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5	STATE OF CONNECTICUT CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL
6	CONNECTICOT BITING COUNCIL
7	TRITEC AMERICAS, LLC PETITION 1609
8	HEARING DAY 2
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10	The following pages are representative of a
11	hearing, before Elisa Ferraro, Court Reporter, License
12	233, via Teleconference on Tuesday, May 21, 2024,
13	commencing at 2:00 p.m.
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16	HELD BEFORE: JOHN MORISSETTE, Presiding Officer of Connecticut Siting Council
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	VIA ZOOM
3	CONDUCTOR CITETAG CONDUCTI
4	CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL  10 Franklin Square
5	New Britain, Connecticut 06051
6	Members:
7	Brian Golembiewski
8	Quat Nguyen Robert Silvestri
9	Chance Carter Khristine Hall
10	Staff:
11	Melanie Bachman Robert Mercier
12	Dakota LaFountain
13	MICHAUD LAW GROUP 515 Centerpoint Drive, Suite 503
14 15	Middletown, Connecticut 06457 BY: PAUL MICHAUD, ESQUIRE [For the Petitioner TRITEC AMERICAS, LLC]
16	•
17	Also Present: Town of Manchester - John F. Sullivan, Esq.
18	Interveners - Rachel and Dana Schnabel, Rosemary Carroll Party - Raymond Welnicki
19	Witnesses: Megan Pilla and David Laiuppa
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1		Transcript Legend
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3	[sic]	- Exactly as said.
4	[phonetic]	- Exact spelling not provided.
5	[]	- Break in speech continuity
6		and/or interrupted sentence.
7	[]	<ul> <li>Indicates omission of word[s]</li> <li>when reading OR trailing off</li> </ul>
9		and not finishing a sentence.
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[On the record 2:00 p.m.]

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HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Can everybody hear me okay? This continued evidentiary hearing is called to order this Tuesday, May 21, 2024 at 2:00 p.m. My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. If you haven't done so already, I ask that everyone please mute their computer audio and telephones now. A copy of the prepared agenda is available on the Council's petition number 1609 web page, along with the record of this matter the public hearing notice and instructions for public access to this public hearing and the Council's Citizens Guide to Siting Council's procedures. Other members of the Council are Mr. Silvestri, Mr. Nguyen, Mr. Golembiewski, Dr. Nair, Mr. Carter and Miss Hall.

Members of the staff are Executive

Director Melanie Bachman, Siting Analyst Robert

Mercier and Administrative Support Dakota

LaFountain.

This evidentiary session is a continuation

of the public hearing held on May 2, 2024 and is held pursuant to the provisions of Title XVI of the Connecticut General Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act, upon a petition from TRITEC Americas, LLC for a declaratory ruling pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes §4-176 and §16-50k for the proposed construction, maintenance and operation of a 0.999-megawatt AC solar photovoltaic electric generating facility located at 250 Carter Street in Manchester, Connecticut and the associated electrical interconnection.

A verbatim transcript will be made available of this hearing and deposited at the Manchester Town Clerk's office for the convenience of the public. The Council will take a 10- to 15-minute break at a convenient juncture at around 3:30 p.m.

We will now continue with the appearance of the Town. Due to the unavailability of TRITEC's witnesses, the hearing shall commence with the Town of Manchester with cross-examination by the Council, petitioner, and other parties and interveners, followed by

appearance of the other parties and interveners for cross-examination in the order on the hearing program.

Will the Town present its witness panel for the purposes of taking the oath. We will have Attorney Bachman administer the oath.

Attorney Sullivan, good afternoon.

MR. SULLIVAN: Good afternoon, Mr.

Morissette. Good afternoon, members of the

Council and everyone else watching. I'm John

Sullivan. I'm the assistant town attorney of

Manchester and this afternoon is our town's

witnesses. We are going to present two, Megan

Pilla and Dave Laiuppa, prepared to take the

oath.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Ms. Bachman, please administer the oath.

[Whereupon, All Witnesses, having first been duly sworn, were examined and testified as follows:]

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Bachman. Attorney Sullivan, please begin by verifying all exhibits by the appropriate sworn witnesses.

MR. SULLIVAN: In the hearing program

1	today, we've asked apparently a four-part item
2	must be taken with administrative notice. The
3	first one would be Connecticut's 2024 Action
4	Plan. It's part of Miss Pilla's testimony, so
5	Miss Pilla, you reviewed this exhibit?
6	MS. PILLA: Yes.
7	MR. SULLIVAN: And Exhibit B is part of
8	your testimony?
9	MS. PILLA: Yes.
10	MR. SULLIVAN: And you researched this
11	plan?
12	MS. PILLA: Yes.
13	MR. SULLIVAN: Is the copy attached true
14	and accurate from the original source?
15	MS. PILLA: Yes.
16	MR. SULLIVAN: I'd offer that.
17	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Attorney
18	Sullivan, are you going to go through all the
19	exhibits?
20	MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, I could do that.
21	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Please do.
22	MR. SULLIVAN: You'd prefer it that way
23	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Yes.
24	MR. SULLIVAN: than offer them as a
25	group?

1 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Yes, please. 2 MR. SULLIVAN: Sure. The second item of 3 the administrative notice is the Connecticut 4 Department of Energy and Environment Protection 5 Fact Sheet Permit Information for Solar 6 Projects. Miss Pilla, would you verify where 7 you found that? 8 MS. PILLA: I found through --9 COURT REPORTER: I cannot hear her. I'm 10 the court reporter, and I don't see her. 11 MR. SULLIVAN: She's in the lower 12 left-hand corner on the first page. COURT REPORTER: I cannot hear her. 13 14 MR. SULLIVAN: Okay. We're going to turn 15 her microphone on. We're in the same room. Ιf 16 there's any feedback, we'll deal with it. 17 MS. PILLA: Can you hear me now. 18 Now I can. COURT REPORTER: 19 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Attorney 20 Sullivan, we don't need verification of the administrative notice. If you could just 21 22 identify them, then we will consider them for 23 administrative notice. 24 MR. SULLIVAN: The first one we went 25 through, the Connecticut 2024 Action Plan.

1	second item Connecticut Department of Energy
2	and Environmental Protection Fact Sheet Permit
3	information for Solar Projects. The third one
4	would be Earth See Price Quote, dated April 22,
5	2024. And the fourth one is an article by
6	reporter Jesse Leavenworth for the Connecticut
7	Insider, published December 13, 2024, entitled
8	5,200 Solar Panels will save Manchester
9	\$100,000 each year.
10	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you.
11	We will follow up with the exhibits, but first,
12	does any party or any intervener object to the
13	admission of the Town of Manchester's
14	administrative notices?
15	Attorney Michaud?
16	MR. MICHAUD: No.
17	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Rachel
18	Schnabel?
19	MS. SCHNABEL: No, Mr. Morissette.
20	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you.
21	Rosemary Carroll?
22	MS. CARROLL: No.
23	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you.
24	Raymond Welnicki? Mr. Welnicki?
25	MR. WELNICKI: No.

1 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Very good. 2 Thank you. Attorney Sullivan, please continue 3 with the exhibits. 4 MR. SULLIVAN: Subsection E, exhibit for 5 identification, number one, the Town of 6 Manchester Planning & Zoning Commission 7 comments and request for public hearing, dated 8 March 5, 2024. Miss Pilla identified with that 9 exhibit is where you got it from? 10 MS. PILLA: Yes. Sorry. Okay. 11 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Please 12 continue. 13 MS. PILLA: I'm sorry, we're having audio 14 issues. Is that better? 15 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: 16 MS. PILLA: So, yes, this was a 17 compilation of the comments we've received. Excuse me. The first one is the compilation of 18 19 comments we received from the public at a 20 public hearing of the Planning and Zoning 21 Commission, along with the Commission's request 22 for a public hearing. 23 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Attorney 24 Sullivan, maybe we could expedite this a little 25 bit if you could just have each of your

1	witnesses identify what exhibit numbers that
2	they provided input to. We can have them
3	verify in that fashion.
4	MR. SULLIVAN: Okay. So, Miss Pilla, were
5	you involved with Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 4C,
6	4D, 4E, 4F, 4G and 4H?
7	MS. PILLA: Yes.
8	MR. SULLIVAN: Same for 5A, B, C not
9	5B, 5B1?
10	MS. PILLA: Yes.
11	MR. SULLIVAN: I'd offer those as
12	exhibits. So, also go to 5C. We filed
13	testimony, David Laiuppa, sir, were you
14	involved with that?
15	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.
16	MR. SULLIVAN: Is that your testimony
17	still today?
18	MR. LAIUPPA: There are two minor
19	corrections on 5C.
20	MR. SULLIVAN: What are those corrections,
21	sir?
22	MR. LAIUPPA: On the first page, it says
23	Prefiled testimony of Meg Pilla. That should
24	say David Laiuppa. And under Q10 on the last
25	paragraph, I mistakenly wrote southwest. The

1	second to last sentence, Southwest should say
2	southeast. Northeast should say southwest.
3	The last sentence, the same, Southwest should
4	say southeast and northeast should say
5	northwest.
6	MR. SULLIVAN: I offer these exhibits as
7	full exhibits, if it please the Council.
8	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you,
9	Attorney Sullivan. Did your witnesses provide
10	these exhibits as being true and accurate to
11	the best of their knowledge?
12	MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.
13	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.
14	MS. PILLA: Yes.
15	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Very good.
16	Thank you. Does any party or intervener object
17	to the admission of the Town of Manchester's
18	exhibits?
19	Attorney Michaud?
20	MR. MICHAUD: Mr. Morissette, as
21	corrected, no, we don't.
22	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Rachel
23	Schnabel?
24	MS. SCHNABEL: No, Mr. Morissette.
25	HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you.

