do you recall that
 22 at least some distribution projects were
 23 discussed?
- 24 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes.

12

13

14

15

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25 MR. FITZGERALD: And do you recall that

- for each of those projects that was discussed,
 there was detail presented in Powerpoint
- 3 presentations that were, in fact, a lot more
- 4 detailed than the summaries in those tables?
- 5 THE WITNESS (Siebert): There may have
- 6 been. And, again, unfortunately I was not at
- 7 every single meeting.
- 8 MR. FITZGERALD: Do you recall that
- 9 Eversource presented, in addition to the
- 10 presentations concerning the eight distribution
- 11 projects, a presentation concerning
- 12 nontransmission alternatives which the town has
- included as Exhibit D to its supplemental prefile
- 14 testimony?
- 15 THE WITNESS (Siebert): So you were
- 16 asking if I was familiar with this presentation.
- 17 Is that correct?
- 18 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. I was asking you
- 19 whether it was the case that in addition to its
- 20 presentations concerning distribution
- 21 alternatives, Eversource made a presentation
- 22 concerning nontransmission alternatives generally
- 23 which the town has included as Exhibit D to its
- 24 supplemental prefile testimony.
- 25 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes, I see that

presentation as included here. They did make that presentation.

MR. FITZGERALD: And isn't it the case that, although Eversource did not adopt the town's suggestions concerning distribution projects, that it did provide the town with detailed explanations for its position?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): I think that when we met, certainly there was a great deal of explanation by Eversource trying to explain some of their issues to us.

MR. FITZGERALD: And the reason I ask that is that at page 4 of the town's prefile testimony the question is asked, "Has Eversource ever provided any explanation for its position?" "Position" is being referenced there as the position that a transmission solution was required. And that question is answered in the negative.

But it's a fact, isn't it, that although Eversource didn't agree with the town, it provided painstaking explanations to the town for its position?

24 THE WITNESS (Siebert): So you're 25 referring -- oh, I'm sorry. Were you finished?

```
Yes, I am.
1
               MR. FITZGERALD:
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): I see on page 4
2
3
    you're referring to the first question on the
4
    page?
5
               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                 Yes.
                                       Yes.
                                             The
    question, "Has Eversource ever provided any
6
7
    explanation for its position?"
8
                THE WITNESS (Siebert): Well, I think I
9
    need to look at the question behind the question
10
    there. Which position is that question referring
    to? "Does the town support a transmission-based
11
12
    solution to the town's energy needs."
13
               MR. FITZGERALD: Go right ahead.
                (Pause.)
14
15
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Excuse me.
                                                    Ι
16
    realize the question is directed to Ms. Siebert,
    but I can address the answer to that question in
17
18
    the spirit of saving time, if that's okay with the
    opposing counsel?
19
               MR. FITZGERALD: No, it actually isn't.
20
    I asked Ms. Siebert for a reason.
21
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): Well, I think
22
23
    that when we're addressing this, we have had in
24
    many of those meetings we had many lively
25
    discussions regarding the information presented by
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Eversource and the need for transmission, and the information that we discussed with our person with great technical experience in these matters. And we felt that while certainly a great deal of information was provided, we still had significant

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Now I'd like to move on to the question that the prefile testimony spends a lot of time on and that Mr. Dobin finished up with --

MR. DOBIN: Dobin.

questions and concerns.

MR. FITZGERALD: Dobin. Okay. Excuse

me.

-- and that is the position taken by
the town in the initial Docket 461 proceeding.

Now, I don't have these materials ready to
project, but perhaps, Marianne, you could give a
copy of that to counsel and to Ms. DeLuca and
we'll direct these questions about the town's
previous positions to them.

You were the town's principal representative in Docket 461 until Attorney Ball got involved. Isn't that right, Ms. DeLuca?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): No, we were part of a panel. I agree, I did a lot of the speaking,

- 1 but I wouldn't say I was the primary
- 2 representative.
- 3 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. You were one of
- 4 them?
- 5 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): One of them.
- 6 MR. FITZGERALD: And the prefiled
- 7 testimony at pages 4 to 9 concerns the positions
- 8 taken by the town in the initial Docket 461
- 9 proceeding. Did you contribute to writing that
- 10 testimony?
- 11 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): That was in the
- 12 original 461?
- MR. FITZGERALD: No, no, the prefile
- 14 testimony in this docket.
- THE WITNESS (DeLuca): In 461A.
- 16 MR. FITZGERALD: Page 4 to 9. It
- 17 concerns the positions taken by the town in the
- 18 Docket 461 proceeding.
- 19 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.
- 20 MR. FITZGERALD: Now, I just asked my
- 21 colleague to hand to you something that's on the
- 22 record in this proceeding because it was part of
- 23 Docket 461, and that is the intervenor status
- 24 request form that the Town of Greenwich filed in
- 25 Docket 461, dated January 11, 2016. And I want to

- direct your attention to the last sentence there.

 And that is, "Consistent with the town's

 environmental policy, it does not want any high
- pressure fluid filled lines through the town and no transmission lines at all through Bruce Park."

That was the town's position at the outset of Docket 461. Correct?

8 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: Now, after many, many hearings and the entry of counsel into that matter, the town explained its revised position in a post-hearing brief. Do you remember that?

MR. FITZGERALD: Marianne, would you give the witness and counsel a copy of that, of the excerpts in that brief?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): While you're gathering that material, I would just comment on this last sentence that I think it's important to note that when we drafted this, it was in relationship to the Docket 461, as you noted, and that docket included the horizontal directional drilling which would be required at that time in order to put transmission lines through the park. And conversely, the high pressure fluid filled

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lines is another part of that original proposal.
1
    And when you put that in combination with the
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    directional drilling, I think it was stated back
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    then and stated now that that is unacceptable to
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    the town from an environmental standpoint.
    note that. I don't think that's changed.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I don't have
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    copies, so I will just have to depend on my voice.
9
    I'm going to read you some excerpts from the
    town's post-hearing brief filed in Docket 461 and
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    then ask you a question about it. And this begins
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12
    under the caption of .3 on page 10.
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): This is the --
13
               MR. FITZGERALD: The post-hearing
14
15
    brief.
16
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): April --
               MR. BALL: What's the date of that?
17
               A VOICE:
                         I don't think they can hear
18
    you. Can you use the mike?
19
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): I'm sorry.
20
    we talking about the --
21
22
               MR. FITZGERALD: We're talking about --
23
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): -- the May 6,
24
    2016?
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MR. FITZGERALD:

The post-hearing brief

1 in 2016, yes. It would be May. That paragraph begins, to set the scene, "If the Council 2 determines that Eversource has proven the need for 3 the project, the town supports the siting of the 4 5 line along the MNRR hybrid route, as depicted in LFE-003. Indeed, from the beginning the town 6 7 requested that Eversource consider siting any 8 potential transmission line along the MNRR 9 corridor, yet Eversource flatly rejected the 10 town's suggestion, responding that it could not possibly construct the line in this location, and 11 that the concept was off the table. Only after 12 13 prodding from the Siting Council, did Eversource backtrack, now acknowledging the construction 14 15 along the MNRR corridor is technically feasible. Not only can the line be built along the MNRR 16 corridor, but the MNRR hybrid route depicted in 17 18 LFE-003 would result in far fewer environmental impacts than the proposed route, would preserve 19 Bruce Park, and would cost less to implement." 20 Now, was that the town's position at 21 the conclusion of Docket 461? 22 23 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): It was. And it 24 continues further on two paragraphs later.

says, "Any siting of the line in that location

must ensure that the town will continue to have

access to the force main to perform work that may

be needed now and into the future."

MR. FITZGERALD: I see that.

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): So what had happened originally, as was referred to here, was that before the application was even submitted to the Council, we had asked the question could it go down the railroad, and we were told no, we're not going to discuss that, it's not a viable solution. And that was also noted in their original application.

And through these discussions this was the end result when we found out what the alternative was with the, again, directional drilling, environmental impacts, putting, you know, big pieces of equipment through the ball fields, the disruption to the town, to the environment, et cetera.

So I think we always contended during this -- and note it here in the brief, that the concern was on that route that the sewer main would be in jeopardy for the obvious environmental impacts that would have.

MR. FITZGERALD: And did you discuss

with Eversource in the course of their many, many

2 meetings with you whether Eversource had a

3 solution to avoid impact on the town's sewer main?

4 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): In which

5 meetings are you referring to, before they

6 submitted --

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7 MR. FITZGERALD: The meetings that 8 occurred after the denial of the application in 9 461, and before this motion was filed.

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): May I defer to

Ms. Siebert as the commissioner? I can answer it,

but I think Ms. Siebert can do it better than I

can.

MR. FITZGERALD: Sure.

THE WITNESS (Siebert): I think we tried to be as clear as we could in those meetings. We always had a concern about that force main. I recall some discussions where we were looking at -- actually I think when we looked back on it, it was maybe a potential distribution system approach. There was some discussion of how would poles be put in in such a way to bridge or handle the force main. And those discussions, my feeling from the room from both sides was that none of us liked the solution that was on the

- table in front of us. I remember one drawing
 bridging a force main, which certainly seemed to
 have issues, you know, sustainability, maintenance
 wise, replacement wise, emergency service wise
 moving forward. So we certainly had discussed a
 force main throughout our meetings and expressed
 - MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. I'd like -Marianne, would you hand Ms. DeLuca the towns's
 annual report that was noticed earlier today for
 the year 2015 to 2016? And this covers the period
 of July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. Correct?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.

our concerns about that.

MR. FITZGERALD: And at page 9 I've just handed you some excerpts from the long report that was referred to. Page 9 list the major areas in which the first selectman focused during the fiscal year. Correct?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: And I direct your attention to number 8, which is stated as "Working with Eversource Energy to reinforce the importance of reliable energy to Greenwich residents and businesses and having conversations concerning the aggressive five-year Eversource Energy capital

improvement plan, as well as a new substation for
the town." Do you see that?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: Is that an accurate characterization of the town's participation in Siting Council Docket 461?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Absolutely. We wanted to work with Eversource on a agreed-upon solution here, no disagreement.

MR. FITZGERALD: You would consider that's what you were doing in Docket 461?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): I'd say we've been doing that even prior to 461 leading up to and through.

MR. FITZGERALD: Now, let's look at page 61, directions for the next fiscal year, which would be the current year 2016 to 2017, are listed. And if we move over to the last bullet point on page 62, we find "Continue to work with Eversource Energy to ensure they can meet the energy demands of the town in a mutually agreeable fashion."

Is that how you would characterize what the Town of Greenwich has done with respect to the Eversource proposals since the beginning of this

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fiscal year?
1
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Absolutely. I
2
3
    mean --
               MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you. That's the
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5
    question.
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): -- very strongly
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7
    believe that we were following the Council's
    directive to work together with Eversource.
8
9
               MR. FITZGERALD: You are? Okay.
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               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Absolutely.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Now, I've got a few
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    questions for you on another subject about
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    restrictions that the town wants to be placed on
    the now proposed route through Bruce Park if, as
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15
    you say, a need is established. And are these
16
    restrictions stated at pages 9 and 10 of the
17
    town's initial prefile testimony?
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               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Can you repeat
19
    question?
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               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                 Yes.
                                       Are the
    restrictions that the town wants to be placed on
21
22
    the construction of the proposed route through
    Bruce Park stated at pages 9 and 10 of the town's
23
24
    initial prefiled testimony?
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               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): I wouldn't say
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that -- I think we've in our discussions posed a
1
    decision in our efforts to be helpful and to work
2
    with Eversource. We've tried to accommodate to
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    the best we can what we would find to be the least
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5
    damaging to the park. So from that standpoint, we
    did discuss alternatives to the original 461
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7
    proposal that would involve disturbing
8
    predisturbed areas and maintaining the
9
    construction of the new project within the already
10
    disturbed areas again so as to minimize all
    environmental impacts as best we could.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Now, I'm referring in
13
    particular to the question on page 9 that begins,
    "Does the town favor any restrictions on
14
15
    construction of the alternate modified route in
16
    order to limit environmental impact?" Okay?
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.
17
18
               MR. FITZGERALD: And then there's an
             And my question to you is simply, does
19
    answer.
    that answer state the restrictions on construction
20
    that the town favors in order to limit
21
22
    environmental impact of the route through Bruce
23
    Park?
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THE WITNESS (DeLuca):

Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: Now, and just for the

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Council's benefit, can I fairly summarize those restrictions as confine all construction to roadways within the park?
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THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: Follow town standards for tree trimming. Although not stated there, that standard is that there's no trimming of branches overhanging roadways that are lower than 13 feet 8 inches. Right?

MR. BALL: Is there a question?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.

MR. BALL: Mr. Spaman can answer that.

MR. FITZGERALD: There's a reference here to follow town standards for tree trimming.

THE WITNESS (Spaman): What I'd like to state is that this major electrical transmission line upgrade project must be accomplished in a way that is safe and not detrimental to the aesthetics or the overall use and enjoyment of the park for the public. So that being said, we want to preserve the landscape. And these points that are in here, we did discuss in the field and on site. And if those are followed and there's no, you know, no impact on the power transmission line after it's constructed, then we feel we can live

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with that.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you, sir.
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3
               Next --
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): Speaking for the
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5
    parks.
               MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry? Speaking
6
7
    for who?
8
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): Speaking for the
9
    parks.
10
               MR. FITZGERALD: The park. Okay.
11
    Good.
12
               The next bullet is avoid vegetation
    removal within the park.
13
14
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.
15
               MR. FITZGERALD: And then pave curb to
    curb post-construction?
16
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.
17
18
               MR. FITZGERALD: And lastly, except for
    Woods Road, no more than one traffic lane at a
19
    time is to be closed during construction.
20
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Right. Well --
21
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): That's what he
22
23
    said, "except for Woods Road."
24
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Except for Woods
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25

Road.

Sorry.

1 MR. FITZGERALD: Now, here's what causes me some questions. The same day that this 2 prefile testimony was filed, the town filed a 3 response to the Siting Council's Question 13 4 addressed to the town. And I'm sure somebody up 5 there has a copy of it. In this response the town 6 7 said, "The town objects to any splice vaults located anywhere within the confines of Bruce Park 8 9 whether within or outside of the travel surface of Bruce Park Drive." 10 11 Now, that restriction was not mentioned 12 in the list of restrictions in the prefile 13 testimony. And, as we will soon see, if we need to, it was never mentioned before. So I'm asking 14 15 if that perhaps was a mistake? THE WITNESS (Mailman): Excuse me. 16 Am I allowed to offer testimony here, or is the 17 18 testimony strictly to Ms. DeLuca? 19 MR. FITZGERALD: No. You can --THE WITNESS (Mailman): There's several 20 correspondence. This all emerged from a January 21 22 meeting that was actually held in Hartford. The utility had made it clear that in their mind they 23 24 could not go ahead, and they could not affect a

distribution solution. We asked what would be

involved if you had to do a transmission solution, and the utility was extremely concerned. said, quote, You will not let us in the park, therefore we have no choice but to go north to the Post Road to hook all the way around to get to Prospect Street at huge cost. At which point we said, as the town, we will go ahead, and we will reevaluate the ability to use Bruce Park in an effort to greatly reduce the costs of what was portrayed as a transmission-only possible

solution.

It was as a result of that prompting that we developed certain criteria for the use of Bruce Park, which criteria was transmitted to the utility in a letter from the first selectman, as well as a letter from the utility to the first selectman that predates the date of this prefile testimony, and was offered well before April of this year.

So to go ahead and to insinuate that the utility had no clue of what the town was proposing would be erroneous.

MR. FITZGERALD: My question was, was the answer to the interrogatory that the town is opposed to any splice vaults in Bruce Park a

- mistake. I'll take a yes or no answer to that from anyone.
- is not to have a splice vault, but during the
 walk-through Mr. Case said that they might have no
 alternative. It's not the town's position to be
 an obstructionist. It's not the town's position
 to cost ratepayers more money. If workable
 solutions exist, the town is clearly on board to
 implement those. But at the same time, it cannot
- implement those. But at the same time, it cannot
 be open season on what's clearly an
 environmentally pristine area.
 - MR. FITZGERALD: Let me hand this out.

 I'm asking my colleague to hand you two letters
 which I believe you will find to be the letters
 that you just mentioned that Mr. Bowes wrote to
 the first selectman, and the first selectman wrote
 to Mr. Bowes. Would you take a look at them? Are
 those the letters you were referring to?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes, indeed.

MR. FITZGERALD: In the letter from Mr.

Bowes to Mr. Tesei, dated February 1, 2017, Mr.

Bowes states his understanding of the composition

of what he refers to as the town's recommended

25 project. Correct?

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1 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: And if you turn to

3 page 2?

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THE WITNESS (Mailman): By the way,

5 it's not necessarily the town's recommended

6 project. It's the town's recommended solution in

7 the event there was no alternative but to engage

8 in a transmission project. To go ahead and label

9 this --

MR. FITZGERALD: Sir, I gave you that point by saying what Mr. Bowes refers to as the town's recommended project. I didn't ask for a speech in response.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I'd just like the record to be clear. I'd prefer not to have words put in my mouth. All right. I did not say that a discussion of the transmission project represents the town's idea of what the ideal solution should be for what was presented by the utility, and I'd prefer that the record not show that.

MR. FITZGERALD: The record does not show that. The record shows what it shows. And I would ask that the record be -- that the last response be stricken as nonresponsive.

MR. BALL: I assume if it's going to be stricken, then we'll go along with the speeches coming from counsel. I think we can probably move on with questions and answers.

MR. FITZGERALD: Getting back to the splice vaults, in this letter stating his understanding of what the town's requirements would be, Mr. Bowes says at page 2, "In addition, splice vaults in road outside the park would be located by Eversource in consultation with the town." And up above that, three bullet points above that, he says, "Only a single set of splice vaults would be installed at an agreed location that would mitigate access restrictions to Kinsman Lane." That's what the letter says. Right?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is correct.

MR. FITZGERALD: All right. That's the question.

Now, you also referred to a letter from Mr. Tesei to Mr. Bowes which is dated March 1, 2017, and you have that in front of you.

And if we look at condition four, Mr.

Tesei states, he says, "Any duct bank within the confines of Bruce Park shall be open cut and only

- 1 located in the center of asphalted roadways. No
- 2 facility shall be permitted in nonroadway areas.
- 3 And then the number of vaults in the park should
- 4 be determined by working with town technical staff
- 5 on the route and be done in such a way as to avoid
- 6 other underground infrastructure and minimize
- 7 impacts to the park, and permanent roadway
- 8 restoration of the trench route through the Bruce
- 9 Park shall extend curb to curb."
- 10 And that's the discussion of splice
- 11 vaults in Mr. Tesei's statement of conditions.
- 12 Right?
- THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's what it
- 14 says in the letter, yes.
- MR. FITZGERALD: Okay.
- 16 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Am I permitted
- 17 to add something to clarify that point?
- 18 MR. FITZGERALD: Sure. If you're going
- 19 to do something other than to clarify it, you're
- 20 welcome to speak.
- 21 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Well, I just
- 22 would like to add, you certainly read the content
- 23 there in that letter. And it goes on to say that
- 24 we would expect that prior to any submittal of an
- 25 application to the Council, the town would be

presented with a detailed depiction of the overall design, including a route map with all the splice vaults indicated.

meetings, again, our goal was to really get at the point that if these vaults could be elsewhere, that's where they should be because the park is a very valued resource. And we didn't have any calculations or any detailed design information at that point. So we were trying to make the point we'd really rather see some more detail. We do understand that if a project goes forward, you go through that D&M phase that you all have kindly explained to us, but we wanted to be very clear about trying to say, hey, we want that design to try to keep those vaults on the outside of the park, if possible.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): And to be consistent with that, what motivated us, as you may recall in the original scheme, the hybrid scheme, there was an underground section, and there was a length of cable that was going to run underground for over 2,500 feet without an interim splice. So what we did is we defined very narrowly the boundaries of Bruce Park as being

- 1 Indian Field Road and Orchard. And that
- 2 measurement is less than 2,000 feet. So in our
- 3 mind if the utility was in a position -- and
- 4 understand, we're fully cognizant about full
- 5 intention calculations, horizontal bends, vertical
- 6 bends, and the rest, that impact what it takes to
- 7 pull a cable.
- 8 And I probably can address that better
- 9 than most in the room because I've done it for 45
- 10 years. But at the same time, we fully expected
- 11 there to be the plausibility, if not likelihood,
- 12 that you could traverse the entire park without a
- 13 vault. We said we would entertain the thought of
- 14 a vault if someone could show us why it was
- 15 needed, and that's our position today.
- 16 MR. FITZGERALD: Mr. Mailman, I know
- 17 there is some desire to finish this day because
- 18 you can't come back next time, and honestly,
- 19 speeches are not going to promote that objective.
- 20 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I would also
- 21 hope that the Council needs all available
- 22 information to make their decision. As your
- 23 client was offered to offer information, I feel
- 24 the town should be similarly afforded that
- 25 courtesy.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: The town, excuse me, was afforded that. That's the purpose of your various 2 filings of which, if I would include them all, you 3 wouldn't even see me from the rest of the room. 4 5 So right now it's cross-examination, and please restrict to answering the questions. Thank you. 6 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Ms. DeLuca, I just 8 handed you a document. Do you recognize it as a 9 copy of an email that you sent to Jason Cabral who 10 was the project manager for this project, dated March 2, 2017? 11 12 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): 13 MR. FITZGERALD: And in it, among other things, you state the requirements for what you 14 15 described as the sole solution that the town would 16 endorse. Correct? 17 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Correct. MR. FITZGERALD: And those requirements 18 are stated in the middle paragraph that begins, 19 "Now that I have that off my chest." Correct? 20 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes. 21 22 MR. FITZGERALD: And without getting into what is there and what's in the rest of the 23 24 email, it's accurate to say, isn't it, that list

of requirements does not include no vaults in

Bruce Park?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): It does not say no vaults. It says open cut and all associated construction activities be limited to asphalt paved areas, as it relates to that topic.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Siebert, I'm back to you now. And in the 2015 to 2016 annual report that has been administratively noticed, there is a reference at page 123 to a project that's designated Bruce Park Avenue area, large diameter sanitary sewer rehabilitation, and it's briefly described as "This project included rehabilitation of sections of a critical 39-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe RCP sewer line that showed significant signs of deterioration. The project included a complex temporary bypass system in order to perform the work."

And my first question is, was that complex temporary bypass system installed in Bruce Park?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): It was installed on Davis Avenue there. Right? Is that still Davis? It's still Davis Avenue. Well, between the Bruce Museum and the park area, I

- think it's technically still park area, but it's not the bulk of the main park from up at Indian Field to the Davis Bridge, Davis Avenue Bridge.
- MR. FITZGERALD: And did that

 installation and the operation of the temporary

 system take place over several months in 2015 and

 2016?
- 8 THE WITNESS (Siebert): It certainly
 9 took several months, yes.

- MR. FITZGERALD: And did the town impose on its contractors who did this work the same restrictions it is proposing to place on Eversource's work in Bruce Park?
- THE WITNESS (Siebert): Well, it's a different project, so you have to replace a 39-inch line where the 39-inch line is. As a matter of fact, I think we lined -- we had to put in a temporary pump station, and we had to do some lining of that line. So we were not moving it or putting it somewhere else since that would be very difficult to do.
- MR. FITZGERALD: Let me be more specific. That's a fair point. Were all of the vehicles and equipment involved in the bypass project restricted to the paved surface of the

roads?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): They could not be for the nature of that project because the 39 inch force main is in a grassed area. So you do the best you can to keep things -- to minimize the impact to the infrastructure that you have in the area, your pavement or your sidewalks, and so forth. But it's a different project. So, again, when you're working with existing infrastructure, you have to do sometimes some things to address it where it is.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right. Although, I'm talking about the temporary bypass, not the existing infrastructure.

THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes. So when you have to design a bypass for a sewer, you have to look at where you move the sewerage from and where you're moving it to. And so you cannot always put your infrastructure in a roadway, for example. It would be pretty difficult to build a pump station in a roadway, but it's temporary in nature.

MR. FITZGERALD: The pump station.

What do you mean by that?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): Well, for that

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1
    project when they did a temporary bypass, they
    actually had to build a small pump, temporary pump
2
    station. Because when you're addressing a segment
3
    of sewer, and you have to take it out of service,
4
5
    and it's 39 inches in diameter, it's taking a lot
    of flow, so you can't just handle it by having
6
    septic receiving trucks haul it. You have to pump
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8
    it out and around the area you're working on.
    Again, that's temporary, and you restore
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10
    afterwards.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: And these pumps were
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    about the size of dumpsters?
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): I couldn't tell
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14
          They were probably pretty good size for a
15
    39-inch sewer bypass.
16
               MR. FITZGERALD: And so the temporary
    sewer lines and the associated pumping stations
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18
    were constructed off the roadway surface in the
    grassy area of Bruce Park. Right?
19
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): Well,
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    technically I believe it's still categorized as
21
    Bruce Park there in that section, but it is an
22
    area mainly at the sidewalk, a grassed area to
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24
    I-95.
           So it's almost like a grassy lane between
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I-95 and the sidewalk. And yes, we had to

- construct things in that area given the nature of that existing infrastructure, and then we had to restore the area.
- 4 MR. FITZGERALD: And was the area satisfactorily restored?
- THE WITNESS (Siebert): Well, we would
 like to think so. I'm sure there's still more
 work to do. We're guessing to see how the grass
 has grown and --
- MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you said after following "I'd like to think so."

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- THE WITNESS (Siebert): I would always like to think so as public works, but we have to make sure that our parks folks are happy with our restoration.
- MR. FITZGERALD: So the off road work that was done in connection with that project did not result in a permanent impairment of the park?
- THE WITNESS (Siebert): To the best of my knowledge it did not. Again, it's existing infrastructure.
- MR. FITZGERALD: I understand.
- Ms. DeLuca, back to you. In its
 communications with Eversource before Eversource

filed its motion to reopen, did the town advise

Eversource that it would contest the need for any

project and the justification for a transmission

solution unless Eversource agreed to propose an

all underground project exactly as specified by

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): No.

the town?

MR. FITZGERALD: And did the town advise Eversource at any point that Eversource could submit a transmission project to the Council that included an overhead segment along the railroad as long as Eversource designated the all underground project specified by the town as its proposed project?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): No.

MR. FITZGERALD: And did the town ever inform Eversource that in order to proceed cooperatively with the town, Eversource would have to designate the hydrant project as an inferior alternative?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): What we discussed was in the beginning prior to any filing at all was we had sat down and had lovely pizza lunches for years on end with Eversource. Then the municipal consultation filing was had. We had

many questions that were not answered, and we were told that would not be answered and that was something that the Siting Council would deal with.

As you recall, at our first meetings we were very taken aback by the relationship at that point because everything that we thought to be true in terms of how we were working together turned out not to be true, and we were chastised for saying why don't you have attorney, expert. Frankly it's because we thought we had been working together all these years. Then the decision was made, which stated yet again, go and work with Eversource.

At that point, understandably we're nervous about the relationship between the two.

We had many meetings, as you pointed out. We've always questioned the need issue. We always wanted a better explanation as to why this is not a distribution project. We continued along that line of questioning with them. And we thought we had come to an agreement as late as April when all of a sudden Eversource stated that now we're going to go with a railroad solution, where all long

Ms. Siebert is saying we need to see the plans for these poles, as we stated time and time again, we

have this force main during that railroad
right-of-way. We're extremely concerned about the
town's infrastructure and how that's all going to
work together in an extremely tight space. If we
don't understand what you're doing, we can't
determine whether or not this is going to work or
not.

- what we demanded, we're not demanding anything.

 We're trying to work together to figure out how

 best to find a solution that works for us and

 works for them. And we thought we had been doing

 that all along. So to characterize it as trying

 to demand something, or require something, or what

 have you, we're just trying to put our desires out

 there so that we can work together. So that's a

 better way to characterize it.
 - MR. FITZGERALD: Could you look again at the email that you sent to Jason Cabral on March 2nd?
 - THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes.
- MR. FITZGERALD: And looking at the first sentence there, first two sentences, you say, "I have deliberately allowed several days to pass before responding to this email with the

hopes my disappointment and worry with that
correspondence would fade. Your continuance to
threaten that Eversource may put forth a hybrid
solution, one that features both overhead and
underground feeders to the Council, is doing
little to rebuild the trust and curry favor with
us."

Now, is that how you looked upon the relationship between the town and Eversource with respect to, as you describe it, cooperating and finding a solution is one in which Eversource had to "curry favor" with the town?

trying to work together. We had been delightfully working together post a decision for months on end, thinking we're coming up with something that works for the town, something that works for Eversource. All of a sudden out of no where yet again we felt bamboozled and so that is the reason for this email. Things just changed. We asked for things, and we're not given things. We think we're working on a solution together. We felt confident. They felt confident, it seemed. All of a sudden things change, and we're yet again feeling like we're left being manipulated and had,

frankly. So I was upset at the time of this
email, and I think you can see that in the tone of
this email.

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MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. In terms of coming out of no where, I'll have another line of questions about that. But before we leave this email, let me call your attention to the part that is just above the final paragraph that begins, "It has been confirmed on at least two occasions, because I double checked through Melanie Bachman, Acting Director of the Siting Council, that Docket 461 is closed. Any action from here on out is stand alone, new and distinct. We need to focus on the solution, and we have made great headway thus far on the above. There is no reason to derail that, no pun intended. Any reference to the hybrid route, however, does just that."

And then I'll -- well, I'll read it rather than be excused of leaving something out.

"We understand that vast sums have been spent on your side too with very little to show as a return, so I appreciate there is pressure being brought to bear on your contention to show some fruitful results. This will require forthright discussion in order for the town to be your ally,

which we want to be. I would like you to confirm
that all efforts being expended at this stage are
going into the above and not into the hybrid
route."

That was your position as of March 2, 2017. Right?

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Right. Because what had happened up until that point is we were saying Give us information, give us information.

No, we're going to go with this park route. Here's all the information on the park route. What do you think? Here's some details. Is this okay? Is this suitable to you?

And, again, at the last minute the hybrid route comes up, something that we had not been working on together. We've said it, the record shows, there's so much concern about that sewer pipe. So that all of a sudden you come at the eleventh hour after months of working together and say this is our preferred route, the hybrid route. It's not fair to DPW, or to the town. We have a major sewer force main that runs down that line, and it really -- it flew in the face of everything we had been doing together that at that moment new information was being put forth.

And so the point about the docket being closed is that we believe that a new application should have been filed. That's what we understood. I mean, it's just in layman's terms, when something is closed, that's what it seems.

And they were saying, No, no, we need to reopen. And that's what they said, and that's what happened. So that's -- you know, it is what it is. That's a procedural point. But it was the moment of just this different direction, like I said, where we had no chance to look at the level of detailed plans that we had on the other route that caused such cause for concern.

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me --

MR. FITZGERALD: Could whoever has the copy of Mr. Bowes' February 1st letter to Mr. Tesei give it to the witness? I'd like to go to page 3, and call your attention to what Mr. Bowes is saying to Mr. Tesei about the way in which Eversource is proposing to proceed.

And I'll start with the first -- I'm sorry, the second complete sentence on page 3.

"Eversource will work to optimize the new underground project in order to reduce its estimated cost, and to get that cost as close as

possible to the cost of the hybrid alternative
that the Siting Council identified during the last
proceeding, and which it stated in its opinion
needed to be explored and fully vetted.

"Eversource will also perform an environmental effects analysis that will seek to distinguish the new underground project from the initial proposal that the Council found unacceptable. Eversource will then evaluate the new underground project in comparison to the hybrid alternative in order to determine if the new underground project has a reasonable chance, with the support of the town, of being found to be consistent with the requirements of the Siting Council's enabling legislation.

"Depending on the outcome of that
evaluation, Eversource will present either the new
underground project route, or the hybrid
alternative route to the Siting Council as its
preferred route, and the other as an alternative.
Eversource understands that the town will support
its petition only if the new underground project
is proposed as the preferred solution."

So that was the position that Eversource communicated on February 1, 2017.

1 Right? THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes. 2 3 MR. FITZGERALD: And it never changed, 4 did it? 5 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): That's the one that they wanted us to countersign, so to speak, 6 7 which we never did. 8 MR. FITZGERALD: I'm not interested in 9 what the town did. The point is that Eversource communicated to the town that it had an obligation 10 to assess the two potential routes under the 11 12 statutory requirements that the Siting Council 13 administers, and to propose the one that more 14 nearly met those requirements. Right? 15 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): So you're 16 interested in what Eversource said, and that's what Eversource said, We want you to countersign. 17 18 This is our opinion. Please review it. And they stated to us unequivocally --19 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Ms. DeLuca, some of this can be just a yes or no. He asked whether that 21 22 was what Eversource -- also, Mr. Hannon has a follow-up question. And then I think we're going 23 to take a five-minute break after that because

this back and forth about answering, I don't know,

24

I'm not sure how productive it is.

2 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hannon.

MR. HANNON: If I might, I'm a little confused, and I'd like some clarification on this from the town's perspective. In the original Docket 461, finding of fact 379 states, "If the need for GSLP has been demonstrated, the town would prefer the hybrid alternative. The town is opposed to any transmission line option that includes Bruce Park."

Right now we're 180 degrees from what the proposal was or the position was back in 2015, so I'm kind of confused.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): It's really not the case. This is not a case of flip-flopping. This is a case where there was one specific type of construction proposed in 461. That type of construction, pipe type fluid filled cable, that features 60,000 gallons of dielectric fluid petroleum based pumped at 200 psi 24/7 through a park within 10 feet of the most crowded playground in Greenwich is no longer on the table. That's what mandated a change of posture.

The utility offered up a new solution.

- 1 Had that solution been offered in 461, the town's
- 2 position would be the same, as it was today.
- 3 You're not disturbing the park. In 461 you were
- 4 going ahead and directional drilling, you were
- 5 clear cutting a full acre in front of the people's
- 6 houses who live on Kinsman Lane. Those are no
- 7 longer requirements. The town has adjusted to a
- 8 different proposal. It's not like for like.
- 9 THE CHAIRMAN: That's not -- I don't
- 10 want to get into it because we're going to take a
- 11 five-minute break. That is not my understanding
- 12 of how it ended, but we can all --
- 13 MR. HANNON: I don't think your comment
- 14 is accurate either because there were other
- 15 alternatives that did not include some of those
- 16 things you just stated.
- 17 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. But we're taking
- 18 a five-minute break.
- 19 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from
- 20 3:19 p.m. until 3:27 p.m.)
- 21 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let's try to
- 22 move on.
- MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you.
- Mr. Mailman, your turn.
- 25 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Thank you.

1 MR. FITZGERALD: You have some testimony at pages 29 through 35 of the initial 2 prefile testimony in which you assert that the 3 costs of the project that Eversource is now 4 5 proposing are overstated. So is it your opinion that if the Council approves this project, it will 6 7 end up costing less than Eversource is estimating in its submissions in this docket? 8 9 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes. 10 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. At page 34 there is the beginning of a section of your 11 12 testimony about -- I'm sorry, I take that back. 13 Let me direct your attention to table 4 14 at page 35, which represents cost savings that 15 should be achieved by the alternative modified 16 project. And what's referred to in that prefile testimony is the alternative modified project is 17 18 the project that's the only project that's left now. Right? 19 20 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I believe so, 21 yes. 22 MR. FITZGERALD: And here you estimate 23 what the cost of the transmission line proposed in

this project should be in reference to that that

was proposed in the preceding proceeding. Right?

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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.
               MR. FITZGERALD: So you start with the
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    line that was proposed in Docket 461 and take
    deductions from that cost to estimate what the
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    cost of the project now proposed should be?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Now, the last item in
8
    the table before you get to the total is cost
9
    saved by use of cofferdam in lieu of pedestrian
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    bridge, $1,800,000. Do you see that?
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes, I do.
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               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                 There wasn't any
13
    pedestrian bridge in the original proposal, was
    there?
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I'm under the
16
    impression that the original proposal did in fact
    offer a pedestrian bridge, and the utility offered
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18
    up that a way to reduce the overall cost of the
    project was in fact to go to a cofferdam.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Really? Didn't the
20
    original project propose to cross Indian Harbor --
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I see where
22
    you're going, counselor, and you are correct.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Good. So we can move
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    on.
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In the supplemental testimony you

contend that CL&P's estimate for the project now

proposed is overstated because it does not reflect

that the cost to construct 115 XLPE cable is less

than the cost to construct 115-kV HPFF cable,

which was proposed in the original docket. Is

that right?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is correct. There's several times, even in Docket 461, where the utility contends that the installation of XLPE is costlier than HPFF. That is true indeed at 345,000 volts. It is not true at 138,000 volts or 115,000 volts, and that was the point we tried to prove.

MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Now, in the table provided in response to Siting Council Question 69, the applicant, Eversource, lists the transmission line costs in the original project as \$72 million, and the costs for the line now proposed between the same terminal points is \$53.5 million. So there's no question that the cost of the line that is now proposed is approximately \$20 million less than the line that was proposed in the original proceeding. Right?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is

correct. However, we still don't believe that the 52.5 number is indicative of what the market is for this type of installation.

MR. FITZGERALD: And that's because you believe that the installation costs for XLPE cable are going to be less than those for HPFF cable, all other things being equal?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I do believe that. Others share my belief. But there is another thing that tempers that statement on my part, and forgive me if I'm making a speech.

In 2014 my firm did a job in Carlisle,
Pennsylvania. It was 138-kV cable run, two
circuits, almost identical to this. From a degree
of difficulty, I'd actually say that job was
harder. Our costs of doing that -- and, by the
way, the wages, the material costs are about
commensurate between the State of Connecticut and
Eastern Pennsylvania. That job was a little
longer than this one. It had an overhead
component. It had jack and bore. Our
responsibility was to install all the material,
provide all the material, with the exception of
the cables, the splices, and the plastic pipe.

Our final cost on that job in 2015 was \$15

million. That was what we were paid by PPL.

If you want to presume today that there's inflation, maybe that's worth \$18 million today. You could even round it up, we could say 20 million. So to go ahead and create like for like, you'd have to add the cost of the cable, the cost of the pipe, the cost of the splices. The cable at 3500 kcmil is worth about \$5.5 million. The pipe and the other stuff is worth about 650,000. So if you add another \$6.5 million to what we've already rounded up to 20 million, you're still far less than 52.5.

The truth is, try as I might, I could not reconcile that number, which is precisely why we asked for what was quote/unquote a granular estimate so that we could see if there's something in the utility's number that we're not focused on. It just seems to me that the number at 52.5 is well, well in excess of what this job is worth. And frankly, if I knew what was involved in the utility's estimate, I would be more than glad to do a granular estimate to compare with it. I just don't have that ability --

MR. FITZGERALD: You're right --

25 THE WITNESS (Mailman): -- based on

that information. 1 2 MR. FITZGERALD: -- that was a speech, 3 and it was not a response to a question. let's move on and see if we can get through this. 4 Are you aware that the Council is 5 required by statute to prepare and publish every 6 7 five years a report in which the life cycle costs 8 of different types of transmission lines are 9 estimated? THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes. 10 MR. FITZGERALD: And that's called a 11 12 life cycle cost report? THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes. 13 MR. FITZGERALD: Have you ever reviewed 14 15 it? THE WITNESS (Mailman): I never had 16 17 occasion to. My apologies. 18 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, as it happens, the most recent one is part of this docket as CSC 19 administrative notice item 30. And I'm going to 20 ask my colleague to hand you some excerpts from 21 22 it. 23 Now, the cover the document says 24 prepared for the Connecticut Siting Council by

KEMA Inc. Does that name mean anything to you?

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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): No, it does
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    not.
               MR. FITZGERALD: You don't recognize
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    KEMA as a global electrical engineering and
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    consulting firm that's headquartered in the
    Netherlands?
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Quite frankly,
    no. Having worked in this business for 45 years
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    for 50 utilities in 20 states, I've never come
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    across their name before.
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               MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. The first page
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    after the cover in the sheet of excerpts is page
           There's a table there of ranking of
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    ES-1.
    transmission line first costs, and with the costs
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    stated in dollars per circuit mile. And the cost
    of underground 115-kV HPFF is stated as
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    $14,970,677 per circuit mile, and the cost of
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    115-kV XLPE is stated as $18,780,600 per circuit
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    mile.
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                So you would disagree with that
    relationship, you think the relationship is
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    inverse?
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I absolutely
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    would.
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MR. FITZGERALD:

Thank you.

That's the

1 question.

Let's move to the next page in the 2 excerpt, ES-4. And there we see table ES-3. 3 provides the net present value of underground 4 5 transmission and the life cycle cost comparison, again, on the basis of dollars per circuit mile. 6 7 And this table has a somewhat granular estimate of 8 the components of the cost. So looking just at 9 the construction costs, we find a figure for 115-kV XLPE of \$631,543, and for 115-kV HPFF of 10 \$503,426. And so, again, in your opinion, that 11 relationship should be the other way around, the 12 reverse of what KEMA estimates. Right? 13 THE WITNESS (Mailman): It's correct, 14 15 and I believe your client would agree. Your client built a --16 17 MR. FITZGERALD: I didn't ask you about 18 whether my client --19 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I indeed disagree with the findings of someone located in 20 the Netherlands, someone who has zero experience 21 building these in the United States, zero 22 23 experience working with the International

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. And by the

25 | way --

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, sir, that's enough. You answered the question. I don't need you to -- come on, let's keep going.

MR. FITZGERALD: How do you know that KEMA has no experience working in the United States?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I would find it very hard to believe that they have -- I have looked at virtually every high pressure fluid filled job bid in the last 20 years. There are five contractors in the United States who do this work. I run one of them. I have never seen their name on the bottom of a drawing. I've seen POWER Engineers, I've seen Burns & McDonnell, I've seen Sargent & Lundy. I also know that I was called upon by Con Edison to do this very same analysis. KEMA is available to Con Edison. There obviously was a reason why they came to me to ask me to do it.

MR. FITZGERALD: And if we continue on to page ES-5, we find in the numbered paragraphs, number 3, the total life cycle cost of underground XLPE cables is 25 to 32 percent higher than for HPFF cable systems. Would you disagree with that?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I absolutely

1 would.

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MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Fine. And then 2 the last piece of this document that I want to 3 direct your attention to is table 2-5 which 4 5 presents first costs for single circuit 115-kV underground transmission lines. And again, this 6 7 has a granular breakdown in which construction is 8 listed separately from other components. And for 9 the example 3000 kcmil, one cable per phase for HPFF, the construction cost is \$299,414 per phase. 10 And for XLPE, \$375,612. 11

So, again, XLPE is listed here as costing more to construct, but you disagree with KEMA, and you disagree with the Council's life cycle cost report on this relationship?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is correct. A report that was done in 2012. I testified that we built the line after 2012 for way less than these numbers.

MR. FITZGERALD: And are you familiar with the ongoing proceeding for the life cycle cost report in 2017?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): No, I'm not.

MR. FITZGERALD: I want to ask you a few questions about your distribution solution

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    that you put forth starting at page 23 of the
    initial prefiled testimony. First of all, the
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    solution that you propose here is a new one, in
    addition to those you suggested during the
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    ten-month period during which the town and
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    Eversource were exchanging technical information.
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    Correct?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman):
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                                        That is
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    correct. Would you like the rationale as to why?
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               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                 No.
               Most of the work you recommend is on
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    the distribution system 27.6-kV system and the
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    4.8-kV system. Correct?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is
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    correct.
               MR. FITZGERALD: And it's fair to say
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    that the scope of this work is larger than that
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    for which Eversource is seeking approval in this
    proceeding?
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): It may well be.
               MR. FITZGERALD: And a hundred percent
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    of the cost of the distribution improvements you
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    recommend would be recovered from Connecticut
    ratepayers through local rates. Correct?
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THE WITNESS (Mailman): If that's the

- 1 way the tariff works, yes.
- 2 MR. FITZGERALD: So let's take a look
- 3 at the elements of your solution. The first
- 4 one -- and they're helpfully set out in bullet
- 5 points starting on page 23. And the first
- 6 component is construct new indoor substation at
- 7 281 Railroad Avenue in place of the aged equipment
- 8 at the Prospect Substation.
- Now, you are talking here not about a
- 10 | 115-kV substation as Eversource is proposing, but
- 11 a distribution substation that would be 27.6 kV to
- 12 | 13.2 kV. Right?
- 13 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is
- 14 correct.
- MR. FITZGERALD: And then your next
- 16 bullet point is reconductor and reconfigure all
- 17 four 27.6-kV feeders, and you list four feeders.
- 18 These are all feeders between Cos Cob and
- 19 Prospect?
- 20 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is
- 21 correct.
- MR. FITZGERALD: And as reconfigured,
- 23 would they be between Cos Cob and the new
- 24 substation on Railroad Avenue?
- 25 THE WITNESS (Mailman): The current

- 1 feeders feed Prospect and the network. There's no
- ability to segregate the network from Prospect.
- 3 Even though there's a tap, you have to shut down
- 4 the network. If you have to shut down the
- 5 network, you have to shut down the same feeder to
- 6 Prospect. So when we say "reconfigure," that
- 7 means to include a mechanism by which, should you
- 8 need to service the Greenwich secondary network,
- 9 you do not need to disable the feeders that feed
- 10 Prospect, something that's not available now that
- 11 is standard industry practice.
- 12 MR. FITZGERALD: My question was, what
- would the terminal points of these four 27.6-kV
- 14 feeders be after your reconfiguration?
- 15 THE WITNESS (Mailman): It would feed
- 16 both Prospect and the secondary network.
- 17 MR. FITZGERALD: And they would not
- 18 feed the new Railroad Avenue site?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Mailman): They would feed
- 20 the new Railroad Avenue.
- MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. That's my
- 22 question.
- 23 And would there be additional --
- 24 THE WITNESS (Mailman): And, by the
- 25 way, that's stated in the third bullet. It said

there would be feeders that would be express. Two
of them would be express and not feed the network.

We elaborated that.

MR. FITZGERALD: And are you proposing that this reconductoring be done with the type of cable that you describe at pages 18 and 19 of your testimony as being a higher ampacity cable that allows for greater ampacity with a greater diameter that Eversource is using in Boston?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes. And it also reflects what Mr. Bowes testified earlier today. There's cable that's known as MV-90, and there's cable that's known as MV-105. That refers to the degree Celsius that the conductors can be subjected to. Mr. Bowes stated correctly that a higher temperature conductor can take more ampacity. By the testimony we heard this morning, a lot of these feeders do not have MV-105, which is state of the art. I firmly believe that you can increase the ampacity of these distribution feeders merely by pulling out the old wire and putting in new wire.

MR. FITZGERALD: Now, you didn't answer my question. Does your design presume that the new wire would be the type you describe at pages

18 and 19 of your testimony.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): We described modern cable, correct.

MR. FITZGERALD: Aren't you describing there something called reduced diameter extruded dielectric shielded power cable?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes, there is.

That's part of their many ways to go ahead and increase ampacity in existing duct banks. NSTAR was a pioneer in this, Con Edison was a pioneer in this. The cable companies out there have figured out -- because this situation is not unique. In major cities they can't just dig up the streets.

The cable manufacturers have developed new cables that fit in the same space as the old cables and all the while deliver more ampacity, higher MVA.

MR. FITZGERALD: Now, please just answer my question. Are you assuming in this design that the new cable, or as you say the new wire, would be the reduced diameter extruded dielectric shielded power cable type you describe at pages 18 and 19 of your testimony?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. Okay.

25 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Reduced wall

- thickness, flat strap cable, MV-105 cable, to incorporate all the newest technology in cable design.
- MR. FITZGERALD: And to be functional in this application, that cable would have to be capable of being operated at 27.6 kV. Correct?

7 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.

MR. FITZGERALD: What is the diameter of the smallest reduced diameter 115-kV XLPE cable that can be safely operated at 27.6 kV?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Based on the information you just gave me, that's a question that cannot be answered. I need more information than that. I need to know what loads it's carrying. I need to know what the duct bank configuration is. I need to know what the load factor is. There are many ingredients that go into this recipe. You're telling me bake a cake, and you're not telling me what flavor cake you want, or anything like that.

MR. FITZGERALD: Tell me what you assumed the diameter of the cables that you were prescribing in your proposed solution would be.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I did want that. Because I asked for information in an

- 1 interrogatory that I didn't, that I was denied.
- 2 So I went ahead and I worked backwards, right. We
- 3 were given a chart, and Mr. Dobin showed it today,
- 4 that describes what every feeder is. You show
- 5 feeders that are 500 kcmil feeders. There are
- 6 tables in every cable manufacturer's catalog that
- 7 says how many amps can be driven through 500 MCM
- 8 cable. We did the analysis. We took the most
- 9 severe duct configuration that we could come up
- 10 with. And no matter how hard we tried, we could
- 11 not come anywhere near the permissible ratings
- 12 that were offered in that chart. Every number
- 13 that we ran showed significantly more ampacity
- 14 available in those cables than Eversource offered
- 15 us. So that's without changing cables.
- 16 MR. FITZGERALD: Now you can answer my
- 17 question perhaps? What diameter cable did you
- 18 assume would be installed as the replacement cable
- 19 in --
- 20 THE WITNESS (Mailman): 750 kcmil per a
- 21 document we received from Eversource. What
- 22 Eversource said, they could put 750 kcmil in the
- 23 existing duct banks.
- 24 MR. FITZGERALD: 750 kcmil, that's the
- 25 diameter of the metal of the cable?

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1
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): The copper,
    that is correct.
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3
               MR. FITZGERALD: And what was your
4
    assumed outside diameter of the --
5
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): In fact, I
    didn't assume any because the utility said they
6
7
    could fit 750 kcmil in there, so I went ahead and
8
    I took them at their word. I did not second guess
9
    them.
10
               MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Thank you.
               The next item is rebuild the Tomac
11
12
    Substation as follows, and there are some
    subsections underneath that. Sub A is, the Tomac
13
    Substation is currently tied to only one of the
14
15
    two 115-kV transmission lines originating in
16
    Stamford, and a second tied to the other 115-kV
    overhead line which provides a second 115-kV
17
18
    feeder source.
19
               I read that correctly. Right?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes.
20
               MR. FITZGERALD: So your scheme would
21
    convert an existing two-terminal line to a
22
23
    three-terminal line. Right?
24
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): My impetus, I'm
25
    not concerned what the origin is. I just feel
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that Tomac, being so critical, should have more
1
    than one feeder. Right now, as we showed this
2
    morning, it's only fed by 1750. Whether it's
3
    two-terminal line, four-terminal line.
4
                                             I'm not
    here to design the utility's property.
5
               MR. FITZGERALD: But you are.
6
7
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): What I'm
8
    suggesting is --
9
               MR. FITZGERALD: Isn't that what you
10
    did in your testimony?
11
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I offered a
12
    suggestion. I said it seems --
13
               MR. FITZGERALD: I'm asking questions
    about your suggestion.
14
15
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): It seems
16
    incongruous to me that such a vital substation is
17
    fed buy only one feeder when in fact the second
18
    feeder, 1750, runs within 10 feet of that very
19
    substation.
               MR. FITZGERALD: Now let me ask you the
20
    question again. Perhaps you can answer it. What
21
22
    you're recommending would convert an existing
23
    two-terminal line to a three-terminal line, yes or
```