Rosemary Carroll?

MS. CARROLL: No, Mr. Morissette.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you.

Raymond Welnicki?

MR. WELNICKI: No, Mr. Morissette.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you.

Very good. The exhibits are hereby admitted.

I'll begin with cross-examination of the Town of Manchester by the Council, starting with Mr. Mercier, followed by Mr. Silvestri.

Mr. Mercier, good afternoon.

MR. MERCIER: Good afternoon. Thank you.

I'm going to begin by reviewing some of the prefiled testimony filed, specifically the prefiled testimony of Mr. Laiuppa at April 25, 2024. I'll go right to page three of the document, beginning with question 12 and questions all be answered on page four and it continues on from there. One of the first questions I have has to do with item one on page four, which states Habitat Impacts. As the record shows, there's core forest at the site. My question is, does the town have any regulations in place to prevent the development of core forest on privately owned parcels?

MR. LAIUPPA: The Town of Manchester does not have any regulations regarding core forests.

MR. MERCIER: Do town regulations limit
the amount of tree clearing when a property is
developed outside of a wetland buffer zone?
Are there any type of restrictions typically or
is it just the developing say housing
development that can chop trees down as they
need to build the home or --

MR. LAIUPPA: In addition to the wetland regulations, the limiting factor would be clearing of lands over half acre would require an erosion sedimentation control permit or certification.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Move down to item number three. This is Regional Recreational Asset Impact. Page four, continued on page five. The Shenipsit Trail does go through the parcel on the western side, mostly. Is that hiking trail in any way protected by a town-owned easement or other type of easement say from another entity, or is the trail there just at the discretion of the landowner?

1 MR. LAIUPPA: There is an easement in 2 place. I don't recall what type of easement it 3 is. 4 MS. PILLA: Gas. 5 MR. LAIUPPA: It follows an existing gas 6 easement in portions of the trail. 7 MR. MERCIER: Right. But even though it's 8 a gas easement, it's still on private property; 9 correct? 10 MR. LAIUPPA: Correct. 11 MR. MERCIER: So the trail itself, there's 12 no easement specific to the trail. I 13 understand there's a gas line but --14 MR. LAIUPPA: There's no records. 15 no public records of easements. I can't speak 16 to any private or non town registered easements 17 that may have taken place between the property 18 owner and the regional trail -- Connecticut 19 Forest and Park Association. It's just a 20 trail. 21 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Moving on, page 22 five still. Item number two on page five is a 23 site runoff. And in part A of that answer, in the middle towards the end of the second 24

sentence, it mentions an Emergency Action Plan

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for Sediment Relief. I'm trying to understand if you want to elaborate as to what the emergency action plan would be, what type of elements would it contain?

MR. LAIUPPA: In the event of a catastrophic failure of the emergency sedimentation controls, there should be a plan in place that will mobilize personnel in charge that can quickly and effectively address the problem. So these are things that should be picked up by the site inspector and upon inspection or revelation of any failures, there should be mobilization of crew basically to fix those issues and address them so that there's no contamination to regulated resources or offsite properties.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. If there's a subdivision in town, if it's say over five acres, would the town have jurisdiction over the erosion control plan or does that go through a DEEP general permit process?

MR. LAIUPPA: If the state has a -- if

DEEP has a construction general permit, it

would be under their purview, although the town

will also have an erosion sedimentation control

certification for the project. So all the town -- the state has final jurisdiction. The town still has certification over the project.

MR. MERCIER: When you say certification, you're just stating that the town has to insure certain requirements are there and followed; is that correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: Correct.

MR. MERCIER: Part of that would be the -for the town's sake emergency action plan for
sediment relief?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Staying on page five, I'm going to go to part three,
Unaccounted Impacts Due Existing Condition.
This basically has the stormwater versus groundwater heading. Number two in there, my question is, for a raw land development application submitted to the town, does the town require some sort of vegetative groundwater uptake analysis?

MR. LAIUPPA: No. That comment was made to account for the comments in the application that spoke to stormwater runoff. So this comment was made so that there would be also

consideration that there's no vegetative uptake of groundwater, but there's no written requirements in the town for that.

MR. MERCIER: I guess related to that, did you have the ability to examine the stormwater report submitted for the project, which was revised due to a revision of a swale? Did you have the opportunity to review the post region stormwater report prepared for the project?

MR. LAIUPPA: I did review it. I will admit I don't fully submerse myself in the hydraulics on that or the hydrology of that.

That's out of my realm of expertise. So my comments are on more a general basis than specific to numbers basis.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. I'm going to move to the prefiled testimony of Miss Pilla, and going through to page number 10. It was at the end of question 23, What changes do you suggest? And your answer was, There are three items that you'd like to see addressed or accounted for. Number one, it stated that you'd like to petitioner to be responsible for the costs of any future repairs to municipal infrastructure that may be necessary as a

result of the hydrological impacts of the project. What exactly do you mean by this statement, what impacts are anticipated?

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MS. PILLA: Specifically referring to any potential impacts on the pavement and storm system on Amanda Drive at the location where the known seep discharges quite a bit of water on a constant basis, which was shown in the video recording that I submitted as an exhibit. And my concern there is that currently already is constantly flowing and if there were to be any increase in flow, my concern for municipal infrastructure is one, the potential to undermine the pavers and cause erosion that would require, particularly on the sidewalk, repairs. And number two, the catch basin that is directly adjacent, any potential extra maintenance required to either keep that clear and clean or if there were any -hypothetically any damage to it as a result of increased flow from that seep.

MR. MERCIER: I was looking at the seep video. Can you provide me an address as to where that was? I saw a house off to the left side of the video. I don't know what house

number that was. Do you? I'm not sure.

MS. PILLA: Yes. If you wouldn't mind giving me just a moment to refer to the map to make sure I give you the right house number.

That would have been in front of 141 Amanda Drive.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. For number two of page 10, your recommendations, it talks about financial compensation for the loss of small core forest. Does the town typically require compensation for trees lost during development in other areas of town by private entities?

MS. PILLA: Typically we do not. My
thought in this case is typically if there's
either an as-of-right development or a
development that's received some sort of
approval, some sort of municipal approval
either by special exception or whathaveyou,
through the town, those are activities.
Usually they're approved based on consistency
with our Plan of Conservation and Development.
Apologies. Our Plan of Conservation and
Development, which identifies areas that are
specifically intended to be either more

1 developed or more conserved for environmental 2 In this case, since this project purposes. 3 isn't being reviewed on that basis for 4 consistency with our Plan of Conservation and 5 Development, for that reason, and also for the 6 reason that it's not a permanent development. So typically when we're looking at 7 8 developments, they're housing or some sort of 9 structure that's permanent, whereas in this 10 case we're talking about deforestation for a 11 project that has a specific set lifespan. with those two kind of differences from what we 12 13 would normally see, to me, it is a loss of a 14 large portion of forest for a temporary period, 15 which is conflicting with our Plan of 16 Conservation and Development. And in a highly 17 developed community like Manchester where we don't have a lot of large tracts of forest 18 19 remaining, it's a significant loss. That's the 20 reason for my suggestion. 21 MR. MERCIER: Given that this parcel zone

MR. MERCIER: Given that this parcel zone is rural residential and if it weren't developed for housing, what's the lot size for rural residential?

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MS. PILLA: In rural residential, the

minimum lot size is 30,000 square feet.

MR. MERCIER: So if several homes are developed on this parcel let's say in the future, that of the project, the core forest would be fragmented; correct?

MS. PILLA: Yes.

MR. MERCIER: So would the town -- for rural residential type developments, does the town look for this type of funding mitigation for trees?

MS. PILLA: No, normally we would not.

Like I said, because for the purpose of housing
be creating permanent housing on four members
of the community as opposed to a project with a
25-year lifespan.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Going back to that seep video, I looked at the sidewalk and it's kind of inundated right now, has the town ever tried to renovate the situation by raising the sidewalk and putting some pipes under the sidewalk or anything of that nature?

MS. PILLA: Not that I'm aware of, no.

MR. MERCIER: Was the seep problems caused by construction of Amanda Drive development initially?

MS. PILLA: I believe it was, although without having data from before that subdivision, I don't think I can say 100 percent before, but my suspicion is that it was.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. One final question, that development along Amanda Drive, are they served by private wells or is that a public drinking water pipe system? Do you know?

MS. PILLA: Um -- that I believe -- sorry,
I'm looking at my map again. I believe those
are private wells. I'm trying to pull up GIS
and make sure I say the right thing. Almost
there. No. I apologize, I did say the wrong
thing. On Amanda Drive, there is public water.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Going back to that seep video again, toward the end, I think around the 49 second mark or so, there's like a little black pipe coming out of the ground. Is that what the town put in? It's like a small flexible tube.

MS. PILLA: Not according to the plans that I've seen for the original subdivision. It was not something that the town put in so it

may have been something that a resident put in at some point to attempt to alleviate the problem on their property.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you very much. I have no other questions.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you,
Mr. Mercier. We will now continue with
cross-examination of the Town of Manchester by
Mr. Silvestri, followed by Mr. Nguyen.

Mr. Silvestri, good afternoon.

MR. SILVESTRI: Good afternoon, Mr.

Morissette. Good afternoon all. Going through
my list of questions that I had for

Mr. Laiuppa, Mr. Mercier actually covered all
of them so I don't have any other questions
related to him. I do have a follow up I
believe for Miss Pilla regarding the flooding.

And, Mr. Mercier, kind of touched on this, but
the question I do want to pose, is the town
planning any mitigation measures for existing
flooding at this point?