THE WITNESS (Mailman): If you wish to

24

25

no?

- 1 draw what the utility calls three-terminal,
- 2 nomenclature varies from utility to utility. All
- 3 right. Basically the way I look at it is, I would
- 4 look at it as a second contingency situation where
- 5 you lost your first feeder, you have a second
- 6 back-up. Right now you do not have that. If it
- 7 takes a three-terminal line, Mr. Fitzgerald, I
- 8 agree, it's a three-terminal substation, if that's
- 9 what the utility chooses to call it.
- 10 MR. FITZGERALD: And the existing feed
- 11 to Tomac is also a three-terminal line. Correct?
- 12 THE WITNESS (Mailman): All I know is
- 13 the existing feed to Tomac, if you say it is, I'll
- 14 take your word for it.
- MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. So that, if
- 16 you'll continue to take my word for it, the
- 17 resulting configuration would be Tomac being
- 18 served by two three-terminal lines?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is totally
- 20 incorrect. Because if there's a loss of 1750,
- 21 you'd have to explain to me, all right, how you're
- 22 going to go ahead. You're saying that you're
- 23 going to feed 1740 to Cos Cob, you're going to
- 24 jump it over to Cos Cob, and then you're going to
- 25 bring it back on 1750. That may be plausible if

- you lost 1750 between Tomac and Stamford. If you lost 1750 between Tomac and Cos Cob, you would not have that ability. And if you want to bring it up on the board, I can take you through that. Maybe I don't understand where you're going. Maybe if you can explain it to me.
- 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Maybe you don't. It's
 8 a fairly simple point. The resulting
 9 configuration would involve create a second
 10 three-terminal line with one leg serving Tomac?
 11 THE WITNESS (Mailman): The resulting
 12 from --
- MR. FITZGERALD: From your proposal.

- if it's misstated forgive me -- my thought was I wanted there to be two sources to Tomac that could sustain an interruption of either one of them at either location, from Tomac back to Stamford, or from Tomac back to Cos Cob. That was my intent. Forgive me if the wording is wrong here.
- MR. FITZGERALD: No, I'm not saying anything about the wording. I'm talking about the facts. What you are proposing would result in two three-terminal lines which had a leg feeding Tomac. That's all.

1 THE WITNESS (Mailman): If that's how it had to be implemented, fine. My goal is to 2 3 ensure reliable service to Tomac beyond what is available today. 4 5 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. THE WITNESS (Mailman): If it's 6 7 three-terminal, four-terminal, so be it. 8 MR. FITZGERALD: So one of the things 9 that the Council has taken notice of in this docket is its proceedings in Docket 370-MR. 10 in that docket the Council found in Finding of 11 12 Fact 22, generally system planners and operators 13 prefer two-terminal lines to three-terminal lines because it is more difficult to design system 14 15 protection, and it isn't as reliable under fault conditions for a three-terminal line and because a 16 fault on a three-terminal line would result in the 17 18 loss of circuit connection at three terminals rather than two. 19 20

Do you agree with that?

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THE WITNESS (Mailman): I'd have to know more than just what you're reading. You're excerpting something. Right. And if we really want to get into relay protection, at one point Eversource proposed a combination

- 1 overhead/underground cable system, a hybrid
- 2 system, just for the record, and it's extraneous,
- 3 and I may be making a speech, but the relay
- 4 protection for a hybrid system is way less
- 5 effective than a relay protection system for a
- 6 totally underground system. If we're going to sit
- 7 here and talk about relay protection, it cuts both
- 8 ways.
- 9 MR. FITZGERALD: You do know that
- 10 Eversource is engaged in a program to phase out
- 11 three-terminal lines on its system? Do you know
- 12 that?
- 13 THE WITNESS (Mailman): There is a
- 14 way -- that may be. I don't know that. But there
- 15 is a way to feed Tomac without a three-terminal
- 16 line.
- 17 MR. FITZGERALD: And do you think
- 18 that's a reasonable policy, phasing out
- 19 three-terminal lines?
- 20 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I wouldn't
- 21 know. I don't know where they exist in other
- 22 places in the state. I don't know what critical
- 23 loads are served. I do know this, that Tomac is
- 24 susceptible to going dark if 1750 is lost.
- 25 MR. FITZGERALD: Now, if we go down on

- 1 your solution to subparagraph C under the last
- 2 bullet point you say, "Build a second 27.6-kV
- 3 feeder line between Tomac and Mianus. Currently
- 4 there's only one feeder, 12H59. This would allow
- 5 Mianus to be fed from Tomac and not from the
- 6 27.6-kV transformers at Cos Cob, thereby reducing
- 7 load on the Cos Cob transformers." That's what
- 8 you said. Right?
- 9 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That statement
- 10 was correct at the time. It was amended when we
- 11 received an interrogatory response from the
- 12 utility. When this was written, this was before
- 13 the utility responded to our response. We asked
- 14 how is Mianus fed, and the answer we got was the
- 15 normal feed is from Tomac. So, in fact, the
- 16 Mianus load is always off the Cos Cob Substation
- 17 provided Tomac is powered by 1750.
- 18 So this was stated sooner than that.
- 19 We will amend it to say, all right, if you wish,
- 20 that we recognize that Mianus is solely fed by
- 21 Tomac, and the only time it's fed by Cos Cob is in
- 22 a non-normal operating mode. I agree with you
- 23 there, sir.
- 24 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Your scheme
- would expand the existing 4.6-kV and 27.6-kV

systems in Greenwich. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.

MR. FITZGERALD: And do you know that Eversource is pursuing a policy to phase out those voltages from its system?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I know based on testimony today that their intent is to get away with 4.8. All right. I have heard that in the future they'd like to convert 13.2 to 13.8. I know from experience there's significant 13.2 in the State of Connecticut well beyond what's available in Greenwich, and converting either of those at the distribution level is a very costly event.

MR. FITZGERALD: Do you acknowledge any reasonable basis for the policy of phasing out 4.8 and 27.6 facilities?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I'd find it hard to agree that it makes sense to get rid of 27.6 based on the fact that there are many customers loads, we heard today, that require 27.6 kV to feed it. I'm also very, very familiar with the Con Edison distribution system. And the Con Edison distribution system, as it exists today, in Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx, exactly mirrors what

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is in existence today in Greenwich. So it might
1
    be Eversource's desire to retire 27.6, but I've
2
    yet to see any of the other major municipal
3
    utilities share that same attitude.
4
5
               MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. A couple of
    questions about supplemental testimony that the
6
7
    Greenwich reliability issues can be solved by
8
    energy efficiency and distributed energy projects.
    Page 4 of that testimony. Are you the author of
9
10
    this testimony?
11
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Not all of it.
               MR. FITZGERALD: Who else contributed
12
    to it?
13
14
               THE WITNESS (Savageau):
                                         I did.
15
               MR. FITZGERALD: Ms. Savageau. Okay.
16
               On page 4 you say the town does not
    agree with the conclusions reached by Eversource's
17
18
    NTA analysis attached as Attachment D to the
    supplemental testimony.
19
               This provokes the question in today's
20
    climate whether or not you agree with the facts
21
22
    stated in that presentation, but draw a different
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THE WITNESS (Savageau): I think that

it's the conclusion that we disagree with.

We do

conclusion from it.

23

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have some questions about the facts that were

stated as well. So, you know, I think we need -
there's a lot of discussion to be had around that.

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MR. FITZGERALD: Looking at the Powerpoint on page 2, there is a statement that approximately 30 MVA of load reduction is required to address the substation project need. Is that a fact that you accept?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): We don't know where the 3 MVA came from and what they were using in terms to determine that. So that was something that, you know, like, okay, if we're going to reduce peak, do we need to reduce it by 30 MVA? You know, we have a permissible load of 135, we have a peak of 130.5 that you're looking to address. Is 30 where we need to go? And then we're also looking at, you know, the 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 loads when we're looking at all those loads, and now we're talking in 2016, we're not talking the docket before, and we're saying like, okay, do we really need to go there. So one of the questions was, is this the load we needed to address.

MR. FITZGERALD: So --

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Once you're

- done, I don't want to cut you off. I can hold my thought, if you want.
- 3 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, hold your 4 thought.
- So, you do not accept that a load
 reduction of 30 MVA is required to address the
 substation project need, you don't know what
 amount of reduction is required. Is that right?
- 9 THE WITNESS (Savageau): That's right.
- 10 | That was part of the discussion and --
- MR. FITZGERALD: That's enough. Now we'll go to Mr. Mailman.
- THE WITNESS (Mailman): Thank you, sir.
- 14 Did you presume I couldn't hold it in for much
- 15 longer? Thank you for your diligence.
- We wanted to evaluate that. And in
- 17 truth, that's one of the reasons why we asked for
- 18 the distribution among the various feeders under
- 19 peak loads. We understand all of what Mr. Bowes
- offered today in testimony about 11R51, 52, 55,
- 21 58, and that was why we asked what precisely are
- 22 the situations on those feeders under load. This
- 23 indeed may be right, and we could indeed confirm
- 24 it if we were given the data that we asked for.
- 25 MR. FITZGERALD: Fine. Now, on page 9

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1 there is a statement that 1 to 2 megawatts of
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- 2 nontransmission alternatives would be needed each
- 3 year going forward to maintain the NTA as a
- 4 solution. Is that something that you agree with,
- 5 disagree with or --
- 6 THE WITNESS (Savageau): On page 9 of
- 7 the Powerpoint?
- 8 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes.
- 9 THE WITNESS (Savageau): I'm looking at
- 10 the Powerpoint. I'm not seeing where that is.
- MR. BALL: It's in page 8, Mr.
- 12 Fitzgerald.
- MR. FITZGERALD: Page 8. Thank you.
- 14 Page 8.
- 15 THE WITNESS (Savageau): I don't have a
- 16 concern about that, per se. I think it's
- 17 something we wanted to discuss more fully.
- 18 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Thank you.
- 19 And, let's see, if you just give me a
- 20 moment here. Page 2 under energy efficiency, last
- 21 bullet on the page. It says --
- 22 THE WITNESS (Savageau): Under the
- 23 Powerpoint or --
- MR. FITZGERALD: Page 2 of the
- 25 Powerpoint, yes. It says, "Previously agreed that

EE alone" -- EE meaning energy efficiency alone -
"does not solve the project need." Was that a

true statement? Was there such an agreement

between Eversource and town representatives?

THE WITNESS (Savageau): That was represented to the town by Eversource. I'm not sure there was complete agreement on it, but I will say that it was stated by Eversource. I think the town was saying that we're not sure if we could reach that just with environmental efficiency, but looking at -- we kept asking for information on a distributed grid, we kept asking for information on what else we needed to do. We asked for information on could we look it -- if we're going to do energy efficiency, do we a have list of targeted customers we could go after.

It's interesting because we were saying no, and there's 11 customers that are unique to this whole grid that possibly could have been the targeted customers to look at an EE response.

When I asked for that, which I've done multiple times, I was not given that information.

MR. FITZGERALD: You have before you the excerpts, I think, from the current annual report?

1 THE WITNESS (Savageau): MR. FITZGERALD: So we find at page 2 120, which I think is included in the exhibits, 3 that during the last fiscal year there were 4 building permits issued for a construction value 5 of \$400,266,423 in construction cost. Right? 6 7 THE WITNESS (Savageau): Yes. 8 MR. FITZGERALD: And let me turn the 9 page, page 121, we find for the fourth year in a row more than 2,000 building permits were issued. 10 Is that right? 11 12 THE WITNESS (Savageau): That's 13 correct. MR. FITZGERALD: So has the commitment 14 15 of the town to energy efficiency actually produced 16 any results to date in terms of lowering energy 17 consumption in Greenwich? 18 THE WITNESS (Savageau): I think the town embarked in 2008 looking at energy 19 20 efficiency. We started working on promoting that. We've been working with several builders. 21 I think 22 that testimony this morning by Mr. Bowes when he looked at the peaks, and what we were looking at 23 24 in terms of peaks, he referenced and admitted that

energy efficiency is probably the reason that

we're seeing in 2014, 2015 and 2016 that energy efficiency is happening. I think that's probably a combination of building codes that have changed and new construction.

can imagine, of housing stock. We don't necessarily -- not that we don't have some older housing stock in some parts of town, but we have a lot of teardown rebuilds, so there's a lot of energy efficiency that comes along with those types of projects with the type of housing stock we have. So not only that, with the new building codes where, when someone rebuilds a house, now they're doing energy efficiency in terms of, you know, just having insulation upgrades in heating and cooling systems, or whatever. So I think you're seeing a combination of all those building codes as well.

It's interesting that the change was from 2014. We did a major campaign on solar in 2013. Those were implemented in 2014.

MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry, what was implemented? The solarized program. And although that program itself resulted in 40 new homes getting solar on their houses, one of the things

- that happened, we had a lot of other businesses
- 2 coming into town saying we can match the solarized
- 3 program, think about people who want to do
- 4 business in Greenwich. So unlike other towns
- 5 where with a solarized program you were
- 6 guaranteeing a rate, so it was a really good deal
- 7 for people to look at the program that -- you
- 8 know, we did this with the State of Connecticut to
- 9 do the solarized program. But what we found was,
- 10 not only were we offering very good rates for
- 11 solar, but people were coming into Greenwich and
- 12 saying we can offer the same rates.
- So even though the program itself had
- 14 | 40, there was actually more solar put in at that
- 15 time. So we really started seeing people putting
- 16 solar on their properties at that time.
- 17 MR. FITZGERALD: And what is the total
- 18 effective capacity of the solar?
- 19 THE WITNESS (Savageau): I don't have
- 20 that number.
- MR. FITZGERALD: You don't know. Okay.
- 22 THE WITNESS (Savageau): But I do think
- 23 that it's something we need to investigate more.
- 24 And I think that's where most of the discussion
- 25 here is, we didn't have enough of a discussion on

where we need to go with this.

MR. FITZGERALD: And have you prepared an estimate of the cost to Greenwich and its residents of a -- well, I guess not. You haven't figured out what level of load reduction would be required to displace the substation?

THE WITNESS (Savageau): That's right.

MR. FITZGERALD: So you don't know what the cost of it would be?

THE WITNESS (Savageau): We don't. We would like to investigate that further, and that's one of the discussions we'd like to have with Eversource.

MR. FITZGERALD: And similarly, you don't know what the time would be that would be required for implementing the program?

THE WITNESS (Savageau): I don't -- it would already depend -- or I should say it would depend on what kind of solutions we came up with, but there are lots of alternatives, and there's lots of opportunities. There's some opportunities that the town can apply for, and there's some opportunities that the utilities can apply for.

So, for example, under Public Act 15-5, the utility has the opportunity to bring to the

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town some type of a pilot grid program. And that
1
    would be something we would be interested in
2
3
    working with the utility on.
               MR. FITZGERALD: All right. Thank you.
4
5
    Let me go onto another topic.
               Back to you, Mr. Mailman. Sir, you
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7
    hold a bachelor's in architecture?
8
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.
9
               MR. FITZGERALD: And do you have any
    other academic degrees?
10
11
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I went to the
    Columbia School of Engineering, Columbia College,
12
    and the Columbia Graduate School of Architecture
13
    and Planning.
14
15
               MR. FITZGERALD: So from Columbia
    College you got a BA?
16
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): In
17
18
    architecture, that is correct.
19
               MR. FITZGERALD: And what further
20
    degree did you get?
21
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Did not.
22
               MR. FITZGERALD: You have significant
23
    experience in electrical construction, fair to
24
    say. Right?
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THE WITNESS (Mailman): Are you asking

- 1 me that, or are you acknowledging that? You say that, you know, with a question mark at the end. 2 I'd like to think after doing this for 45 years, 3
- working for 50 utilities in 20 states, the answer 4 5 to that is yes.
- MR. FITZGERALD: However, you 6 Okay. 7 have no formal qualifications in electrical engineering. Right?

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THE WITNESS (Mailman): Nor do I believe I need one. To quote Potter Stewart, "I can't define pornography, but I'll know it when I see it." I may not be able to go ahead and tell you how the various equations were derived that one uses to come up with loads, to come up with feeder ratings, but I certainly know if the answer is in the right world.

And just something to think about, Mr. Fitzgerald, that you may not be aware of. asked to be the expert witness by Public Service New Hampshire, which was part of Northeast Utilities when the State of New Hampshire was going to force them to run a 345 merchant line underground. And I testified that the best solution for that feeder was to run overhead. I would like to think that there's great confidence

- 1 on the side of your client in my capabilities.
- 2 And if you have questions relative to my
- 3 capabilities, it would be with pleasure. I'll
- 4 give you 20 names right now. You can call any one
- 5 of those people.
- 6 MR. FITZGERALD: Let's continue with my
- 7 questions.
- 8 THE WITNESS (Mailman): No. I'd like
- 9 to know if your intent is to discredit me, Mr.
- 10 Fitzgerald.
- 11 MR. FITZGERALD: It is.
- 12 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Then why not
- 13 just ask me why do I feel capable of weighing in
- 14 on this?
- 15 MR. FITZGERALD: No. I'm going to do
- 16 | it my way, Mr. Mailman.
- 17 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Okay.
- 18 MR. FITZGERALD: You have no formal
- 19 qualifications in electric system planning.
- 20 Correct?
- 21 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I have no
- 22 degree in such, that is correct.
- MR. FITZGERALD: Well, have you ever
- 24 worked as a system planner for a utility or a
- 25 reliability organization such as ISO New England?

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1
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): No, I have not.
               MR. FITZGERALD:
2
                                 Okay.
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Nor did I ever
3
4
    purport to.
                                 Right. And you don't
5
               MR. FITZGERALD:
    hold yourself out in your resume as an expert in
6
7
    electric system planning, do you?
8
                THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is
9
    correct.
               MR. FITZGERALD: And you don't hold
10
    yourself out in your resume as an expert in the
11
12
    design and implementation of energy efficiency
13
    projects?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is
14
15
    correct.
16
               MR. FITZGERALD: From 1972 to 1990, you
    were the owner of an electric construction company
17
18
    that specialized in pole line and substation
19
    construction?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.
20
               MR. FITZGERALD: And for much of that
21
22
    time you were also a partner in a company that
23
    built high-rise residential and office buildings.
24
                THE WITNESS (Mailman): There was a
25
    period that I left the day-to-day runnings of the
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company that I owned. The company stayed in
place. There was a hiatus that I took from the
electrical industry to be able to regroup after a
personal tragedy. I needed a change of venue.

MR. FITZGERALD: And I think it's fair to say that you consider that as a result of your experience, you know more about electric transmission and distribution systems than most utility engineers and planners?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I will look you right in the eye and I will say absolutely. I have seen movies put on by 50 utilities. I know how they end. It's very rare that I'm looking at a solution for the first time. The people who work for your client work for one utility. I deal with the likes of Florida Power and Light. I deal with the likes of Entergy, America Electric Power, the New York Power Authority. I see what they do. All right. I'm a major, major underground transmission contractor for Con Edison, maybe the single largest one they have. I have access to engineers. I see what they do every day.