MS. PILLA: Not as far as I know.

MR. SILVESTRI: Not as far as you know.

Thank you. Mr. Morissette, that's all I have.

Again, I thank Mr. Mercier for posing the

questions and the town for providing the answers as well. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you,
Mr. Silvestri. We will now continue
cross-examination of the Town of Manchester by
Mr. Nguyen, followed by Mr. Golembiewski.
Mr. Nguyen, good afternoon.

MR. NGUYEN: Good afternoon. I do not have any questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Very good.

Thank you, Mr. Nguyen. We will continue with cross-examination by Mr. Golembiewski, followed by Dr. Nair. Mr. Golembiewski, good afternoon.

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Thank you, Mr.

Morissette. Good afternoon everyone. I guess
I had just a few questions for Miss Pilla.

First of all, I appreciate that she's a

zoologist, landscape architect, which is an

interesting combination. I guess in sort of

landscape architect vein, I guess I'd like to

hear maybe a little more information on the

negative impact that you see from the

modifications, I guess primarily the clearing

activities at the site. And just I guess to

make sure it's in the record, what negative

impacts you see pre, I guess post versus what's currently out there.

MS. PILLA: Sure. Are you looking specifically in terms of wildlife?

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MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Everything. But we can start with wildlife. I think -- you know, a lot of your I think testimony is maybe appropriateness for the site. But yeah, let's start with wildlife.

MS. PILLA: Sure. So, first of all, deforestation of a large area of forest like this is going to eliminate and fragment habitat for any wildlife that's currently there. includes the -- was it the Box turtle, I believe, that was identified by the DEEP NDDB review. For them specifically, my concern is that they tend to -- or they do hibernate just below the surface in terrestrial forest habitats and so any destruction of that forest habit eliminates their hibernation area and hypothetically they could move downhill to the remaining forest area; but since they hibernate below the surface, if they have to move downhill towards wetter areas, they might not be able to successfully stay below ground if

there's too much water there. That was the only species of special concern. But the exclusionary fence is going to have the impact of keeping larger animals out of the area that's fenced off, which is about 7.8 acres. Larger animals, larger mammals, are most susceptible to habitat fragmentation because they need such large tracts of habitat in order to survive because of their size. So, to fragment their habitat in that way is going to have a significant impact on them. I know the petitioner mentioned that they could move to the 2,500-plus-acre forested area to the southwest, which is in the Case Mountain area. My concern there is they have to cross a couple of roads and a watercourse in order to get there so I'm not sure how effectively and safely they could make that migration.

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Smaller animals will be able to get under the fence via the 6-inch gap that the petitioner has proposed, but again, the habitat will be vastly different. We're talking about animals that are used to a terrestrial forest habitat and now they're going to be in an open clearing basically. The petitioners identified

1 it as a grassland, which -- or a meadow type 2 ecosystem with the seed mix that's proposed 3 I'm inclined to disagree with that, 4 based on the seed mix that I've seen because 5 it's primarily lawn grasses that have a 6 tendency to outcompete natives. There's 7 Kentucky blue grass in there which is often 8 used on golf courses, specifically because it's 9 so good at outcompeting natives. And the other 10 one was the perennial ryegrass, which is 11 21 percent of that seed mix, the largest 12 composition, which is often used again on 13 sports fields, specifically because it's so 14 good at outcompeting natives so that you can 15 keep the monoculture. None of these are 16 identified as invasives in Connecticut, but 17 they are identified as invasives in other 18 The Kentucky blue grass, in states. 19 particular, is considered invasive specifically 20 in natural grassland ecosystems because of how 21 well it outcompetes natives. 22 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: So I want -- I notice your testimony called the site a mature, I 23 24 guess, a mixed deciduous forest.

MS. PILLA:

Yes.

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MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Your opinion -- or your opinion would be that the conversion to this meadow mix would be a significant loss of wildlife habitat ecological value?

> MS. PILLA: Yes.

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I had a question also on the proposed wetland crossing, the driveway crossing. Does that design -- is that consistent with what you see usually in Manchester?

MS. PILLA: I might defer to Mr. Laiuppa regarding the sizing of the culvert on that, but we do see that type of crossing proposed and often approved for driveways and things like that. But typically it would go through the inland/wetland process which would require a bit more discussion of the functions and values of the wetland and any prudent and feasible alternatives that were considered to reduce that impact, which I'm not sure any potential alternatives were discussed. I would refer to Mr. Laiuppa regarding the sizing of the culvert.

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Do you want to step in, Mr. Laiuppa?

MR. LAIUPPA: Sure. This is -- that type of crossing is not uncommon in town. The sizing of it seems adequate. One question that would come up is if it's entered as a wetland application, because the applicant or the petitioner assigned a -- I don't remember what category they gave it, but the stream site as a perennial watercourse, one question that would come up is in addition to their visual observations, has there been any coordinations with DEEP Fisheries about any concerns that may occur in that watercourse. And the reason that question may come up is because of the type of bottom that that crossing would be requested by the wetland agency, they may request an open bottom or box with natural bottom installed as opposed to just a concrete type culvert for fisheries concerns in that case.

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MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Okay. I had a question actually for both of you. As I read the plans, so we are using the term clearing of trees, but it's actually significantly more, it's actually grubbing and removing all the stumps and that will have some disturbance into the soil also. So I was wondering if maybe I didn't see that

specifically in either of your testimony, but I don't know if you had any concerns regarding temporary impacts potentially to water resources, long-term changes, you know, to the land surface, the runoff and then ultimately decommissioning -- I guess how do you restore the site back after you clear stump and grade? There's going to be a significant amount of soil disturbance is how I read it. Maybe you can take turns. It's not directly reflected in your testimony.

MS. PILLA: Sure. I can start. In terms of immediate impacts and temporary impacts during the clearing and the grubbing, primary concern would be erosion control, especially because of the slope. So once you start to pull out those stumps and kill the roots, those trees are no longer holding those soils in place so the immediate concern there, and with such a downhill slope, would be the potential for significant erosion. Long-term impacts and permanent impacts, I think there would definitely be impacts to any wildlife that utilized the soil for either hibernation or as their regular habitat, which would be a lot of

small animals, insects, pollinators included, that either live or breed underground. And then in terms of the forest itself and returning it to the existing condition after decommissioning, it's hard to estimate of course the age of this forest, but based on the aerial imagery that we do have from 1934 and some of the statements that were made in the petitioner's report about the maturity of the trees and the size of the trees, I would estimate that at least a portion of this forest is well over a hundred years old. You can replant a forest or begin to replant after decommissioning, but you're talking about close to if not more than a hundred years to get back to it's current successional stage, which is a long time. So to say that it would be returned to existing conditions upon decommissioning is not accurate and it would not serve the same ecosystem purpose and provide the safe ecosystem services that it's currently providing. Do you want to add? MR. LAIUPPA: Sure. I'll start by saying

that Manchester, any ground disturbing activity

within a hundred feet of a watercourse would

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require a wetland permit. So much of this activity would be within a hundred feet of a wetland or watercourse and would require wetland permitting, which involves the full review of the staff and inland/wetland agency. So in addition to some of the points that Miss Pilla brought up, basically scraping the soil or even excavating the soil is going to significantly change the drainage patterns on site which is very difficult to anticipate unless it's purposefully directed in a certain location. So knowing that there's glacial till below the site, the petitioner mentioned I believe three feet below the surface, depending upon the depth of excavation and grading of the site, the drainage patterns will be changed. The aeration of the soil obviously will be not the same once it's scraped or removed. impacts vegetative growth. Another concern once the site is cleared is that the increased prevalence of invasive plants would be a difficult task to manage. So the soil disturbance has sort of a snowball effect on many things, including the vegetation, the existing proposed and not planned vegetation

that might come into the site. One of the things that I did put into my statements talk more about the decommissioning of the site and doing a thorough inventory of the site in order to restore it to preexisting conditions. And that inventory, and I wrote it up in my statements, should in addition to vegetative inventory include things like crops and soil aeration, groundwater flow patterns and duff and ground cover that exists on site. Without the restoration of the preexisting conditions, it's an impossible statement to say that the site would be restored to preexisting conditions if we don't have that inventory.

MS. PILLA: If I may, I'll just followup on one thing that Mr. Laiuppa said about invasive species and because it is such a large amount of ground disturbance, I just want to make sure this is clearly stated on the record that the best way to invite an invasive species onto a site is to disturb the soils and to create an edge condition. As soon as you do that, you are pretty much guaranteed to start getting opportunists, opportunist species, who are going to come in and take advantage of

those disturbed soils and those edge conditions and generally that's your invasive species. So soil disturbance in general is opening that door wide open.

MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Thank you. I guess my last question I'll pose to both of you is, and you do the same as I do, we're weighing the benefits of projects versus the potential and permanent impacts. For this site, we sort of discussed what's going into developing this proposal. How would you assess the ultimate benefits of the project versus the short-term and potential long-term impacts?

MS. PILLA: In my opinion, the negative -potential negative impacts both short and long
term outweigh the benefits. Solar energy and
renewable energy in general is absolutely
wonderful and I fully support it and would love
to see more of it here in Manchester and in the
right locations, but I don't believe that a
facility of this size could possibly outweigh
the negative impacts of the loss of such a
large amount of mature forest. I also don't
believe if we were to compare this again to any
other type of development project that could

happen here, if we were talking about housing or agriculture or something like that, I would be less concerned because we'd be creating permanent housing for people who need it. There's a housing crisis obviously in Connecticut and across the country. There is a severe lack of farmable land and agriculture. Those would be permanent uses that would be, you know, creating a long-term benefit for the community. In that case, I could see it potentially outweighing the negative impacts. But again, for a project with a 25-year lifespan and for the amount of energy it would be producing, I, in my professional opinion, do not see that as outweighing the negative impacts of this vast amount of habitat loss.