Yes, I believe personally that I am every bit the equal of any one of your witnesses today, and furthermore, I believe that I have more

practical construction experience than any one of your witnesses today. Not that I'm intending to demean them, or slight them. It's just the nature of the world. An all-star second baseman doesn't make an all-star left fielder.

MR. FITZGERALD: Would you say that you know more about evaluating the reliability, the cost, and environmental impacts of proposed improvements to the electric system than the members of the Siting Council do?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I have

tremendous respect for the Siting Council. What

they're asked to do is unlike what other people in

their position are asked to do in other states.

I'm really not -- until these proceedings, I was

never familiar with the Siting Council, but I was

very familiar with the New York State Public

Service Commission.

Now, I don't know what motivates the State of Connecticut and how they fund the Siting Council, but I do know that the Public Service Commission in New York has staff, 50 people or more, that are engineers. And any docket, such as this, has to go through technical muster by those professionals before it ever gets to the level of

- 1 the Siting Council. And in all due respect to the
- 2 Siting Council, the present people that are there,
- 3 they unfortunately lost a member who had
- 4 tremendous, tremendous practical and engineering
- 5 capabilities. So they are at a loss from what
- 6 they were previously.
- 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, how about an
- 8 answer to the question?
- 9 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I think I
- 10 answered the question. You asked me if I thought
- 11 the Siting Council was suitable to do this.
- 12 MR. FITZGERALD: No. I asked you if
- 13 you thought that you were better qualified to
- 14 evaluate the balance of reliability, cost, and
- 15 environmental impacts of electrical upgrade
- 16 projects than the Siting Council.
- 17 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Mr. Fitzgerald,
- 18 it would be easier for me to answer that question
- 19 if you asked it singularly rather than ensemble.
- 20 Do I believe that I have better
- 21 knowledge on to the cost of these projects?
- 22 Absolutely, again, meaning no disrespect to the
- 23 Council.
- Do I believe that I can assess the
- 25 environmental issues as to what's involved with

- physically doing this? Yes. All right. 1 done this. We've done this in numerous states in 2 3 numerous places. It's not to say that the Council is unaware of the consequences. But, for example, 4 5 when there are five contractors in the United States who go ahead and install HPFF cable, I 6 7 don't expect the Council to understand what it's 8 like to go ahead and make a weld of one of those 9 pipes in a trench that's 2 foot, 6 inches wide. Ι think that's well outside their purview, no more 10 so that I can comment on some of the technical 11 12 issues or the governmental issues that the Council 13 understands. So in specific areas, yes, I believe 14 15 that I have more expertise, through no fault of 16 the Council, than members of the Council. 17 MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. Who is Swapen 18 Dey? 19 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Swapan Dey is somebody that used to work for the Long Island 20 Lighting Company that I met in 1990. He left the 21
- MR. FITZGERALD: And did you have
 cocasion to meet with him in Greenwich on March

Long Island Lighting Company to go to NSTAR

22

23

Utilities.

- 1 27th of this year?
- THE WITNESS (Mailman): I'll take your
- 3 word for it it was March 27th, but it was in
- 4 response to a call I had received from Mr. Dey
- from whom I hadn't heard in a number of years.
- 6 And Swapan said, "What's going on in Greenwich?
- 7 I'd like to come down and look at the route."
- And I agreed to meet with him, if for
- 9 no other reason than I've known him for 27 years.
- 10 MR. FITZGERALD: And you mentioned that
- 11 he went to NSTAR. NSTAR is now part of
- 12 Eversource. Right?
- 13 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That is
- 14 correct.
- 15 MR. FITZGERALD: And what happened on
- 16 that day of March 27th, or whenever it was that he
- 17 came to Greenwich?
- 18 THE WITNESS (Mailman): If someone
- 19 could check. I remember the meeting was on a
- 20 Friday. If March 27th was indeed a Friday, it was
- 21 March 27th. He came down with one of his
- 22 associates. And in concert with Mr. Michel and
- 23 Ms. Siebert, we drove the line in its entirety,
- 24 the proposed route at that time for the
- 25 underground job, all right, as well as looked

- 1 briefly at the components of the hybrid scheme.
- 2 MR. FITZGERALD: And do you recall that
- 3 after Mr. Dey returned to Boston, you sent him an
- 4 email?
- 5 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I think I sent
- 6 him more than one actually.
- 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, okay. So you
- 8 sent him email. And my colleague is handing you a
- 9 document which I believe to be a printout of an
- 10 email that you sent to Mr. Dey. And I have
- 11 actually redacted it to --
- 12 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Excuse me.
- 13 Your colleague may have offered us a different
- 14 email, because the email that I received is to
- 15 Mr. Cabral.
- MS. DUBUQUE: I'm sorry.
- 17 MR. FITZGERALD: There were a couple of
- 18 personal statements in here that I redacted. And
- 19 I can give you the nonredacted version, if you
- 20 want, but I'm not proposing to put this in as an
- 21 exhibit anyway, as long as we can agree that it is
- 22 a communication that you wrote to Mr. Dey. And
- 23 I'll ask you a few questions about it.
- 24 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I definitely
- 25 wrote it.

MR. FITZGERALD: And I want to read you the last two paragraphs from the first page. You say, "Right now, try as I might, I cannot accept that the enthusiasm some on your side have for the hybrid scheme is borne out of a complete understanding of what is involved in implementing such a design in the very narrow right-of-way adjacent to active train tracks. The same goes for building a totally exposed transmission voltage substation within a 20-foot radius of a 30,000 gallon propane storage tank.

"At the same time, we recognize that your people feel they have an obligation to the Connecticut Siting Council to present such a hybrid scheme, and in the end let the Council decide whether it is preferable to an all underground scheme.

"What I find most troubling is the willingness of your team to simply allow a decision that will have impacts on the town and Eversource for untold years to be made by a group of laymen with no technical expertise, no vested interest in the outcome, and whose sole qualification to being on that governing body may well be their political party affiliation."

```
1
               Those are your words, right?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.
2
               MR. FITZGERALD: And you believed them
3
    to be true when you wrote them?
4
5
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I would not
    have written them otherwise.
6
7
               MR. FITZGERALD: And do you still
8
    believe them to be true?
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Correct.
9
                                                  I
10
    believe that the Siting Council, as it's composed,
    both of its staff and it's members, does not have
11
    the technical expertise that someone like the New
12
    York State Public Service Commission has, someone
13
    like the Utility Council in New Jersey has.
14
15
               MR. FITZGERALD: Mr. Mailman, did you
    meet earlier this year with the deputy
16
    commissioner of the Connecticut Department of
17
18
    Transportation for rails to discuss Eversource's
    proposal variously referred to as the hybrid
19
20
    route, or at one time as a proposed modified
    project which involved the installation of
21
    overhead transmission structures in the
22
23
    Metro-North right-of-way?
24
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I'll presume
    that's with whom I met. I did meet with someone.
25
```

- 1 I was always under the impression it was someone
- 2 who was more in general with DOT. I didn't
- 3 realize that's the sufficient title. But I'll
- 4 acknowledge that I went to New Britain to the
- 5 offices of Connecticut DOT to meet with somebody
- 6 in upper management, yes.
- 7 MR. FITZGERALD: And who else was
- 8 present at that meeting?
- 9 MR. BALL: I'm sorry, Mr. Fitzgerald.
- 10 Go ahead.
- 11 THE WITNESS (Siebert): We were just
- wondering what is the title of the individual
- 13 you're referring? I mean the name. Sorry, the
- 14 name.
- 15 MR. FITZGERALD: I didn't mention the
- 16 name.
- 17 THE WITNESS (Siebert): That's why I
- 18 was asking are you able to --
- MR. FITZGERALD: The position I
- 20 mentioned was the deputy commissioner of
- 21 transportation for rails.
- 22 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Do you have a
- 23 name for that person?
- MR. FITZGERALD: No.
- 25 But I don't need it because we've just

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established that there was a meeting with some
1
    high official at the Department of Transportation.
2
    So perhaps you could just describe, as best you
3
    can, whether by name, or position, or number who
4
5
    was there from the Department of Transportation,
    and who was there from Greenwich?
6
7
                THE WITNESS (Mailman): There was a
8
    gentleman there who I believe was -- Mr. Michel
9
    was with me. I believe it was the commissioner of
10
    DOT.
11
               THE WITNESS (Michel): Right.
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): And that person
12
13
    had a subordinate with him, a female subordinate.
               MR. FITZGERALD: And who was there for
14
15
    the Town of Greenwich besides you?
16
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Mr. Michel.
17
               MR. FITZGERALD: Just the two of you?
18
                THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes, from the
    Town of Greenwich.
19
               MR. FITZGERALD: And did you convey to
20
    the Department of Transportation representatives
21
22
    the opinions you expressed in your email to Swapan
23
    Dey?
24
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That was not
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the subject of the meeting.

- MR. FITZGERALD: Was the subject of the meeting the installation of transmission structure within the ConnDOT right-of-way?
 - THE WITNESS (Mailman): That played into the subject, but that was not the subject of the meeting either.

right-of-way?

- MR. FITZGERALD: And did you share with the DOT representatives your opinion that if the Siting Council were given the opportunity to choose between a route along the railroad right-of-way and the underground route that was somewhere else, that they might make the wrong decision and choose the route along the right-of-way?
- THE WITNESS (Mailman): I did not.

 That was not the subject of the meeting. It never
 came up.
 - MR. FITZGERALD: Ms. DeLuca, is it the case that First Selectman Tesei, together with Senator Blumenthal and Greenwich legislators, worked to convince the Department of Transportation not to issue the license that Eversource required to install overhead transmission structures in the Metro-North

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1
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca):
                                       No.
               MR. FITZGERALD: So press reports to
2
3
    that effect were wrong?
                THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Yes, I suppose.
4
5
    I'm not familiar with the newspaper article that
    you're referring to, but I know --
6
7
               MR. FITZGERALD: Okay. That's all I
8
    have.
9
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I was hoping
10
    you'd ask me what was the subject of the meeting.
11
               THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's the end of
12
    your cross?
13
               MR. FITZGERALD:
                                 That's the end.
               THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now we'll go to
14
15
    cross-examination by the Council starting with
16
    Mr. Mercier, staff.
17
               I guess I won't describe the competence
18
    of the staff, or the Council, since that's
19
    apparently been already cited. So we won't
    comment on Mr. Mailman's email.
20
21
               Go ahead.
22
               MR. MERCIER: Thank you.
23
               Mr. Mailman, regarding your prefile
24
    testimony on page 23 that was the July 18th
25
    submittal, Attorney Fitzgerald went over some of
```

- 1 these bulleted items for a potential distribution
- 2 solution. Do you have a cost estimate for each of
- 3 these bulleted items you have presented in this
- 4 prefile testimony?
- 5 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I do not,
- 6 however, I do for some.
- 7 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Whatever ones you
- 8 have, please provide them.
- 9 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Okay. The
- 10 utility actually testified, or the utility gave
- 11 documentation of costs --
- 12 MR. MERCIER: Let me step back. Just
- 13 start with number one if you have a cost estimate
- 14 for that, the first bullet.
- 15 THE WITNESS (Mailman): We know what
- 16 that is. I mean, there's no reason to dispute.
- 17 That's part of the docket. I'll take their
- 18 numbers as correct.
- 19 MR. MERCIER: Okay. How about number
- 20 two?
- THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes. Yes, I
- 22 do.
- MR. MERCIER: Okay.
- 24 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Okay. The
- 25 utility -- just give me one second. I'll give you

the exact citation. The utility talked about a scheme, I forget exactly what it was, but it was in response to an interrogatory. And the question was regarding distribution solutions. And it talked about going ahead and reconductoring five feeders, 11R51, 52, 58, and 56, and going ahead and making adjustments to the ring bus in the existing Prospect Substation. That is on the record. Forgive me. At the moment, I will find it for you.

MR. MERCIER: I can look it up myself.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): What they offered was they offered a \$33 to \$37 million estimate for that work. And if you think about it, with the building of a new substation, there would be no need to go ahead and reconfigure the ring bus in Prospect. So in reality, the \$33 to \$37 million today two years later would be a very, I think, realistic number. So if you took that with the number that's being held out there for a new substation on Railroad Avenue, I would think the combines of those two would represent the cost of the distribution solution.

MR. MERCIER: And how about your item

25 number 3?

1 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Is that Tomac? MR. MERCIER: No, that was the express 2 3 feeders. Are you just looping that in with the previous cost? 4 5 THE WITNESS (Mailman): MR. MERCIER: Thank you. 6 7 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I mean, the 8 other solution would be in lieu of the express 9 feeders, if you wanted to go ahead and circuit 10 breaker out just the tap so that the two are not codependent, I think you can do that at less than 11 12 a million dollars a tap, probably in the vicinity of \$600,000 a tap. 13 MR. MERCIER: And how about number 4, 14 15 the Tomac Substation rebuild. I quess item C would no longer be valid since there was a 16 17 correction to the way it was already laid out? 18 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I mean, going back to the testimony of three terminals and four 19 20 terminals, all right, I believe if you spent \$3 million, you could add the necessary circuit 21 22 breakers and go ahead and create at Tomac that's 23 fed uniformly by 1750 and 1740 under all 24 conditions, but for the loss of both of those

25

feeders in concert.

1 MR. MERCIER: Now, bullet 6 which examined shifting load to underutilized North 2 Greenwich Substation. Is that actually -- it says 3 "examined," so you're not really proposing this as 4 part of your solution, just take a look at it. 5 6

What really are you trying to get at?

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THE WITNESS (Mailman): There are three transformers at North Greenwich. All right. know from the data that was given to us in the past the capacity of those transformers, and we know what the load is. One of the major problems is that the proximity of North Greenwich Substation to Prospect is not close. So there may be voltage loss issues that would have to be addressed. But it seems to me if the issue that we're toying with here, not toying with as in inconsequential, but the issues that are at hand here are the fact that you need to feed a load at Prospect. One solution is develop more ampacity in the cables to do it. But the other solution is if you have less load at Prospect via conservation load shifting or the rest, you might be able to affect that.

What I'm trying to propose here, Mr. Mercier, is if you're a physician and someone

- 1 comes to you with an infected leg, your first
- 2 impetus should not be cut off the person's leg.
- 3 It should be let's go ahead, and let's see what we
- 4 can do, let's try every remedy. I mean, I firmly
- 5 believe, without getting into technical detail,
- 6 there are many, many equations that go into to
- 7 going ahead and rating feeders for feeder
- 8 capacity, one of which is load factor. All right.
- 9 And I believe every possible iteration should be
- 10 undertaken before the ratepayers of the State of
- 11 Connecticut, of which I'm one, should be asked to
- 12 spend \$100 million.
- MR. MERCIER: Just going back to the
- 14 bullet, number 6, examine shifting load. You're
- 15 not really proposing anything, just look at it.
- 16 Is that correct?
- 17 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yeah, in other
- 18 words, see if the -- there are many situations.
- 19 We know this from documentation given to us with
- 20 the 13-kV circuits that come out of North
- 21 Greenwich are backed up against the 13-kV circuits
- 22 that are coming out of Prospect. And maybe some
- 23 load could be shifted from Prospect to North
- 24 Greenwich through the 13-kV system. I just think
- 25 it's worth a shot.

MR. MERCIER: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Maybe it's been done already, but that information was never given to us. And when we asked that question -- there were numerous questions in asked in our negotiations, and they kept saying, we did it, we did it.

MR. MERCIER: I just want to know what you meant by this.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Okay. That's what I meant. I meant that it should be just another area of exploration.

MR. MERCIER: There was earlier testimony today about storm hardening. We'll just start with that. I didn't really see any of that in your proposed solution here on page 23 and 24, although you did spend some time cross-examining the applicant regarding storm hardening, but I don't really see anything in here as a proposed solution. Is there any reason why it was excluded?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): We had way more information out of the last hearing. I was shocked to find out that the outage rate for the Town of Greenwich was as high as it was. And I

was also shocked that more than 10 percent of the
100 worst circuits are in Greenwich. And frankly,
once we had that information in hand, that gave
rise to the storm hardening question.

MR. MERCIER: I mean, you did mention earlier in your prefile that there should be some storm hardening, but it wasn't part of your actual summary of solutions, so I'm just curious why it was left out?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Because I believe it's just so terribly obvious, and it's, again, not tied in to what's going before the Council.

MR. MERCIER: So your proposed solution would not really address storm hardening?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): No, it would in the sense that, if nothing else, my proposed solution, I'd like to think, would be dramatically cheaper, ergo there would be more money available for storm hardening.

MR. MERCIER: That's fair.

Give me a second. The other item we talked about was the double circuit transmission line from Stamford feeding Cos Cob. So I assume your solution here would not remedy that situation

also since you questioned the applicant about that, so obviously it can't?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Without
expending huge sums of money. I mean, I don't see
how that gets rectified, but I just think,
frankly, it's a very, very -- I've never seen a
similar solution -- a situation with as large a
load as this.

MR. MERCIER: Understood. Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Thank you.

MR. MERCIER: Now, there was a little discussion earlier regarding construction of Bruce Park roads, and I have the maps here that were handed out by Eversource in the field review, the large scale, so I can actually read them. They're also in Volume 2. I'm going to refer to a couple of maps, if you have this information. Actually, I'm looking at sheet 4. All I really want to know is what are the actual roads that are considered part of Bruce Park. Okay. Because there's some roads that have residential use on one side, the park on the other. So I'd like to know what exactly are the Bruce Park roads.

MR. BALL: Would it be okay if Ms.

25 | Siebert --

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1
               MR. MERCIER: Sure. Absolutely.
               MS. BALL: Thank you.
2
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): Let's see if we
3
    can get on the same maps for a moment.
4
5
               MR. MERCIER: Just tell me what map you
    have. We can start with Indian Field Road, the
6
7
    east side of the area of the park.
8
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): So we enter the
9
    park -- and Bruce will help me as well here.
10
    enter the park. When we come down Indian Field
    Road, we enter the park on Bruce Park Drive.
11
12
               MR. MERCIER: Okay. Hold on for a
13
    second.
14
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): Sorry. Map 4?
15
               MR. MERCIER: I just have a question on
16
    that, because there's residential use on the north
17
    side of that, of that street.
18
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): Right.
19
               MR. MERCIER: Where is the actual park?
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): The park is --
20
    I wish I could point. It starts at the
21
    intersection of Indian Field and Bruce Park.
22
23
               MR. MERCIER: What the property to the
24
    south of Bruce Park Drive, is that a town
```

property? It seems to be some kind of garage.

- 1 There's piles of debris.
- THE WITNESS (Siebert): That's the
- 3 park. And then when you're looking much further
- 4 south --
- 5 MR. MERCIER: Yeah, directly south
- 6 where it says Bruce Park Drive -- south of Bruce
- 7 Park Drive and west of Indian Field there's a
- 8 large parcel.
- 9 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Okay. There is
- 10 a facility there that is a parks maintenance
- 11 facility.
- MR. MERCIER: So that's considered part
- 13 of Bruce Park?
- 14 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Correct, that's
- 15 in the park.
- 16 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. So the north
- 17 side of the street is not Bruce Park, it's
- 18 residential where Indian Field and Bruce Park
- 19 meet?
- 20 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes, that's
- 21 residential. We're looking at map 4. And we're
- 22 looking on Bruce Park Drive, and we see houses on
- 23 the north side, correct, in this area as well, and
- 24 coming around the curve, but the area south of
- 25 Bruce Park Drive. Woods Road is in the park.

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MR. MERCIER: I understood that.
1
    again, Bruce Park Drive where it abuts the
2
    residential dwellings is considered part of the
3
    park?
4
5
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): Bruce Park Drive
    is considered --
6
7
               MR. MERCIER: Bruce Park itself.
8
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): Yes, is
9
    considered part of the park. One side of it is
10
    private. It's obviously a public road.
11
               MR. MERCIER: Again, I'll go to sheet 5
12
    where it's near Davis Avenue, just south of
13
    there's some kind of pond in the park. Again,
    there's Indian Crossing and Mead Point Drive.
14
15
    Again, there's a lot of residential to the south
    of Davis Drive?
16
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): South of Davis
17
18
    Avenue.
19
               MR. MERCIER: Excuse me. So is that
    part of Davis Avenue considered within the park?
20
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): Yes. Again,
21
22
    it's a public road also.
23
               MR. MERCIER: And just flipping over to
24
    sheet 6 where at some point the park ends.
```

want to be clear where you're calling the park

- perimeter.

 continues.
- THE WITNESS (Spaman): The park

 continues. It gets very narrow right there at
- 4 Indian Harbor Drive where the line is. It gets
- 5 rather narrow there. And that goes back to when
- 6 the Department of Transporation took 40 acres out
- 7 of the park for I-95. So there was more park land
- 8 to the north. But that is still considered a
- 9 small isthmus of parkland there, and it goes all
- 10 the way down to Steamboat Road.
- MR. MERCIER: So you're considering
- 12 part of the park Steamboat Road?
- THE WITNESS (Siebert): The area to the
- 14 east with the Bruce Museum on it.
- 15 THE WITNESS (Spaman): The Bruce Museum
- 16 is actually on park land.
- 17 THE WITNESS (Siebert): So if you
- 18 follow Museum Drive around.
- 19 MR. MERCIER: There's Steamboat. Okay.
- 20 Thank you.
- 21 So just looking at this route, there's
- 22 three potential splice vault areas within the
- 23 park. So I'm assuming that since there's three
- 24 proposed splice vaults within the park area on the
- 25 road, just to be clear, the town is not opposed to

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the splice vaults within the park roads if they
1
    are necessary. Is that correct?
2
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.
3
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): That's correct.
4
5
               MR. MERCIER: Thank you. But the town
    is opposed to putting them on the grass, is that
6
7
    correct, adjacent to the road, either north or
8
    south?
9
               THE WITNESS (Mailman):
10
               MR. MERCIER: And why is that?
11
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): The trees are
12
    there for one. You're saying in the park or
13
    outside the park?
14
               MR. MERCIER: Within a lawn area in the
15
    park.
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I think that
16
17
    would be a very unwise choice.
18
               MR. MERCIER: Why is that?
19
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): The amount of
    work that's needed. The hole has to be so large.
20
    If you think about this --
21
               MR. MERCIER: Could the area be
22
23
    restored once they're done?
24
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Not really.
25
               MR. MERCIER:
                             Why?
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1
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): You have the
    manhole cover, you have the depth, the walls of
2
3
    the manhole, which prevent tree roots from going
    in and growing.
4
5
               MR. MERCIER: I'm talking just about
    the grassy area. I'm not talking about trees.
6
7
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): In all truth,
8
    knowing the park as well as I do, Mr. Mercier, I
9
    cannot envision one, but I'm sure if there was
10
    one, you know, I'm sure a collective effort. But
    I cannot think in all truth, the park -- and the
11
    town can address it -- is very heavily treed.
12
               MR. MERCIER: I understand that.
13
    been through the park. I looked at these aerials.
14
15
    I can see where trees are.
16
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Right.
               THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Silvestri has a
17
    follow-up.
18
19
               MR. SILVESTRI:
                                Thank you,
20
    Mr. Chairman.
               Mr. Mailman, if I heard correctly and
21
22
    took notes correctly before, I believe it was your
    opinion that none of the splice vaults are needed
23
24
    through the park. Did I hear that correctly?
```

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I believe you

quite possibly could make it without putting
vaults in the park, yes. Based on the fact that
the utility was going to pull this cable 2,500
feet into a substation from their transition
structure in the hybrid scheme, I believe they're
being very conservative with their cable
allocation and their cable distances for this

particular route, yes.

MR. SILVESTRI: So, again, looking at Woods Road, Davis Avenue, Museum Drive, in your opinion, they probably wouldn't need splice vaults?

where it started. We had always thought that the first manhole would be to the immediate west of Indian Field Road. Then you would be able to traverse the entire park past Orchard Place and come out with a second vault there which, although, per the earlier testimony, is literally in the confines of the park, it's not in the confines that most residents perceive as the park. It's not where the croquet field is. It's not where the tidal flats are. And then you'd be fine. Then you'd be able to go past Bruce Museum out to that parking area. You may have seen it.

- 1 It's across from the hotel. So, in essence,
 2 between the commuter parking lot and Indian Field
- Road, we believe you should be able to do that with two vaults, at least I do.
- 5 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you.
- 6 THE CHAIRMAN: Dr. Klemens also has a
- 7 follow-up.

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- 8 DR. KLEMENS: Right. I actually had 9 something, Mr. Mailman, that I wrote earlier down 10 when we were discussing Bruce Park, and you said, and I quote, that Bruce Park is an environmentally 11 12 pristine area. That's a direct quote of what you 13 said today. And I would like to know how you base that assessment that it's environmentally 14 15 pristine. Commissioner Siebert called it a valued 16 resource, and I certainly agree with that. 17 would like to know how you, sir, can determine 18 that this is an environmentally pristine area.
 - THE WITNESS (Mailman): For one, other than motor vehicles, and whatever fuel oil tanks people have in their houses, there's no source of petroleum distillate. So to me that's what I consider an environmentally pristine, and it's what we're used to in the utility world.

DR. KLEMENS: I see but --

1 THE WITNESS (Mailman): I understand you're an environmentalist. My apologies if my 2 nomenclature is incorrect. 3 DR. KLEMENS: I don't need an apology. 4 I want answers, and I want answers from you on 5 this. Okay? Do you consider an area that has 6 7 lawn down to the edge of the water, manicured lawn, environmentally pristine? 8 9 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Not if somebody uses all kinds of chemical fertilizers and all 10 that can leach their way into the sound. 11 12 DR. KLEMENS: Do you consider an area that's mowed in arboretum like fashion with ball 13 fields environmentally pristine? 14 15 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Provided there 16 are no utilities running under the ball field yes. MR. KLEMENS: So environmentally 17 pristine in your viewpoint really has to do with 18 the fact that there's no activity or no vaults, 19 20 nothing to do with the ecology of the area, the condition of the wetlands, the fragmentation of 21 22 the area, the tree composition, and the biodiversity, that has nothing to do with --23 24 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That has

everything to do with it, yes.

MR. KLEMENS: Well, then how do you call Bruce Park environmentally pristine?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): There are trees that have not been compromised, they're left to grow in their natural state. They've been trimmed only where there are dead branches. It's not like trees that are growing in sidewalks where we're used to where half the root ball under the drip line is nonexistent. When I say environmentally pristine, to me as an environmental land, and that's how I perceive it.

MR. KLEMENS: But I thought you were an expert that knew more than anyone sitting here on the Council?

THE WITNESS (Mailman): I don't think I ever said that. I said from an electrical standpoint, Mr. Klemens. And if I recall, I said several times, I commended the Council individually and collectively on their efforts, considering how hampered they are by the budget in the State of Connecticut. So I really don't have the opinion that I don't like you.

DR. KLEMENS: I don't really care whether you like me or not. This is not a popularity contest. What I want to find out is,

we're talking about -- Mr. Mercier asked about
digging up, putting splice vaults in what's
effectively a manicured park lawn. And I would
like to know what the real environmental impacts
of that are. Maybe Ms. Savageau could respond to
that. Maybe the gentleman -- I don't know --

THE WITNESS (Spaman): Spaman.

DR. KLEMENS: Because I think we have to have a reality check here what this park is and what this park isn't, because I think you need to understand can you do things in this park, and can they, as Mr. Mercier has said, be restored to what it was before. And I think we heard earlier that some of it has been done on another project. So I'd like to understand that, because he's asking questions that talk to basically restoring an area in a manicured, mature, very beautiful urban park. It is certainly a gem. I don't dispute that. But I think it's not like you're in a pristine, in my opinion, I can't testify, forest, a pristine natural area. It is a beautiful park.

So could someone address that because I think that would help Mr. Mercier?

THE WITNESS (Spaman): Yes. This is what I consider a developed formal park in the

- 1 Town of Greenwich. This was planned for. It was
- developed as a park to be an aesthetic, you know,
- 3 like an Olmsted Park might be, a Central Park, and
- 4 places like that. So it is what we call -- we
- 5 have four formal parks in Greenwich, and this is
- one of them, and we consider one of our gems. And
- 7 it is being developed as an arboretum at this
- 8 time. So that digging a large hole in a lawn area
- 9 can be repaired, but the trees are very valuable,
- 10 and every effort should be made not to disturb the
- 11 trees on the natural landscape.
- DR. KLEMENS: As you say, "the natural
- 13 landscape," do you mean the naturally human
- 14 created landscape, ala Olmsted?
- 15 THE WITNESS (Spaman): Yes, a developed
- 16 landscape, a naturalistic landscape, yes.
- 17 DR. KLEMENS: I wanted to get that in
- 18 the record. And I'll turn it back to Mr. Mercier
- 19 because I think it's important that we understand
- 20 what Bruce Park is, and what Bruce Park isn't,
- 21 because I think that's what I was trying to get
- 22 into the record.
- Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- MR. MERCIER: Thank you.
- 25 THE WITNESS (Savageau): I just wanted

1 to add one thing. And I agree with Mr. Klemens.

2 From an environmental perspective, we would never

classify this as a pristine park. We did not do

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4 that in Docket 461 where Mr. Spaman and myself did

5 the environmental review of this. What I can say

6 is that a lot of that lower lawn area is looked at

7 as a tidal marsh migration area. So it was one of

8 the areas where, you know, Bruce is looking at the

9 trees, what we're doing now with an arboretum.

10 From a long-term environmental perspective, we are

11 really looking at, you know, the roads are going

12 to be what the roads are, and we'll see what's

13 going to happen to them as we have sea level rise,

14 but definitely those lawn areas, I don't want to

15 just dismiss them, because those are going to be

16 marsh migration areas, and we're going to be

17 seeing that happening within the park.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mercier.

19 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Regarding the

20 trees, impact to tree vegetation along the

21 roadway, has there been any assessment between the

22 town and Eversource out in the field during this

23 proceeding just to go over how many branches

you're going to cut off certain trees, or trees

25 that need to be removed, and what were the results

of that survey? Is there a consensus that everything is going to be fine?

THE WITNESS (Spaman): We had a walk-through. And I'm the tree warden for the town and superintendent of parks. And we did a walk-through, and we kind of concurred -- or I concurred that digging in the road, the root systems generally don't go out into the sterile base of a well-built, well-engineered road. So that going down through the center of the road will probably do the least amount of damage to trees on the roadside.

There was an issue of some lower hanging branches. I have a specification for that where the branches need to be removed at least the 14 feet overhead height, because that's actually just, you know, trucks are 13 foot, 6, so we need to get them out of the travel way anyway. So that anything in that zone we would remove, or we would have the contractor remove them. And we do have a whole specification for how we like to do work, you know, construction work near trees, and we've had it for 15 years now. And we plan to stick with those specifications.

MR. MERCIER: Were any trees identified

to be removed?

THE WITNESS (Spaman): No.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Siebert): As a matter of fact, we also, when we did our walk-through as a group in July, noticed that -- or we thought we understood that when we were looking, for example, on Woods Road, if a vault had to go there, if all the calculations were determined it would go there and the need for the project was determined, bla, bla, that came to fruition, that actually the roadway was the better place for the vaults, again, having a lot to do with the fact that the trees are alongside the roadway there, so you want to be away from their roots, so you want to go under the road.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Ms. Siebert, I don't want to cut you off. But as one who has to go ahead and splice in these vaults, it's preferable to go ahead and have a vault in an asphalted area than it is to have a vault in dirt. You have to go ahead to maintain the integrity of the joint, you have to go ahead, you have to prevent dirt from migrating in there. The last thing you want is people walking around on dirt as

opposed to pavement. In many cases you have to
build shelters over this. It works out better for
you, the installer, to have the manhole.

By the way, I owe you a citation. I promised I'd give it to you. I have. And I don't want to cut you off to your next question but --

MR. MERCIER: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Okay. Late Exhibit Filed HD-01 from 10/06/2015, Q-LF-001, item 2. This was in response. The question was, "As discussed at the 10/6 hearing, provide analysis of available distribution system alternatives to address the need for the project such as the alternative of expanding Cos Cob Substation with potential property acquisition to expand substation.

"Side item. Two, reducing loading and increase reliability of the five 27.6-kV feeders that supply the network and Prospect Substation and a 27.6-kV feeder from Cos Cob Substation and Prospect Substation, and replace the Prospect Substation 27.6-kV ring bus with switchgear, estimated cost \$33 to \$37 million."

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Back to the park issues. Is the town opposed to the cofferdam

installation? 1 THE WITNESS (Siebert): No, we are not 2 opposed to a cofferdam. 3 MR. MERCIER: Just out of curiosity --4 5 THE WITNESS (Mailman): We'll stipulate our approval of the cofferdam. There's two ways 6 7 to build it. One involves having large cranes on 8 the shore. Another one involved floating barges. 9 The utility has testified their intent is to use a floating barge system, in which case we have no 10 opposition. If the intent is to use major cranes 11 12 on the shore, yes, I think we'd have to look very 13 closely before we could acquiesce to that. 14 THE WITNESS (Siebert): That's true. 15 MR. MERCIER: Just out of curiosity, 16 and I'm looking at map sheet 5, there is that little utility building along Indian Harbor. 17 18 on the west side. Is that something associated with the sewer department? 19 THE WITNESS (Siebert): I believe 20 you're looking at our Bruce Park pump station. 21 MR. MERCIER: Is that where the new 22 23 force main has to go to that you're proposing? 24 THE WITNESS (Siebert): No. 25 MR. MERCIER: Does the new force main

have to go across Indian Harbor?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): The new force main has to go across Indian Harbor. It is north of that.

4 of that.

MR. MERCIER: How would that be done?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): The new force

main is proposed to go on an aerial utility bridge

across the water body.

MR. MERCIER: Is that near the railroad area?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you.

Just to be clear, now you basically said that the park extension of Steamboat Road all the way to Indian Harbor, the park roads that are affected, that is, so you're requesting Eversource repave all those roads curb to curb?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes. Well, that was what was proposed. Yes, Bruce told me that is what we would propose. We run into this frequently with utility trenching. We usually look at the condition of the road, when we most recently paved it, we look at the disruption of the road. When you think about what needs to be done to install this infrastructure, it's highly

1 likely we would need curb to curb repaving.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Just one second there. As someone who does this work, I don't bid a job even if the requirement is not to go curb to curb, once I'm close to that middle striped lane, I'm presuming that I have to pave curb to curb because it's very hard not to wreck the other lane.

THE WITNESS (Siebert): We have a standing policy that when our roads have been paved within the last five years or so, that we require any utilities that do work in the road to do curb to curb repaving. So it's not something that we don't ask other utilities to do.

MR. MERCIER: Do you know how old these roads are, the affected portions?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): We think these have been paved within the last five years. We'd have to make double extra sure, but the roads are in very good condition in that area along that length.