MR. LAIUPPA: I'll jump in. I do agree with Miss Pilla. And I will add that my concerns -- again, I fully support solar where it's appropriate. My concerns in this case go a bit beyond the ethnocentric view that is often taken is that the habitat fragmentation is a significant, in my mind, is a significant issue that should be addressed more fully. To restore a habitat of a mature or even

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semi-mature forest takes many, many years and that equals many, many generations of the wildlife that's living in that location. this had been a tobacco field or a parking lot, even to restore a vegetative -- a herbaceous vegetative community takes many less years than restoring that of a forest. I think the long-term impact does not outweigh the benefit of installing solar facility in this location. I do have concerns because it's on a slope and it's a slope with shallow groundwater in some areas and with till below the surface and that location has reached sort of a certain state of stasis in that the vegetation that's there has been able to maintain soil conditions to prevent erosion from happening. It's very difficult to predict what will happen in that kind of forest, even if you fully vegetate it with some perennial herbaceous plants. sort of a bit of a gamble to say that it will remain stabilized in that way. I'm concerned about the environment, but also any neighbors that may be downsloped of that. Additionally, if there does become a situation where we have more runoff coming from the site, that puts a

1 stress on the town's systems to handle that 2 runoff. 3 MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Thank you very much. appreciate your time. Mr. Morissette, I'm all 5 set. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you, 7 Mr. Golembiewski. We will now continue with 8 cross-examination by Mr. Carter, followed by 9 Miss Hall. Mr. Carter, good afternoon. 10 MR. CARTER: Good afternoon, Mr. 11 Morissette. I don't have any questions for the 12 Thank you. town. 13 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you, 14 Mr. Carter. We will now continue 15 cross-examination by Miss Hall, followed by 16 myself. Miss Hall, good afternoon. 17 MS. HALL: Good afternoon. Just a 18 follow-up question to Miss Pilla. Following up 19 on your comment about the seed mix that might 20 be used, if that were changed to include more natives and fewer and less of a mix that 21 22 borders -- that other states consider invasive, 23 would that improve the situation? 24 MS. PILLA: Yes, it would certainly 25

improve the situation. If that were the case,

I would love to see a custom seed mix that's mostly or entirely native, preferably with species that would require no mowing or little mowing in order to maintain the facility in working order because the mowing is also a concern. Even native species and species that potentially have wildlife benefits, if they're not allowed to grow to maturity, those benefits aren't happening. So if you've got grasses that are three-and-a-half to four-feet tall at maturity but you're continuously mowing them so that they don't reach that height and they 13 never seed and their roots also will never get 14 as deep as they could if you allowed them to grow to maturity, then you're effectively 16 eliminating some of those wildlife benefits. 17 So, to answer your question, yes, it could be improved, but it would have to be a custom and carefully thought-out mix.

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MS. HALL: Thank you. I have no further questions.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you, Miss Hall.

I have a couple of questions.

Mr. Laiuppa, do you have any comments on the

stormwater overflow being directed to the wetlands?

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MR. LAIUPPA: Yes, I do. My concern is that if there is additional discharge to a wetland system additional to current conditions, that there be will be undue burden put on that wetland and property owners that may also contain the same wetland. There is a property on Amanda Drive that that wetland system is on that property. There's a potential of if you add water to it, you can expand the footprint of that wetland. And if the footprint of the wetland is expanded on someone else's property, they have the burden of dealing with any regulations. So if they want to do any improvements to their property, they may now have to have a wetland permit where they may not have before. Additionally, the balance within the wetland system will be disrupted. So we often say well, adding water to the wetlands is a good thing, but because there are different types of wetlands that require different amounts of water, it's not always an ideal situation to add water to it. Until that is a well known factor, whether or

1 not there is in addition to the existing 2 conditions of the water going to that wetland 3 system, it is absolutely a concern. 4 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you. 5 Miss Pilla, I have a question for you relating 6 to the filed zone change back in 1997. First 7 of all, could you tell me the difference 8 between what a rural residence is to a residence double A? 9 10 MS. PILLA: Yes. The primary difference 11 is -- they're both residential zones that allow 12 primarily single-family housing and the primary 13 difference is the density of housing that's 14 allowed. In Manchester, the rural residence 15 zone requires the largest lots and allows the 16 lowest density and the RAA, Residence AA, zone 17 allow smaller lots and greater density. 18 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you. 19 As it stands right now, rural residences could 20 be developed in this area? 21 MS. PILLA: Yes. 22 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Under the 23 zoning requirements? 24 MS. PILLA: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE:

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Residence A

1 was denied in 1997. Does that stay that way 2 forever or to change it, it would have to be a 3 new filing to the zoning commission to make 4 their case of a potential change? 5 MS. PILLA: That's correct. 6 Hypothetically someone could make a new 7 application for the Planning and Zoning 8 Commission for that zone change again. 9 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Given that it got denied doesn't mean that it stays denied 10 11 forever? 12 MS. PILLA: Correct. HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: 13 Has there 14 been any, as far as you know, any developers interested in that rural residence area? 15 16 MS. PILLA: Not since I've been here with 17 the town, which is a little over four years. haven't heard of any development inquiries. 18 19 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Okay. Thank 20 That concludes my cross-examination. 21 will now continue with cross-examination of the 22 Town of Manchester by the petitioner. 23 Attorney Michaud, good afternoon. 24 MR. MICHAUD: Good afternoon, and good 25 afternoon to everybody on the call. My first

1 two questions will be directed to both 2 Mr. Laiuppa and Miss Pilla. You are both 3 familiar with the prefiled testimony of TRITEC 4 expert witnesses; correct? 5 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 6 MS. PILLA: Yes. 7 MR. MICHAUD: You were both present at the 8 last Zoom hearing when TRITEC's expert 9 witnesses responded to the Council's questions; 10 correct? 11 MS. PILLA: Yes. 12 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 13 MR. MICHAUD: My first question is 14 directed to Mr. Laiuppa. Hopefully I'm 15 pronouncing your name correctly. Your prefiled 16 testimony indicates that the property is 17 privately owned; correct? 18 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 19 MR. MICHAUD: You would agree that as 20 established by law, property rights generally 21 give the property owner or the property right 22 owner the ability to do with the property what 23 they choose; correct? 24 MR. LAIUPPA: Within regulated 25 restrictions, so if activities would trigger a

1 permit application for wetlands or erosion 2 sedimentation control or any other permits, 3 then yes. 4 MR. MICHAUD: Thank you. Another 5 question, or two questions for Miss Pilla. 6 think you testified earlier today, you talked 7 about the project as being temporary, 25-year 8 project. You agree the project currently has a 9 30-year lease; correct? MS. PILLA: If that's what was stated, 10 11 then yes. 12 MR. MICHAUD: Thank you. This lease could 13 be extended indefinitely, correct, if the 14 parties agree? 15 MS. PILLA: I can't speak to that. I'm not familiar with how leases work. I suppose 16 17 if the parties agree, then yes. 18 MR. MICHAUD: This project could actually 19 easily extend another 30 years and then another 20 30 years and literally could be generating 21 energy with more efficient panels in the future over the next 30, 60, 90 years; correct? 22 MS. PILLA: Sure. Theoretically yes, with 23 24 the replacement of the equipment. 25 MR. MICHAUD: Thank you. Miss Pilla,

1	could you refer to Exhibit F, Carbon Debt
2	Analysis, that's in the petitioner's
3	environmental assessment.
4	MS. PILLA: You said F?
5	MR. MICHAUD: Exhibit F.
6	MS. PILLA: Not the environmental
7	assessment? Is that a separate document?
8	Sorry.
9	MR. MICHAUD: F.
10	MS. PILLA: Got you. I don't have a hard
11	copy.
12	MR. MICHAUD: Do you know what this
13	analysis is?
14	MS. PILLA: Yes. Analysis of the
15	emissions from the project.
16	MR. MICHAUD: Okay. According to this
17	analysis, it's estimated that the project would
18	produce over 91 percent reduction in greenhouse
19	gas emissions instead of pursuing natural gas;
20	right? Correct?
21	MS. PILLA: According to this document,
22	yes.
23	MR. MICHAUD: Something to check. That's
24	based on a 20-year life of the project, but
25	it's actually going to be at least 25 or much

1 more, subject to check.

MS. PILLA: Okay.

MR. MICHAUD: Would you agree also, subject to check, that under 20 years' life of the project, it's going to produce about 40977000-megawatt hours of electricity while emitting by -- excuse me, by allowing saving that 1,763 metric tons of CO2? Would you agree to that?

MS. PILLA: Versus what would have been emitted by natural gas, yes.

MR. MICHAUD: Yes. Thank you. To achieve the equivalent megawatt hours that this project will produce over 20 years, a natural gas generator would emit almost 19,925 metric tons of CO2 and that's about 11 times the number of emissions from the proposed project; correct?

MS. PILLA: Yes.

MR. MICHAUD: Can you say based on that analysis that this project doesn't provide a public benefit to the State of Connecticut?