MR. MERCIER: Regarding the 290
Railroad Avenue Substation location, the open air substation, the Pet Pantry site, the proposed location there, obviously the town brought up some

- 1 concerns regarding potential safety due to an abutting Air Gas facility. Now, are there any 2 3 codes, or standards, or any type of regulations that prevents Eversource from locating a 4 substation next to a facility such as that? 5 THE WITNESS (Mailman): In preparation, 6 7 I was certain someone was going to ask that 8 question. And I called up the NFPA, National Fire 9 Prevention Association, and I asked them. I said, 10 Do you have any specific prohibition? And I understand I'm under oath here. I'll quote 11 12 verbatim what they said. "Who would ever think of doing that?" 13 MR. MERCIER: So are there any codes, 14 15 written codes? 16 THE WITNESS (Mailman): None that I 17 know. I also don't know of any other situation. 18 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. I don't have any other questions. 19 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Question from the Council, Mr. Levesque. 21 22 MR. LEVESQUE: A question for the
- directors of public works. At David Avenue Bridge
 that crosses the Indian Harbor inlet, does that
 have a pedestrian walkway on it?

THE WITNESS (Michel): There's
currently a sidewalk on both sides of the road
there.

MR. LEVESQUE: Thank you. That's all the questions I have.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harder.

MR. HARDER: Just one question for Ms. Siebert also. You had mentioned a minute ago that you have a standing policy of, if the road has been paved within five years, if there's any work done on the road that the repaving be curb to curb. Why is that?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): Why is that?

That's because when you've gone to the expense of paving the roads, which you do to extend their service life, when you get utility cuts and trenches through a roadway surface, it shortens the life of that road so that you have to go back in there earlier than you would anticipate to do your roadway maintenance. So it's shortening up and lessening that investment that we've just made in extending the life of that road.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): If I may, we did an installation in Long Island and we did not bid it curb to curb. We adhered to the municipal

requirements, the cutbacks, the milling, et cetera. And when we put the patch down through the center of the road, we created a seam, a natural seam between the existing pavement and the new payment. Some child road his bicycle and hit the seam. It cost my insurance company \$10 million. It's just not a safe situation to go ahead, if you can avoid it, to have a patch, a ribbon down the middle of the road. You cannot do that in New York City.

add to that is from experience on a large sewer installation where we were installing new sewers. So we were inflicting this requirement upon ourselves, because we had a trench that we had installed a new sewer line in through various neighborhoods in a portion of Greenwich. We found that the cost of doing a mill and overlay curb to curb was actually less expensive for us than cutting out the trench, squaring all the sides, doing all the steps that are necessary to try to come up with a utility trench repair that would be ideally as save and give you as much longevity as possible. We found that in that case it was cost effective for us to mill and overlay. So that's

something that we ourselves have had to do on projects. So those are all reasons why we have that requirement.

MR. HARDER: Do you think that's generally the case, comparing that situation to this situation where you're running any utility, whether it's sewer, electrical, or whatever, in the existing roadway comparing curb to curb to just paving where the cut was made? You can generalize.

THE WITNESS (Siebert): Again, when you look at any kind of project, you always want to look at the size of the trench, the condition of the road. You look at all those factors to determine how you should restore the road. When you have roads that are in very good condition, you just spent town money on to mill and overlay to put them into a very high pavement condition index rating, which is how we rate their longevity and their maintenance needs, and so forth, you know, whenever you get a utility trench on there, now you can get water in there. No matter how good it is, you can get water in there, you can get freezing and thawing and cracking of pavement.

Again, it can shorten the longevity of

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    your road. So that's why we look at that curb to
    curb restoration when we have trenching,
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    particularly longitudinal trenching down long
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    stretches of road. The safety and liability
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    issues are certainly a concern. I think every
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    town faces those sorts of issues from potholes to
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    trench repairs. Unfortunately that's a reality as
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    well.
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                               It make a lot of sense.
               THE CHAIRMAN:
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               MR. HARDER: Thank you.
               THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Silvestri.
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               MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr.
    Chairman.
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               Mr. Mailman, one follow-up question on
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    the splice vaults. If one were to be eliminated,
    so you'd have two of them, if you will, before and
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    after the park, what's your estimate on cost
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    savings by eliminating a vault?
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): About $80,000
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    per vault. There are two vaults for every vault
    location because each circuit requires its own
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    manhole. Depending on where it is, if there's
    rock, that number can easily escalate to 120,000.
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               MR. SILVESTRI:
                                Thank you.
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THE WITNESS (Mailman): And it's not

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    only the manhole cost. When you eliminate a
    manhole, you eliminate cable poles. You should
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    have a pole to each one, you have to splice in
3
    each one. So the savings are more than just the
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    civil construction savings. There's an electrical
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    savings.
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               MR. SILVESTRI:
                               So like --
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               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Yes, it's
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    substantial.
               MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. Going back
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    to the topic of solar installations in town.
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    heard correctly and read correctly, there's about
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    41 new installations that came about through
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    Solarize Connecticut in 2013/2014?
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               THE WITNESS (Savageau): Yes, that's
16
    correct.
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               MR. SILVESTRI: Were they new houses
    that were being built, or were they existing
18
    residences that were being upgraded, if you will?
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               THE WITNESS (Savageau): No, this is
    old residences that were being upgraded.
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    Connecticut Green Bank, which had a different name
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    back at the time -- I can't think of it now -- but
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has a program in Connecticut called Solarize

Connecticut. So a municipality has to apply to be

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in that. Once you apply to be in that, you work
with the Green Bank to identify an installer. An
RFP goes out basically from the Green Bank for the
installers. And then the residents are able to
get a really good discount because basically the
installer is saying like, hey, we're going to do a

lot of houses very quickly.

So we did a good job. I would have liked to have a little bit more. We did have a little bit of a problem with our installer, so we weren't as successful as a few other towns on that. But we did get 41, which doubled the amount of solar installation in Greenwich in terms of what we had on roofs at that time. We know that we've got a lot more, like I said, that have come on board since that time because people are saying, you know, look what this has been able to do. There's still a lot of people think like northeast you can't do solar, and you can do much more solar than they think.

MR. SILVESTRI: I have solar.

THE WITNESS (Savageau): I do too.

Just quickly, the personal anecdote is, I

convinced my husband who I thought was going to be

all on board with this as an environmentalist.

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And Michael, Mr. Klemens knows who I'm talking
about. And he was like, "Are you sure?" Because
it's like, okay, so we did it, and we don't have
an electric bill anymore.
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MR. SILVESTRI: You mentioned again 2013/2014. What's happened with solar since 2014?

seeing more and more homes being more energy efficient and putting solar on where it's appropriate. So we've actually -- and there are statistics on the Green Bank site out of the Clean Energy Community Program that talk about alternative installations, whether it be solar, or you could also do like the geothermal or something like that, but a lot of it is solar. And Greenwich has got a very good record, and has had a couple of very good years with alternative energy sources being installed. I can provide those to you if you're interested in those numbers.

MR. SILVESTRI: But no estimate on total say kilowatts or megawatts from all the installation?

THE WITNESS (Savageau): No, that's what's on the Connecticut Green Bank site is the

amount of wattages has been put on. So I can provide that to you.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Can I just -- so I was going to ask when and if it got to my turn, but we may run out of time before that, this report, it really would have helped to have a lot more metrics. I mean, your building department must know how many people have installed solar, so you certainly could have come up with a much more updated -- and there was, again, too much about how many lightbulbs and how many solar and how many flyers we've sent out and not -- and what you plan to do, but it didn't give me a real sense of how far you've come. And that I think is critical because I think -- I think, and that will be a question if I get to it, if you want to go that route. I call it conservation energy efficiency. You really have to show us that you have a track record, and it's not just something because Vermont has done it, or Hartford is doing it. really to make this a valuable piece of information, you have to provide numbers so we really, you know, it's not just you may do it, and I assume everything voluntary, which I don't think will get you very far.

THE WITNESS (Savageau): Well, I guess my comment on that is that when you're looking at distributed energy generation or solutions and you're looking at energy efficiency, we're working on the energy efficiency, but we really talk about solar and those types of things, to look at a grid, you know, towns are just starting to come on board with this. As you know, there's RFPs out there for microgrids, but there's also the project I was talking about, the pilot project under 15-5. And the reason that those are is that we only have a certain number of towns that have really embraced the grid.

so to suggest that it can't be done as a solution because the town doesn't already have a proven track record in terms of all of the metrics, it's a matter of here we are, we've done certain things, and we want to take the next step. And I really think -- and this is one of the things with information I provided to you from Vermont is that Vermont requires that when any energy company, utility company, is proposing the type of capital improvement they're planning, that there has to be a detailed analysis of some type of distributed energy or alternative energy

1 program.

I don't think that's been done. I

think the Powerpoint that was provided to us
looked at a few things, but I really think it
needs to be a detailed analysis. And to be honest
with you, I'm not sure the people in the room -it needs to be a third-party such as what I
provided you with Vermont Energy Corporation. So
the VEIC is the nonprofit in Vermont that is
providing that third-party review.

And I will plead guilty as charged. We probably should have had Green Bank at the table during some of these discussions with distributed energy, because we needed to go further than that. We now are having those discussions with Green Bank, because I started saying like I don't like these answers, I don't think it's right. You are asking the town and all the towns have energy boards that, you know, go to all the meetings with the Green Bank, the Connecticut Energize Program, or whatever. When we go to those meetings, we now have towns looking at net zero. So Greenwich said, Can we do that, can we look at net zero, can we start looking at that.

So are we number one in terms of the

towns leading Connecticut? No, but we're also not 1 169. We have a good track record. I think one of 2 the things you're seeing, it's like look at what 3 has been accomplished right now without 4 necessarily having as structured a program as some 5 of the other municipalities, just look at those 6 7 years where we're already gaining. So now if we 8 put that into a more structured program with 9 Eversource as our partner, because although in 10 your letter you challenge the town to look at microgrids, we can't do a grid without Eversource. 11 12 And we were looking at how do we target this. 13 I'm putting that out there that I think that if -that there are alternatives, that we need to look 14 15 at them, and the town is basically saying we're willing to do this. We started the dialogue. 16 17 don't think the dialogue has been as effective and 18 gone where it needs to go. And the next step would be, you know, we really need to be in the 19 20 room with Eversource, the Green Bank, or Connecticut DEEP, which is looking for pilot 21 22 projects under Public Act 15-5, which was never brought up to us by Eversource in terms of where 23 we needed to go in the grid. 24

THE CHAIRMAN:

I know I opened the

door, but we are -- just so everybody knows, if
anybody is still here at 6:30, you're going to
have to wait until tomorrow to get your car. At
6:30 the garage closes. So that's why I'm trying
to -- and I'm sorry, I opened the door, and I
appreciate everything you said, but we've got to
move on.

MR. SILVESTRI: I've got a little one, and then one other question after that. Going back when we were talking about the data, the total megawatts, or whatever the number might be. I was just trying to put that into perspective with attachment D that listed the initial target for solar was 30 megawatts. So that's what I was looking at just to see how that compared.

I'm not sure who it's directed to, so feel free for the right person to jump in. The Federal Railroad Administration is recommending a new rail segment for high speed trains between New Rochelle, New York and Greens Farm in Westport. And I guess the objective appears to be to speed up service between New York and Boston. And while we've heard a lot about the southeastern part of Connecticut, this to me, at least, just came to

light that they want to call this the Fairfield County Bypass.

Has the town had any communication regarding the recommendations from the Federal Railroad Administration and/or have any specific routing location or design elements that they might be talking about?

THE WITNESS (Siebert): I don't think we've seen anything that speaks to what you're talking about in public works. I can only speak for public works.

many of the public hearing sessions on that. And one thing I have learned is that the concept plans that have been put forth are just that, they're concepts. So it's very difficult to gauge whether it's going to go right through the center of our historic district as it appears on the map, as it's shown now. And obviously that's a concern to the community whether it's going to be elevated or not, or whether it's going to be up as high as North Castle, which is the northern part of Greenwich. So it's very difficult to gauge exactly where it's going to be. And they've noted that this is going to be a subsequent phase down

the road where they're going to get into much more detail about where the route may be.

It's also a 40-year project depending on the amount of finances they can get. So that's another thing to take into consideration as to the viability of how this would work.

MR. SILVESTRI: I didn't know how long it might be, where the money is coming from, et cetera. My concern was if they're going to use the existing rail bed, were they going to go north, expand that north, and in which case what happens to say Air Gas or the other buildings that might be there, or if they expand it south, what would be the impact on the different things in the area as well.

THE WITNESS (DeLuca): The concept map shows a lot of aerial lines through the town. So some of it is over the existing railway. And like I said, it kind of goes through the historic district where the Bush-Holley House is also. So that's just the concept though. And they've noted that, you know, don't look too much into it because they need to determine where the money is coming from, where the route will actually be, what it will really mean.

1 MR. SILVESTRI: Any time frame as to when everybody would regroup to talk further? 2 THE WITNESS (DeLuca): We haven't met 3 with anyone from the actual project. 4 This is 5 people that are the historic district people, and people from the regional planning agency that have 6 7 put together these public meetings. So we actually, the town, as far as I know, at least, 8 9 has not had an opportunity to have a sit-down with 10 the people that are designing this, but I've understood that it's at a later phase where they 11 12 get into that. 13 This first phase was really all about whether it would go through, you know, basically 14 15 southern portions of Connecticut or northern 16 portions. So they've now decided that it will go 17 through the southern area. So that was the big 18 first move was to decide that, and now the second part is more of the details. 19 20 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 21 22 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hannon. 23 MR. HANNON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

read some of the recent information that came

I was kind of surprised when I

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I do have a few.

about the number of solar projects that had been completed in Greenwich. And the only reason I say that is because there was an article out a couple of weeks ago that referenced something like 3,200 completed solar projects in Fairfield County from 2011 to the present, and Greenwich wasn't even listed on that article. So I'm kind of curious as to how come Greenwich didn't tout some of these solar projects that are being completed in the

I'm just curious on that.

THE WITNESS (Savageau): I guess it would be depending on where the reporter is. What I found is a kind of bisect, you know, the Fairfield County in terms of reporting. So that's the only thing I can talk about. I don't know if it was an official report. If you look at the official reports on alternative energy solutions and you go to the Green Bank web site, and they're the ones who have all of that data.

MR. HANNON: Well, they identified ten other towns in the county as to what they had. So I was just curious.

Going to this is the July 18, 2017 testimony that was provided by the town. I do have a couple of questions. On page 10 there's a

question, "Does the town believe that Eversource's transmission-based proposal will sufficiently improve the reliability of the electrical system within the Town of Greenwich?" And the answer is "No." And my question is sort of is that based on expert testimony, or is it just based on a feeling? I'm just --

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Based on the fact that, as we described this morning, there are many facets of this project that are unaddressed, specifically the fact that you can lose 1740 and 1750 and black out 99.5 percent of Greenwich. In fact, until Tomac Substation is completely renovated, you have no ability to back up what we believe is a much higher customer count than what the utility offered today based on the utility's own documents.

We also go ahead and we believe that maybe the most salient fact is that at the end of the day, you heard testimony today, that the condition of these 27-kV feeders is marginal, at best, and you're going to have customers that after \$100 million are spent are going to be fed by the same marginal feeders, feeders that failed with a fraction of their capacity of load on it.

That problem doesn't go away. It can't be that you reduce the load -- think about it this way. Think about your vehicle. You have a truck, and the truck's capacity is diminished because you have a nail in the tire. Surely if you drive that tire with the nail in it by not putting load in the back, but you still have the nail in the tire, and one day the air is going to come out of that tire.

As explained to us, the nature of this problem with the 27-kV feeders -- and we asked for this. We asked for this in a chart. We asked for the utility to show us what the configuration was, what's the normal feeder, what's the alternate feeder before this project, and what the normal and what the alternate is after the project. And it has not changed. The same configuration, 11R56 that the utility testified failed that fed Byram, it's going to feed Byram after \$100 million is spent. That's the essence of that statement in our mind.

MR. HANNON: On page 26 the question is, "Does the town have a particular concern with Eversource's proposal to build the new substation at 290 Railroad Avenue?"