MS. PILLA: I can't say that it provides no public benefit. I would still say that that benefit does not outweigh the negative impacts, especially accounting for the loss of

1	conversion of carbon dioxide by the trees that
2	are currently there, which will be gone.
3	MR. MICHAUD: We'll talk about that. My
4	next question is directed to Mr. Laiuppa. I'll
5	direct you to the TRITEC environmental
6	assessment, appendix D, its cultural resources.
7	MR. LAIUPPA: Okay.
8	MR. MICHAUD: Next, could you turn to page
9	27 and look at figure 5C.
10	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. What page was that?
11	MR. MICHAUD: It's page 27.
12	MR. LAIUPPA: I can pull up the one
13	online. Thank you. The exhibit only has 19
14	pages or 21 pages.
15	MS. PILLA: I think the appendices are in
16	another file.
17	MR. MICHAUD: Yes, the appendices. I'm
18	sorry. Appendix C.
19	MR. LAIUPPA: The ecological resource
20	appendices?
21	MR. MICHAUD: Appendix D, cultural
22	resources. It's page 27 of the appendix.
23	MR. LAIUPPA: D.
24	MR. MICHAUD: If you have
25	MR. LAIUPPA: I have it.

1	MR. MICHAUD: Figure 5c, which is the same
2	picture as the late file Exhibit 5. Did you
3	have a chance to look at this picture?
4	MR. LAIUPPA: Which figure number is that?
5	Sorry.
6	MR. MICHAUD: 5c. It's from Fairchild
7	with the 1934, it says.
8	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes, I see that.
9	MR. MICHAUD: So you agree this is a map
10	from 1934; correct?
11	MR. LAIUPPA: That's my understanding.
12	MR. MICHAUD: And this picture shows the
13	broader area of the proposed, of the whole
14	property?
15	MR. LAIUPPA: Right.
16	MR. MICHAUD: And then the project
17	property line; correct?
18	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.
19	MR. MICHAUD: Would you agree that the
20	vast majority of the property itself back in
21	1934 was cleared agricultural land?
22	MR. LAIUPPA: It appears from this aerial
23	that the southern portion of this aerial from
24	90 years ago was cleared agricultural land,
25	yes.

1 MR. MICHAUD: Is it possible that prior to 2 1934, this area was cleared agricultural land? 3 MR. LAIUPPA: I can't say yes or no on 4 I don't have that knowledge. that. 5 MR. MICHAUD: Is it fair to say that at 6 least the southern portion, which shows all 7 cleared agriculture land, is the preexisting 8 condition of this property site? 9 MR. LAIUPPA: Preexisting is a relevant 10 term. 11 MR. MICHAUD: Yes. Modern times? 12 MR. LAIUPPA: The site as any other site 13 would change over time, we really have to have 14 a lot more reference if we're going to talk 15 about preexisting conditions based on an 16 aerial. 17 MR. MICHAUD: Just based on what you're saying, from 1934 to present, I know in human 18 19 time there are people alive, we're still alive 20 from that time, my mother, but in earth time, 21 that's a blink of an eye; correct? 22 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. I understand where 23 you're going, I believe. When I look at an 24 application and preexisting conditions, I refer 25 to existing conditions as they are prior to the

1	proposed activity, so immediately prior to.
2	So, if we put a slippery slope on the timeline,
3	I would imagine that any site would have
4	evolved with more or less trees over time.
5	MR. MICHAUD: So 94 years ago wasn't that
6	long ago in realtime, in earth time; correct?
7	MR. LAIUPPA: In glacial terms, sure.
8	MR. MICHAUD: Is it fair to say that based
9	on this picture, the site as today wouldn't be
10	considered a virgin or ancient forest; correct?
11	MR. LAIUPPA: Yeah. Based on this photo
12	and whatever definition you're using for
13	ancient forests, I would say in 1934 there were
14	not trees covering the entire site.
15	MR. MICHAUD: Thank you. Can you look at
16	late filed Exhibit number 4.
17	MR. LAIUPPA: Late filed Exhibit number 4.
18	Okay. I will pull it up. Sorry. Working on
19	getting there. Number 4.
20	MR. MICHAUD: This is the recalculation of
21	the acreage of the post development core
22	forest
23	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.
24	MR. MICHAUD: 300-foot buffer as
25	requested by this council member; correct?

1 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 2 MR. MICHAUD: Would you agree that the 3 forest plan on this forest plan, the solar 4 array, is on less than 250 acres of forest? 5 MR. LAIUPPA: Can you repeat that again? 6 MR. MICHAUD: The area where the forest --7 where the proposed project is --8 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 9 MR. MICHAUD: -- is on an area of forest that's less than 250 acres; correct? 10 11 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 12 MR. MICHAUD: This would be considered a 13 small core forest as opposed to a medium or 14 large core forest; correct? 15 MR. LAIUPPA: My understanding is as 16 defined by DEEP, this is a small core forest. 17 MR. MICHAUD: So, based on the proposed project in response to this late file exhibit 18 19 request, would you agree that the proposed 20 project would only need to clear four acres of 21 existing small forest? 22 MR. LAIUPPA: The clearance of the core 23 forest would be the direct impact, but the 24 increase impact to the core forest would be 25 greater because it would decrease the edge.

The core forest begins -- or the buffer that helps define the core forest begins at 300 feet, so you have to have 300 feet of forest buffering the core forest area. A direct impact to the core forest would decrease the core forest itself by a larger amount than the direct impact.

MR. MICHAUD: Thank you for that, but my question was the project would only need to clear four acres of forest. Yes or no?

MR. LAIUPPA: The project will directly impact only four acres.

MR. MICHAUD: Thank you. You would agree that the Town of Manchester approved the Amanda Road housing development extension even though that housing development is on core forest?

MR. LAIUPPA: That would have to be my assumption because I wasn't involved, but I also, as stated earlier, the Town of Manchester does not require -- does not have requirements related to core forest. If this was a town application, it would be looked at differently than if it was a Siting Council application.

MR. MICHAUD: Based on that response, isn't it fair to say that the town is treating

this proposed solar array much different than it treats any other development, specifically the Amanda Road type housing development request?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. Because of the parameters and the requirements for a Siting Council application. The town was asked to intervene based on the application at hand. The application at hand is not for the Town of Manchester, the application at hand is for the Siting Council, which has different requirements.

MR. MICHAUD: I agree, but the town's position is a polar opposite of what your position was on this Amanda Road extension; correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: I was not involved personally with that, but the town approved that application. I don't know the discussion or the history.

MR. MICHAUD: I'm going to switch now to habitat impacts with the fence. I think it's Miss Pilla. If I have the wrong witnesses, let me know. Miss Pilla, the proposed project would have a perimeter fence per code; correct?

1	MS. PILLA: I don't know if it's per code.
2	I just know that that's what's in the proposal.
3	MR. MICHAUD: Subject to check, it's per
4	code. Would you agree?
5	MS. PILLA: Sure.
6	MR. MICHAUD: You attended the previous
7	hearing so you heard TRITEC's experts explain
8	that the perimeter fence would be constructed
9	as to not impede over land migration and
10	habitation for most wildlife; correct?
11	MS. PILLA: I did hear that statement,
12	yes, but I would clarify that that means most
13	wildlife that are 6 inches or shorter in
14	height.
15	MR. MICHAUD: Yes. And you also heard
16	that the fence is designed with a wildlife
17	friendly 6-inch gap, which you just said?
18	MS. PILLA: Yes.
19	MR. MICHAUD: Which would allow most
20	wildlife to pass under it, correct, but not
21	larger animals?
22	MS. PILLA: Most wildlife 6 inches or
23	shorter in height, yes.
24	MR. MICHAUD: You also heard their TRITEC
25	experts testify, as you just said correctly,

the larger animals could not fit under the fence gap, but they could travel around the fence, which our experts believe will not significantly impede their migration borders; correct?

MS. PILLA: I did hear that statement, yes.

MR. MICHAUD: Do you also agree that the fence would protect smaller prey animals because it would exclude the larger animals from entering the solar project area?

MS. PILLA: Do I agree? No. The fence could theoretically protect smaller animals from predatory terrestrial animals. It wouldn't protect them from avian species. And also it depends on the maintenance and operations of the facility and whether any nests or dwellings for those animals are actually allowed to remain within the fenced area without being disturbed. It wouldn't provide protection if the animals are not allowed to build their homes within the fence.

MR. MICHAUD: Okay. Let's turn to the Eastern Box turtle, Miss Pilla. You do agree that that's a species of special concern;

1	correct?
2	MS. PILLA: Yes.
3	MR. MICHAUD: And you do agree that you
4	may not agree with it, but the project has
5	proposed an Eastern Box turtle protection
6	program?
7	MS. PILLA: Yes.
8	MR. MICHAUD: Would you agree if that
9	program is strictly followed that it will
10	protect the turtle?
11	MS. PILLA: No. I believe it would
12	protect them from immediate temporary impacts
13	of construction activities. I do not believe
14	it would protect them from loss of habitat.
15	MR. MICHAUD: Okay. So you don't agree
16	with TRITEC's witnesses that the current
17	habitat within the project area is lacking for
18	the turtle?
19	MS. PILLA: That current habitat is
20	lacking?
21	MR. MICHAUD: Yes.
22	MS. PILLA: Can you clarify what you mean
23	by that? How is it lacking?
24	MR. MICHAUD: TRITEC's experts have
25	testified that it's not an ideal habitat as it

1 is right now for the proposed project area for 2 that turtle. But on the decommissioning, 3 what's left behind after decommissioning would 4 actually be a better habitat for that turtle, 5 at least in the short term in earth years. 6 MS. PILLA: No, I do not agree with that. 7 MR. MICHAUD: My next question is for 8 Mr. Laiuppa. I'm not going to pronounce this 9 right, but the Shenipsit Trail --10 MR. LAIUPPA: Shenipsit. 11 MR. MICHAUD: Shenipsit. Thank you. 12 would agree this trail traverses the property 13 outside of the proposed project site and is 14 part of the Blue Blaze Trail system; correct? 15 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 16 MR. MICHAUD: You agree that this project 17 is on private property? 18 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 19 MR. MICHAUD: The only reason people right 20 now can walk it is because the property owner 21 allows it? 22 MR. LAIUPPA: As I stated earlier, I don't 23 know what agreements are in place, formal or 24 otherwise, between the property owner and the

managers of the trail. But yes, because it's

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1 allowed in some fashion by the property owner. 2 MR. MICHAUD: Even though this is totally on private property, the Town of Manchester 3 4 testified it considers the trail a recreational 5 asset for the town; correct? 6 MR. LAIUPPA: It's a regional recreational 7 asset because it's part of the Blue Blaze Trail 8 system, so it goes beyond the town. 9 MR. MICHAUD: Okay. You were present at 10 the previous hearing. You heard questions from 11 the Council asking TRITEC's expert if the 12 current lease would prohibit proposed solar 13 expansion or other development on the larger 14 property beyond the proposed project; correct? 15 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes, I heard that. 16 MR. MICHAUD: Is it fair to say that the 17 town agrees with the Council's concern 18 regarding the possibility of future proposed 19 solar expansion or even other types of 20 development on the larger area of the property? 21 MR. LAIUPPA: Specifically what was the 22 statement? 23 MR. MICHAUD: The concern was -- I don't 24 know if it's a concern, but the question was 25 Will there be a larger solar system there, a

war solar or other development on the property per the lease?

MR. LAIUPPA: Right. So, the allowability is not dependent on this application. Is that what you're saying?

MR. MICHAUD: No. I'm asking if you would be okay if in the future a 5-megawatt project was built there or a housing development?

That's my question. That's what I'm getting at.

MR. LAIUPPA: Is this in relation to the trail that you began the questioning with, or separate?

MR. MICHAUD: Yes. In and around the trail, yes.

MR. LAIUPPA: Right. I don't have a say in that. My statement said that based on the agreement that may -- if there's an agreement in place between the property owner and the trail manager, then that agreement should be upheld. I don't know if there is or is not an agreement in place.

MR. MICHAUD: No. I'm just asking for your opinion if that were to happen, as the witness for the town.

1 MR. LAIUPPA: That an expansion of 2 facilities could be allowed? 3 MR. MICHAUD: That you would be acceptable or concerned if anything was expanded closer around that trail? 5 6 MR. LAIUPPA: It depends on the plan. 7 would put it under the same scrutiny and 8 review. I can't say that I would be acceptable 9 to an expansion without seeing the plan. 10 MR. MICHAUD: Okay. So, what I was 11 leading to here is if TRITEC were to purchase 12 the property instead of leasing it and would 13 agree to execute with the Town of Manchester as 14 the owner, and DEEP, agree to execute a 15 permanent conservation easement over the entire 16 area outside of the current proposed project, 17 would this be something that you believe the 18 town would be interested in pursuing? 19 MR. SULLIVAN: I'm going to object to the 20 question. I don't believe the witness is 21 qualified to answer policy questions. He's 22 here in his professional capacity. 23 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Attorney 24 Michaud, any comment? 25 MR. MICHAUD: Yeah. I think it's a

legitimate question. They've expressed a lot of concern with this project in their testimony. They talk about how it specifically can impact people on the trail. There's a lot of concern about that. All we're asking is if the project agreed to purchase the land and actually work with the town to make it permanent so that it's a conservation area and that nobody on that trail -- nothing would ever affect that, I think that's a legitimate question to ask the town witness.

MR. SULLIVAN: It may be a legitimate question, but the question -- really is this the proper witness to comment on that? It's all speculative. It's in the future.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you,
Attorney Sullivan. Attorney Bachman, do you
have a comment on this?

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

I'm just going to back to Miss Pilla's prefiled testimony where Mr. Mercier had asked a question about the compensation for loss of trees and whether or not what Attorney Michaud is suggesting might be in line with what she had requested.

MS. PILLA: Is that a question for me?

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Given that, I don't believe we have the right witnesses to answer the question directly for Attorney Michaud. I do believe that they can provide an opinion, but whether that opinion at the end of the day finds the town in any way or fashion is something I don't think we can do here this afternoon.

I'll direct the witnesses to answer in their opinion what their thoughts are in that regard.

MS. PILLA: I would say in my opinion regarding the relationship to my prefiled testimony, as Attorney Bachman mentioned, a conservation easement would be practically different from what I was referring to, a one-time financial compensation. A confirmation easement would be a permanent limitation on any future development, including hypothetically housing development for agricultural purposes, that kind of thing. So, would a conservator easement alleviate concerns about additional environmental impacts from the potential future expansion of solar facility?

Yes. Would it be an ideal answer for the long-term use of this property? In my opinion, I would say not necessarily, but ultimately that would be a decision for the town's Board of Directors.

MR. MICHAUD: So just go off that, Miss
Pilla. So your testimony in regard to your
concerns with the trail, and Mr. Laiuppa's, are
really irrelevant. You included that, but now
you're saying that really doesn't matter. You
wouldn't mind a solar project; correct?

MS. PILLA: No, that's not what we're saying at all.

MR. MICHAUD: That's what your statement just said, that it's irrelevant. You just said that.

MS. PILLA: I don't believe I said that.

MR. LAIUPPA: I'd like to address this because you did ask me.

MR. MICHAUD: That question was directed to Miss Pilla. I'm going to move on now.

My next question is the 10-foot buffer.

Mr. Laiuppa, you testified that TRITEC's

proposed construction activity cannot comply

with DEEP's appendix I, Design Regulations and

1 Compliance, which requires a 10-foot buffer 2 because the proposed access road will cross the 3 wetland; correct? That was testimony? 4 MR. LAIUPPA: No. I stated it cannot be 5 stated that there's no direct impact to 6 wetlands because there's a crossing. 7 MR. MICHAUD: Are you familiar with 8 section I2a3i of the Connecticut DEEP appendix 9 I Stormwater Management and Solar Array 10 Construction document? 11 MR. LAIUPPA: Is that something that was 12 submitted? 13 MR. MICHAUD: I believe the Council took 14 administrative notice of it, and yes. They took administrative notice of this document. 15 16 MR. LAIUPPA: I don't know the numbers. 17 don't know the text associated with numbers off 18 the top of my head. 19 MR. MICHAUD: That's okay. Subject to 20 check, the documents in this DEEP appendix I 21 states, I'm quoting, Any crossing through a 22 wetland or waters for an access road for 23 electrical interconnection is exempt from such 24 buffer requirement. 25 MR. LAIUPPA: Okay.

MR. MICHAUD: Does that regulation now change your position?

MR. LAIUPPA: No, because my statement was

I'll refer to what I -- minimum of 10 feet

between construction activity. My

understanding is the petitioner said that there

would be no direct impact to wetlands. That

doesn't have anything to do with the

requirements. The direct impact is the direct

impact. If there's a direct crossing of a

wetland, it's a direct impact. It may be -
there may be a waiver from regulations, but

there's still a direct impact.

MR. MICHAUD: Okay. But you would agree that based on regulation, it's exempt anyway?

MR. LAIUPPA: If the exemption exists, that's fine. I do agree that that's what it says in the appendix, because I have it in front of me. But that wasn't what my statement was.

MR. MICHAUD: Thank you. Moving on,
Mr. Laiuppa, to property values. You had made
some comments about that. Are you familiar
with the joint study of UConn and Lawrence
Berkeley National Lab that showed that in

1 Connecticut groundwater and solar projects had 2 no adverse effect on property values and even 3 increased property values? 4 MR. LAIUPPA: No, I'm not. 5 MR. MICHAUD: Moving on to stormwater, 6 Mr. Laiuppa. The Town of Manchester is 7 concerned about the current flooding conditions 8 in the area of the proposed project adversely 9 affecting the residents during severe 10 rainstorms. Is that fair to say? 11 MR. LAIUPPA: Under current conditions or 12 proposed conditions? 13 MR. MICHAUD: My question is, the current 14 conditions in the area show -- based on your 15 testimony and exhibits shows there are flooding 16 conditions in the area currently; correct? 17 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 18 MR. MICHAUD: And that the inclusion of 19 this project in the area, you're concerned it 20 would make things worse? 21 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. 22 MR. MICHAUD: You were present at the last hearing and remember the testimony of TRITEC's 23 24 expert witness Kevin Solli from Solli 25 Engineering; correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.

MR. MICHAUD: So you know that Mr. Solli is a certified erosion and sediment control professional. He has 20 years' experience in civil engineering and site development; correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.

MR. MICHAUD: So you wouldn't have any reason to doubt that Mr. Solli is an expert on stormwater runoff management; correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: I don't know his specific area of expertise, but if that's what he claims, I'll accept that.

MR. MICHAUD: You heard him testify that under his proposed stormwater runoff management plan, the rate of stormwater runoff leaving the proposed solar project site would be substantially reduced over 50 percent compared to the existing flooding conditions that you're experiencing now; correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: The current flooding conditions would include stormwater and groundwater, and the proposed would as well. I did hear him testify to the proposed stormwater conditions, but not the proposed groundwater

1 conditions. 2 MR. MICHAUD: Okay. Would you agree to 3 that, subject to check, reading the transcript? 4 MR. LAIUPPA: That he spoke to 5 groundwater? MR. MICHAUD: The rate of stormwater 6 7 runoff leaving the proposed project site would 8 be substantially reduced compared to what your existing conditions are. 9 10 MR. LAIUPPA: Right. For stormwater, yes, 11 I agree that he said that. 12 MR. MICHAUD: Thank you. So, if 13 Mr. Solli's analysis and proposed stormwater 14 controls are correct, would it be fair to say 15 that the proposed project would actually help 16 alleviate the current flooding situation for 17 the residents and the town affected by these severe rainstorms? 18 19 MR. LAIUPPA: No. 20 MR. MICHAUD: How could that be if it's 21 going to cut the stormwater runoff by 22 50 percent? Explain. 23 MR. LAIUPPA: Because again, your 24 reference is only to stormwater and doesn't 25 account for groundwater.