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               The answer is, "Yes. As real as the
    risk of fire is for a typical 115-kV open air
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    substation," what is the risk?
3
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): It's pretty
4
5
    substantial.
               MR. HANNON: What do you mean by
6
7
    "substantial"? That's a very subjective answer.
8
    So is it 10 percent, is it a half a percent?
9
    mean, I'm just curious as to what the number is
10
    that you're saying.
11
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Mr. Bowes
12
    testified that in his 35 years he only knows of
    one fire. Con Edison had three fires in an
13
    18-month period. You can't go ahead and you can't
14
15
    project that. These happened.
16
               MR. HANNON: I'm not disputing the fact
17
    that they happened.
18
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): I don't know,
    but I know this --
19
20
               MR. HANNON: I'm just trying to get an
    idea of what is the potential of that actually
21
22
    happening. That's all I'm trying to get at.
23
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Real. Real.
    Which is why, by the way, Con Edison mans their
24
```

115-kV substations 24/7 365. There's no Con Ed

- 1 115 station that's unmanned like this one is being proposed to be.
- 3 MR. HANNON: Okay. On attachment I
- 4 think it's I-9. I mean, it's sort of a general
- 5 question, so you may not need the specifics on it,
- 6 but it talks about the Clean Energy Communities
- 7 municipal pledge. It talks about the Town of
- 8 Greenwich will seek to reduce its municipal energy
- 9 building consumption for municipal facilities by
- 10 20 percent by 2018, and it also talks about the
- 11 Town of Greenwich pledging to purchase 20 percent
- 12 of its municipal building electricity from clean
- 13 renewable energy sources by 2018. Do you know
- 14 what those percentages are today?
- 15 THE WITNESS (Savageau): I don't have
- 16 them off the top of my head. Well, look at the
- 17 benchmarking, if we did that in the benchmarking.
- 18 So working with Eversource, we completed the
- 19 benchmarking. It's interesting. We did a
- 20 benchmarking. I don't have it all in one --
- MR. HANNON: That's fine. If you can
- 22 get the information --
- THE WITNESS (Savageau): I can provide
- 24 that to you.
- 25 MR. HANNON: I'm just curious to see

- where you are based on what the town was proposing
 to do several years ago.
- THE WITNESS (Savageau): We can provide that.
- 5 MR. HANNON: Okay. Thank you.
- On attachment I-10 I think there's a

 little bit of an error on here on question 6. As

 part of the answer, you're talking about your

 public works department is slowing upgrading on

 all lighting systems. That's what's in there. I

 don't think that's what you mean.
- 12 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Thank you for
 13 catching that. I think they mean we're upgrading.
 14 We're slowly upgrading.
- MR. HANNON: That may be.
- 16 THE WITNESS (Siebert): So as we
 17 upgrade our facilities, we upgrade lighting among
 18 other systems.
- MR. HANNON: It just didn't sound right.
- 21 THE WITNESS (Siebert): Thank you.
- 22 THE WITNESS (Mailman): That was a

 23 great catch, Mr. Hannon. I just want you to

 24 realize that streetlights in Greenwich are not the

 25 property of the Town of Greenwich, which you may

1 be used to in other places.

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MR. HANNON: No, it's typically the power company that deals with it.

THE WITNESS (Siebert): Yes. We're looking forward to seeing their changeover to LED.

MR. HANNON: This is kind of a general question in the sense that whether it be at 281 Railroad or 290 Railroad, you're talking about a substation that is enclosed. I recently read an article that Greenwich is also looking at using aesthetics to approve docks. So my questions is, based on some of the information that you provided in attachment G, when you're actually showing the Parkville MicroGrid, would the Town of Greenwich be requiring some type of aesthetics around the fuel cells that were established at this microgrid? I mean, I've walked the site. I know what's there. The City of Hartford was not requiring any type of fencing or walls or anything to put in. I'm just curious what the town's position is on something along those lines and whether or not aesthetics would be involved in a decision with microgrids too.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Well, Katie is the town planner, but I'll talk because of energy

efficiency. I would expect that we would be looking at the aesthetics. And there's a couple of reasons why. I think that when you're doing these types of projects, we want people to embrace distributed energy so that you don't want all of us in the neighborhood saying we don't want that. So you do what you need to do to get people to embrace it.

The other thing that I'm looking at is an environmental justice issue, and the environmental justice issue has to do with a lot of times it's the more densely populated areas and the lower income areas where you're doing projects like microgrids, so for example a downtown area. And so that's where your lower income folks live and whatever. And you don't say just because it's downtown, just because it's in the city area, that you don't do the aesthetics. I think you should be required to do the aesthetics because it becomes an environmental justice area. Just because if people who are not going to make as much noise in those neighborhoods, does not mean you don't ask for the aesthetics.

So from a town perspective in terms of Greenwich, we ask the same requirement in every

- neighborhood, whether it be a city neighborhood, or whether it be what we would consider back
- 3 country, which is the more affluent part of town.
- 4 We're always looking to make sure that we're doing
- 5 something that's going to work for that
- 6 neighborhood.
- 7 MR. HANNON: As far as I remember, I
- 8 think there's only maybe two census tract areas in
- 9 Greenwich that are considered to be subject to the
- 10 Environmental Justice Law. And based on typically
- 11 what you're trying to get with the microgrid
- 12 systems, it would be unlikely that this type of a
- 13 system would be put in a residential area. And
- 14 I'm only aware of, I think, two industrial or
- 15 commercial census tracts in the State of
- 16 Connecticut that are nonresidential. I thought
- 17 everything in Greenwich was strictly residential,
- 18 so I don't really see what that has to do with
- 19 this issue, but that's just my point.
- THE WITNESS (Savageau): We have a lot
- 21 of mixed-use areas.
- MR. HANNON: But that's not what you
- 23 said. You brought up environmental justice.
- 24 THE WITNESS (Savageau): It is
- 25 environmental justice.

MR. HANNON: Environmental justice, by definition with state statutes, and looking at the maps, I believe there may be two census tract areas in Greenwich that you can define as environmental justice communities.

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THE WITNESS (Savageau): Well, it's interesting because we are actually -- our human services department actually has come out with two new papers. And one of the challenges is that they're looking at one of the problems with defining poverty in a town like Greenwich. Because using the national poverty level to define your environmental justice areas is not. We have 20 percent of our population in the Town of Greenwich is what they call working poor. And if you use that definition of ALICE, it's like 20 percent. Interestingly enough, it impacts three school areas, Julian Curtiss, Hamilton Ave. and New Leb Schools. Those three schools surround where we're going to be putting, you know, where the substation is proposed. It also surrounds the downtown area of Greenwich. So those are all our -- what are considered our schools where we have a definite population of folks who are on free lunch programs and definitely have an

achievement gap.

So although you don't necessarily -you know, people don't necessarily define it that
way, in terms of Greenwich when we're looking at
the working poor and the definition of ALICE,
we're looking at those neighborhoods you're
talking about.

MR. HANNON: And I appreciate that.

Believe me, I do. I'm just going by 22A, 20A in
the state statutes as to what it involves. That's
what my comment is based on.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): Mr. Hannon,
we're not suggesting that an indoor substation be
built out of stats; we're suggesting it be built
really out of safety.

DR. KLEMENS: Could I say something?

Could the witnesses please limit their responses

so all the Council members can get through this

examination before we're locked out of the garage?

MR. HANNON: I have three questions

left. One of them deals with the town's question

number 56 to Eversource. If I understand

correctly, regardless of the size of the cables

that are being used, those cables go inside a

certain diameter pipe. Is that correct?

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1
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): That's correct.
               MR. HANNON: So who cares whether it's
2
    a 4.5 inch diameter cable, or a 4.6 inch diameter
3
    cable? I mean, I don't know how --
4
5
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): You're right.
    It just goes to accuracy, Mr. Hannon.
6
                                            There's
7
    other documentation. And for the purpose of
8
    brevity, we're trying to understand what the
9
    utility is putting out. There's other
    documentation they've offered up that's had
10
    anomalies in it. We just ask here -- and by the
11
12
    way, there is a huge difference here because
13
    4.6-inch cable requires 8-inch pipe. 4.5 is the
    cutoff for 6-inch pipe.
14
15
               MR. HANNON:
                            Okay.
16
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): And then --
17
               MR. HANNON: You answered my question.
18
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): Thank you.
19
    Sorry.
               MR. HANNON: And then the other one was
20
    dealing with the width, I believe, of the
21
22
    trenches. It's 3 feet, 6 inches versus 3 feet, 7
23
    and an 8. I'm not sure what that's all about.
24
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): One-inch trench
25
    width over the entire run of the underground, you
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save one inch, you save \$200,000 in cost by just minimizing the trench width by one inch.

MR. HANNON: That's an answer. I'm just asking for an answer.

THE WITNESS (Mailman): You can ask me anything you want.

MR. HANNON: The last question I have specifically goes to Ms. DeLuca. This is based on your testimony here in Docket Number 461, February 23, 2016. On page 33 at the bottom you're stating for the town, "I think our official statement on this is that we don't want anything through the park, particularly when there's a seemingly viable alternative down Metro-North. We feel very strongly about that."

I understand that being the position, but I'm still having a hard time wrapping my hands around how the town can have such a totally different position this time versus the last time because there were options that did not deal with the directional drilling. It did not deal with any oil field pipes, things of that nature. So I'm just trying to figure out how something that you were so adamantly opposed to on 461 is now a viable option in 461A.

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1
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): I have to admit,
    I don't know of any of those alternatives. As far
2
    as I know, 461A was about the directional drilling
3
    and about the HPFF.
4
5
               MR. HANNON:
                             461 is --
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): I apologize.
6
    461.
7
          Thank you. And so I would just note that.
8
    That's my answer.
9
               MR. HANNON: So you're basically saying
10
    that your position was based on sort of those
    three specific criteria?
11
12
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Correct.
13
               MR. HANNON:
                            Okay. That's fine.
                                                  That
    answers my question. Thank you.
14
15
               DR. KLEMENS: I will be quick.
                                                So I'm
16
    going to ask for yes and no answers, if at all
    possible. On page 35 of the prefile testimony,
17
18
    this is the table we looked at earlier.
                                            There is
    $1,800,000 savings cofferdam in lieu of pedestrian
19
    bridge. I believe that is the difference of
20
    savings now if Eversource used a cofferdam and
21
22
    didn't build the pedestrian bridge, as requested
23
    by Greenwich. Yes or no?
24
               THE WITNESS (Mailman): We testified to
25
    that.
           That is correct, it does not belong.
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1
               DR. KLEMENS: Thank you. That's all I
    need to know.
2
3
               All right. Let me move on to Bruce
    Park. Do we consider -- is Bruce Park dedicated
4
5
    park land?
6
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): Yes.
7
               DR. KLEMENS: Are the roads in Bruce
8
    Park considered part and parcel of the park or
9
    separate from the park?
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): Bruce Park Drive
10
    and the roads around the ponds are park roads.
11
12
               DR. KLEMENS: Are part of the dedicated
13
    park land?
14
               THE WITNESS (Spaman):
15
               DR. KLEMENS: And the Town of Greenwich
    sees no problem with entering into that portion of
16
    dedicated park land for the purpose of this
17
18
    project?
19
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): No. We don't
20
    have a problem.
               DR. KLEMENS: And that is congruent
21
22
    also -- I'm sorry, Ms. DeLuca.
23
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): I'm sorry. I do
    want to say there is a deed.
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DR. KLEMENS: I was about to go there.

24

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1
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): So I would just
    say it's our understanding that you have the
2
    authority to go beyond that deed, but I think we
3
    need to recognize it's a deed. So I would say
4
5
    subject to your authority.
               DR. KLEMENS: So the gift of Bruce
6
7
    Park -- you think this is in conflict with the
8
    deed of the gift to Bruce Park?
9
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): Well, it says
10
    for park purposes only. I would leave it there.
11
               DR. KLEMENS: Okay. That's very
12
    responsive. Thank you.
13
               So certainly if those roads that are
    constructed in a part of the park, they're part of
14
15
    the park landscape, are they not?
               THE WITNESS (Spaman):
16
17
               DR. KLEMENS: And the bridges and the
    curving roads. So that's certainly -- I mean, if
18
    they're going to be dug up, you're going to want
19
    to have them looking as part of the landscape
20
21
    again?
22
               THE WITNESS (Spaman):
23
               DR. KLEMENS: Because if I understand
24
    park management, particularly in an Olmsted type
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park like this, these structures are part and

1 parcel of the overall park?

THE WITNESS (Spaman): Yes.

DR. KLEMENS: Thank you.

Sea level rise. The whole issue of resiliency is so very important. And my question on this is basically do you see -- you know the park better than I do, but I do know the park. Do you find that that route is going to be out of the path of most of the rise where the marshes are going to migrate inland? Do you think that is a safe location to put this in terms of sea level rise?

THE WITNESS (Savageau): Well, from a sea level rise perspective -- well, there's two questions going on. One is that is it safe in terms of, you know, the equipment itself being safe because there's going to be sea level rise. It's going to be in salt water. So we're assuming that because they can go under Long Island Sound, or whatever, that they will take that into consideration. But it's one of the reasons we were concerned with the fluid fills is that we didn't want them to fail. But because they will be in salt water, that's a given.

The bigger issue why we want to make

1 sure it stays in the roads is the roads have already been impacted, and they actually have a 2 different subsurface than we're seeing in other 3 parts of the park. So again, where we have the 4 5 ponds, those are actually dredged tidal marshes from way back when. In the early 1900s they 6 7 dredged those. So we've got, you know, salt marsh 8 going down fairly deep in some of those areas. 9 That's where we expect the marsh migration. 10 if you look at the elevations in the park, we're 11 expecting it to spread out from those areas. 12 DR. KLEMENS: Indian Harbor toward 95 --13 THE WITNESS (Mailman): Well, yeah, the 14 15 ponds, and then the pond that loops around, so the That's the lower elevations in the 16 second pond. 17 park, and that's where we're going to see the sea 18 level spread from a surface perspective. 19 That makes sense. DR. KLEMENS: Thank 20 you very much. So can I just ask a simple yes or no 21 22 question of the four people who represent

Greenwich departments. Ms. Savageau, do you

of Greenwich as proposed, yes or no?

believe that this project is needed for the Town

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24

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1
               THE WITNESS (Savageau): I do not
2
    believe, no.
3
               DR. KLEMENS: Ms. DeLuca?
               THE WITNESS (DeLuca): No.
4
5
               DR. KLEMENS: Ms. Siebert?
               THE WITNESS (Siebert): No.
6
7
               DR. KLEMENS: Mr. Spaman, do you
    believe this is needed for the town?
8
9
               THE WITNESS (Spaman): I'm not
10
    convinced, no.
11
               DR. KLEMENS: Great. I have no further
12
    questions.
13
               THE CHAIRMAN: You actually stole my
    question.
14
15
               DR. KLEMENS: I'm sorry.
               THE CHAIRMAN: Well, no, you stole my
16
    question. I was going to ask it in a different
17
18
    way. The Council has basically two options. We
    can either approve, and approve can be with
19
20
    modification, and then there's a D&M plan where
    some of these specific issues, details
21
22
    construction get, or we can deny, and I won't get
23
    into the denial without prejudice other than if we
24
    do whatever we do, I want to be off the Council
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    before this comes back. She doesn't want me back.
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(Laughter.)

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THE CHAIRMAN: So the question, and this is since we have to continue this anyway, because, in my opinion, despite your attempts, if you look at the record, the Greenwich viewpoint has changed, and over -- just look at the record and the transcript of what it is you want. But my question which you can answer will be what do you want the Council to do, which is sort of the same question. I don't want an answer now because I'm just going to take the opportunity before somebody tries to grab the microphone to say the counsel announces that it will continue the evidentiary hearing at its office at Ten Franklin Square, New Britain, on Tuesday, September 5, 2017 at 1 p.m. in this same hearing room.

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

Copies of the transcript of this
hearing will be filed at the Greenwich Town
Clerk's Office. And I hereby declare this portion
of the hearing closed. Thank you all for your

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participation. Drive home safely.
 1
                (Whereupon, the witnesses were excused,
 2
    and the above proceedings were adjourned at 5:47
 3
    p.m.)
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4	I hereby certify that the foregoing 281 pages
3	are a complete and accurate computer-aided
4	transcription of my original stenotype notes taken
5	of the Council Meeting in Re: DOCKET NO. 461A,
6	Application from Eversource Energy for a
7	Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and
8	Public Need for the construction, maintenance and
9	operation of a 115-kilovolt bulk substation
10	located at 290 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich,
11	Connecticut, and two 115-kilovolt transmission
12	circuits extending approximately 2.3 miles between
13	the proposed substation and the existing Cos Cob
14	Substation, Greenwich, Connecticut, and related
15	substation improvements, which was held before
16	ROBERT STEIN, Chairman, at the Connecticut Siting
17	Council, 10 Franklin Square, New Britain,
18	Connecticut, on August 29, 2017.

Lisa Wally

Lisa L. Warner, L.S.R., 061

Court Reporter

	283
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1	INDEX
2	WITNESSES KENNETH B. BOWES PAGE 6
3	FARAH S. OMOKARO
4	JASON CABRAL
5	MICHAEL LIBERTINE
6	CHRISTOPHER PAUL SODERMAN
7	RONALD J. ARAUJO
8	JOHN C. CASE
9	EXAMINERS:
10	Mr. Fitzgerald
11	Mr. Ball
12	Mr. Dobin
13	WITNESSES KATHARINE DELUCA PAGE 121
14	MITCHELL E. MAILMAN
15	JAMES W. MICHEL
16	DENISE M. SAVAGEAU
17	AMY J. SIEBERT
18	BRUCE SPAMAN
19	EXAMINERS:
20	Mr. Ball
21	Mr. Fitzgerald
22	Mr. Mercier
23	Mr. Silvestri
24	Dr. Klemens
25	Mr. Levesque, Mr. Harder, Mr. Hannon

```
Index (Cont'd):
1
         APPLICANT'S EXHIBITS (Received in evidence)
2
    EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION
3
                                                 PAGE
4
    II-B-10 Eversource Energy's substitute
5
         pages, dated 8/4/17
              a. Pages D-4 and D-5 of
6
7
         Exhibit B to motion to reopen
              b. Page 4 of Eversource
8
9
         Energy's initial prefiled testimony
         (revised figure 1)
10
11
              c. Page 10 of Eversource
         Energy's initial prefiled testimony
12
         (revised figure 5)
13
                                                   9
14
    II-B-11 Eversource Energy's revised
15
         response to Council Interrogatory 61,
         dated 8/11/17
16
    II-B-12 Eversource Energy's responses
17
                                                   9
18
         to CSC Set Two and Three interrogatories,
19
         dated 8/22/17
    II-B-13 Eversource Energy's responses
20
                                                   9
         to Parker Stacy Set Two interrogatories,
21
         dated 8/22/17
22
23
    II-B-14 Eversource Energy's responses to 9
24
         Town of Greenwich Set Two interrogatories,
         dated 8/22/17
25
```

```
285
    In d e x (Cont'd):
1
2
3
              TOWN OF GREENWICH EXHIBITS
               (Received in evidence)
4
              DESCRIPTION
5
    EXHIBIT
                                             PAGE
6
    X-B-1
              Town of Greenwich prefiled
7
         testimony with attachments, dated
         7/18/17
8
9
                  Katharine A. DeLuca
              a.
              b. Mitchell E. Mailman
10
              c. James W. Michel
11
              d. Denise M. Savageau
12
13
              e. Amy J. Siebert
              f.
14
                  Bruce Spaman
15
    X-B-2
              Town of Greenwich responses
         to CSC interrogatories, dated
16
         7/18/17
17
18
    X-B-3
              Town of Greenwich supplemental
19
         prefiled testimony, dated 8/22/17
20
21
22
23
24
25
```