1 MR. MICHAUD: Go on. 2 MR. LAIUPPA: So the removal of vegetation 3 and vegetative uptake increases the amount of 4 groundwater discharge potential for the site. 5 MR. MICHAUD: We'll leave it there. Go to 6 the last one, Decommissioning. I'm going --7 can you pull up the picture, the original 8 picture we have from 1934. 9 MR. LAIUPPA: Yes, I have it. 10 MR. MICHAUD: Again, based on that 11 picture, you can see there's -- it's not all, 12 but a major portion of it is cleared 13 agricultural land; correct? 14 MR. LAIUPPA: In that photo, it appears to 15 be, yes. 16 MR. MICHAUD: You heard witness testimony 17 from TRITEC's expert witness Mr. Wojtkowiak that, in his opinion, the forest within the 18 19 project site is a second growth forest with 20 primarily dead or dying ash trees and invasive 21 vegetation; correct? 22 MR. LAIUPPA: I did hear him say that. 23 MR. MICHAUD: My last question is, if the 24 proposed -- if proposed by TRITEC, would the 25

Town of Manchester agree to collaborate with

the town on a decommissioning plan that would insure guidelines on the size and caliber of the trees and a timeline for the end of restoring the forest, along with a long-term monitoring condition to meet that goal?

MR. SULLIVAN: I'm going to object again.

I don't think this is the witness from the town
who can make --

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Attorney Michaud?

MR. MICHAUD: I took this proposal directly from his testimony.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: From whose?
Mr. Laiuppa?

MR. MICHAUD: Yes. The conditions at the end, I cut and pasted what he was asking for.

MR. LAIUPPA: In the testimony, there was a question as to what changes would I suggest if the project was approved. This is not a Town of Manchester application so I don't believe that the town has the standing to make these agreements. These are suggestions that may be adopted by the Siting Council if they agree to approve the project. I don't believe the town has the stance to make that agreement.

MR. MICHAUD: Okay. So, you disagree that TRITEC couldn't make an offer outside the Siting Council to the town? You don't agree they can do that? MR. LAIUPPA: I believe -- depending on the conditions of the Siting Council's approval, if that was allowable within the application, then the town can review it and consider it. 

MR. MICHAUD: Let me clarify. If the proposal was made to the town and the town and TRITEC submitted it jointly within this proceeding for the Siting Council to review, you don't think that's appropriate or could be done?

MR. SULLIVAN: I'm going to object on the same grounds. This is above his paygrade here. We have a legislative body selected and we're vested with that kind of authority to make agreements. And also, the secondary objection is speculation.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you,
Attorney Sullivan. Attorney Michaud, any
comment?

MR. MICHAUD: Yeah. I guess I disagree.

They allude to it in their testimony again. I think they can give an opinion. I'm suggesting to the Council, this is just a suggestion, perhaps a letter, a late file exhibit, a letter from the town submitted as a late file exhibit on both of these questions on the town's opinion might be helpful to the Siting Council.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you,
Attorney Michaud. Attorney Bachman, any
comment?

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

I don't have any comment. I understand that the information was placed in the record relative to the question of Attorney Michaud and certainly we do have to have a continued evidentiary hearing session in the future, so we could entertain late filed exhibits from the town if they can take that back to the board and get an opinion. Certainly Attorney Sullivan could relay that opinion at the next hearing or by the prefiled date of the next hearing. I think that would be appropriate.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Bachman.

With that, if the witnesses could take

1 that back to the town and see what the town 2 would like to do with the proposal that 3 Attorney Michaud is proposing, file it as a 4 late file and we'll take it up at a future 5 hearing. 6 MR. LAIUPPA: I'll do that certainly, but 7 may not align for the next evidentiary hearing. I'm not sure when the next meeting with the 8 9 Board of Directors is going to happen. 10 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Well, at 11 least some feedback as to whether the town is 12 interested in entertaining such a proposal 13 would be helpful. 14 MR. LAIUPPA: Understood. 15 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you. 16 Attorney Michaud, please continue. 17 MR. MICHAUD: Mr. Morissette, I have no further questions for the town. 18 19 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Very good. 20 Thank you. We're going to take a break. We 21 will return at 3:50, and we will continue with 22 cross-examination by Rachel and Dana Schnabel. 23 [Off the record 3:39 p.m.] [Back on the record 3:52 p.m.] 24 25 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: We are going

to continue with the cross-examination of the

Town of Manchester by Rachel and Dana Schnabel.

I understand Rachel will be doing the

cross-examination. Rachel, good afternoon.

MS. SCHNABEL: Good afternoon, Mr.

Morissette and good afternoon everyone on the call. My first question for the town is a general question, anyone can answer from the town, so since the town filed on April 9, 2024, has the petitioner reached out to the town regarding this petition?

MS. PILLA: No, not as far -- no.

MS. SCHNABEL: Again, since the town filed on April 9, 2024, has the petitioner reached out to the town regarding any other potential sites to site a solar photovoltaic powered generating facility?

MS. PILLA: No.

MS. SCHNABEL: Next question. So in the petitioner's narrative on page four, the petitioner purports that The project will reduce air and water pollution associated with fossil-fuel power plants improving local air quality. Are there currently any fossil-fuel plants in the Town of Manchester?

MS. PILLA: I'm sorry, I wasn't able to hear that question. I'm not sure if it's my internet. Can you all hear me?

MS. SCHNABEL: Yes.

MS. PILLA: Can you repeat the question?

MS. SCHNABEL: Sure. In the petitioner's narrative on page four, the petitioner purports that, Quote, The project will reduce air quality and water pollution associated with fossil-fuel power plants improving local air quality. End quote.

Are there currently any fossil-fuel plants in the Town of Manchester?

MS. PILLA: No.

MS. SCHNABEL: In the petition narrative, page four, the petitioner states that The project -- Quote, The project would allow the town to help meet Connecticut loss to achieve a hundred percent carbon free generation by 2040. End quote. Is the town required to assist the State of Connecticut in achieving their goal of reaching a hundred percent carbon free generation by 2040?

MS. PILLA: There's no municipal requirement, no.

MS. SCHNABEL: Does the town have any specific goals related to renewable energy that would be aided by the installation of the proposed facility?

MS. PILLA: I'm not certain if I can fully answer that question without knowing what other departments might be working on it. I'm sure we have goals to either support and encourage renewable energy use. I don't know if we have any metrics waiting for it so that it might meet other departments that I'm not familiar with. But none that I'm aware of.

MS. SCHNABEL: Miss Pilla, in your testimony, you stated that Quote, With a maximum panel height of 6 feet at full tilt, those evergreen trees will not provide any visual screening for the neighboring houses until they reach 40 feet in height. End quote. Do you know at which rate Eastern red cedars grow under ideal condition?

MS. PILLA: Approximately both American holly and Eastern red cedar are what I would consider medium growth rate species. And under ideal conditions, I would expect a growth rate of -- and maybe Mr. Laiuppa can correct me if

he disagrees. I would expect a growth rate of less than a foot per year. I would anticipate, depending on the size of the trees when they're planted, it was proposed at 7 to 8 feet when planted that it would take a couple of decades to reach that height. Do you disagree with me?

MR. LAIUPPA: No. Again, we would have to look at the conditions. Conditions vary from site to site, including available water and available sunlight and orientation of the sun. And we're talking about slopes. There's a lot of conditional variations. In general, they're medium growth rate trees.

MS. SCHNABEL: Both of you, Mr. Laiuppa and Miss Pilla, mentioned in your testimonies concerns with edge habitat as was mentioned earlier today. Do you anticipate that invasive plant species will spread to the proposed project site after construction?

MS. PILLA: I can't say with certainty of course, but I would anticipate a high probability, yes, because of the combination of soil disturbance and the creation of edge condition, which is prime opportunity for invasives to establish.

MR. LAIUPPA: I'll add to that, that according to the petitioner, there are invasives on site already. The creation of edge may give those existing plants an opportunity to expand or to become more densely -- have a more dense growth in addition to the potential for additional invasive classic plants.

MS. SCHNABEL: Part of the hearing that took place on May 2, Mr. Carter asked the petitioner a question related to mowing, specifically as it relates to DEEP's recommendation to avoid mowing between May 15 and September 15. Mr. Horton's response was --stated that the proposed grass seed will have low growth and that the sites they maintain are typically on agricultural lands that have been fertilized over many years and therefore cause vegetation to grow excessively fast. Quote, This is not going to be the case of this site so I think it can easily reduce the mowing to be without those timeframes. End quote.

If mowing does not occur from May 15
through September 15, do you anticipate
invasive plants will spread more quickly on the

site than if mowing occurred as originally planned four times within the growing season?

MS. PILLA: Spread more quickly, I don't know that I can say yes or no to that. I think there's a lot of unknowns, including nutrients in the soil. I think that any continued soil disturbance certainly would encourage faster spread, but I don't know to what degree the frequency of mowing would have that effect. Do you have anything to add?

MR. LAIUPPA: No. It's a difficult scenario to comment on to sort of guess at.

MS. SCHNABEL: Okay. In Exhibit G, the petitioner states that Within the red oak, sugar maple transition forest, there contains invasive mustard, garlic, Japanese, Barberry and Oriental bittersweet. Exhibit G also states that's there is multi floras present within adjacent areas of the property. There's also reference to combined species, such as Virginia creeper. There was another native vine species.

Do you have any concerns that any of these invasives have the potential to grow higher than the solar panels?

MS. PILLA: Some of those species do have the potential to grow to that height, yes, particularly multi flora rose and Bittersweet.

MS. SCHNABEL: Previous day of the hearing on the second, Mr. Mercier asked, Quote, Under what circumstances may herbicides be used?

End quote. Mr. Horton stated Quote, There is no current use for it at all. It's put in there only as a holding place that if we have to use anything, but the only thing I can think of ever being used would be to control a viny substance. End quote. There's my notes.

As I mentioned before, Exhibit G
identifies Virginia creeper and green briar
vines present within the red oak sugar maple
transition forest. Would you consider Oriental
bittersweet, Virginia creeper and green briar
vines to be viny substances?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.

MS. SCHNABEL: Would you recommend management of these plants with the use of herbicides?

MR. LAIUPPA: In order to manage them, yes.

MS. SCHNABEL: How would you recommend

management of these plants if you want to provide any more specifics?

MR. LAIUPPA: Well, the -- I don't have chemical labels in front of me, but under standard practices, especially the Oriental bittersweet, which is identified as an invasive plant in Connecticut, the other two are native plants, but if the desire was to prevent them from growing onto the solar panels, then the use of herbicides was required or was explored, whatever the label recommendations are for that control should be followed.

MS. SCHNABEL: Would you recommend
mechanical control over the use of herbicides?
MR. LAIUPPA: Not for Oriental

bittersweet.

MS. SCHNABEL: Okay. In the transcript for day one of the hearing on May 2, 2024, Mr. Golembiewski asked On any of your site investigations, did you see any Eastern Box turtles? Forgive me if I say anyone's names wrong. Mr. Wojtkowiak stated We did not. We investigated the site two days in July and one day in September and of this investigation, no Box turtles were identified. In the testimony

1 of Manchester Advocate's Responsible Solar 2 Development, MARSD, they stated that the turtle 3 does exist in this forest and referenced photos 4 of turtles provided in their Exhibit A. 5 either of you seen these photos provided in 6 MARSD's testimony? 7 MR. LAIUPPA: Miss Pilla lost her internet 8 connection. I have mine on now. I did hear 9 your full statement, but I didn't hear the 10 question at the end. 11 MR. SCHNABEL: Sure. Did you see the 12 photos of turtles that were provided in MARSD's 13 testimony, Exhibit A? 14 MR. LAIUPPA: Miss Pilla, did you see the 15 photos of the turtles? 16 MS. PILLA: Yes. 17 MS. SCHNABEL: Could either of you confirm whether or not these turtles are Eastern Box 18 19 turtles? 20 MS. PILLA: I am not a herpetologist so 21 I'm hesitant to give my confirmation. 22 MR. LAIUPPA: Sorry, I didn't actually see 23 the photos. I can pull them up to look at 24 them. Bear with me while I pull them up. Yes,

I can confirm. I'm not a herpetologist, I'll

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clarify that, but I am familiar with the species and that does appear to be an Eastern Box turtle.

MS. SCHNABEL: Mr. Laiuppa, in your testimony when discussing concerns around loss of habitat for the Box turtle, you stated, Quote, Fragmentation of primary habitat is considered to be a general issue that has real potential to contribute to the decline of a species of concern. End quote.

Would you consider that the same would apply to the candidate species such as the Tricolored bat that has recently been flagged for the site as a federally proposed endangered species?

MR. LAIUPPA: I would say that in general, any species, especially those which are stressed, would be more susceptible to habitat change or fragmentation, if that helps answer your question.

MS. SCHNABEL: Yes, it does.

Additionally, in your testimony, Mr. Laiuppa,
you stated, Quote, The observed and documented
large trees on site are likely candidates for
spring, summer and fall roosting sites for many

bats. End quote. Would you say such trees are also good roosting candidates for the Tricolored bat?

MR. LAIUPPA: In general, yes. It's not proven or disproven that those bats exist on site, but in general, those would be good habitat.

MS. SCHNABEL: In the petitioner's response to my interrogatories, along with my husband's, item number 27, the petitioner stated that Acoustic detection surveys for bat species have not been undertaken and that it is unknown if DEEP has performed an acoustic survey in close proximity to the proposed project within the past 12 months.

Do you know to what extent Connecticut

DEEP is actively working to identify the

location of federally protected bat species

throughout Connecticut?

MR. LAIUPPA: I do not.

MS. SCHNABEL: Would you say that the lack of data for this site regarding acoustic detection and the presence of the bats in the area is part of the reason you would recommend in your testimony that an acoustic detection

survey of the site be conducted?

MR. LAIUPPA: The lack of data in correlation to the potentially suitable habitat would be a good reason to do an acoustic detection. It's not a requirement, but it would be supportive of any projects to occur in the location.

MS. SCHNABEL: In response to the town's interrogatories, item number three, the petitioner states Ultimately the proposed conversion of the small core forest will create a wildlife friendly fenced grassland that will provide protection for small prey species, providing grazing opportunities for a multiple of species and provide areas for ground and shrub nesting avian species. Only the largest of Connecticut's and Manchester's wildlife species will be excluded from the small area, but will have access to nearly 2,000 plus acres of forested habitat.

As I'm reading my question, I'm recognizing that you've pretty thoroughly addressed any disagreements that you might have with that statement. But are there any other comments you would like to provide regarding

that statement?

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MS. PILLA: Yes. So, in addition to what I already stated, I won't repeat what I already stated. But in addition to that, I would note they say -- when it's said that it would provide grazing opportunities, I would note that with the exception of rabbits, there are no grazing species that could fit under the 6-inch gap in the fence. So most grazing species would be excluded from the fenced area. In terms of ground and shrub nesting avian species, my understanding is that there will be no shrubs within the fenced area so there will be no shrub nesting species that will benefit. In terms of ground nesting species, as I mentioned earlier, they would only benefit if they're actually allowed to stay. maintenance and operations protocols include removing any nests that are found, then of course they will not benefit.

And on the note that only the largest of Connecticut's and Manchester's wildlife species will be excluded, the largest species are also the most significantly impacted by habitat fragmentation due to their size and the amount

of habitat that they require in order to sustain a viable population. As I said earlier, in order to get to the Case Mountain area which is the 2,000 plus acres, as mentioned, they have to cross several roads and a watercourse. Those are my concerns with that.

MR. LAIUPPA: I'll add one more thing to that. Regarding the large wildlife species, again having access to nearly 2,000 plus acres of forest and habitat, that's giving an assumption that that habitat is available to them. If we are to assume that say a bear is living in an area and another bear wants to go into that area, then that habitat, that area may not be available. So when we have competitive wildlife, they typically will find their space and stay in their space or migrate to lands that are available. So there's an assumption in that statement that that 2,000 plus acres is available.

MS. PILLA: I also want to mention one other thing that I alluded to earlier, but I'm not sure I completely stated clearly, which is that -- the assumption that small animals, prey

species specifically, will be provided protection, I did mention that they may be provided protection from terrestrial predatory species, but not from avian predatory species.

I want to expand on that a little bit and note that they will actually be more exposed to avian and predatory species without tree cover. So if they're in an open grass area, they will be much more visible to predators and owls.

MS. SCHNABEL: Regarding cold water
habitat in Appendix E of the petition, it lists
that the nominal temperature of the proposed
solar panels is 43 degrees Celsius which is
109 degrees Fahrenheit and the maximum
operational temperature is 85 degrees Celsius
which is 185 degrees Fahrenheit.

Do either -- additionally, as shown in my testimony, I reference that Exhibit G of the petition states The offsite Birch Mountain Brook watercourse does contain a wild trout population. Additionally, the presence of brook trout in Birch Mountain Brook is documented in Connecticut DEEP stream/brook classifications map which I provided as an exhibit. And in Exhibit G of the petition, it

also states that The on-site watercourses are considered cold water watercourses. Likewise, the nearby Birch Mountain Brook is also within the same cold water drainage basin. As an additional exhibit of my own, I provided the Connecticut DEEP's cold water stream habitat map that shows that these wetlands are within the cold water drainage basin that is connected to Birch Mountain Brook. So knowing that these solar panels will heat to a nominal temperature of 109 degrees Fahrenheit with a maximum operational temperature of 185 degrees Fahrenheit, do either of you have concerns that stormwater runoff from the solar panels could increase the temperature of the cold water drainage basin and the Birch Mountain Brook cold water habitat?

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MS. PILLA: Generally speaking, yes, I would have concerns that runoff that touches the solar panels of that temperature would be certainly warm water. I can't speak to whether it would cool -- I should say to what degree it would cool by the time it reaches that brook. Although, the wetland that is between the site and that brook will reach much faster, so

there's a good likelihood that the water will still be warmed by the time it reaches that wetland. I would be more immediately concerned about the immediate effect to any species in that wetland. Would you agree with that?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yeah, I would agree with that. The concern would be thermal loading. And if the waters aren't properly categorized, the lag time between runoff and the time at which it gets into Birch Mountain Brook may not be significant enough to cause overloading in the brook. But as Miss Pilla stated, the more immediate concern would be increased temperatures in the adjacent wetland systems.

MS. SCHNABEL: On page one of the geotechnical report, which is a supplemental filing of the petitioner, it states that The site is undeveloped, lightly wooded and contains areas of wetlands. Would you agree with the assessment that the site is lightly wooded?

MS. PILLA: No. I would characterize the site as heavily wooded.

MS. SCHNABEL: In the petitioner's response to Mr. Welnicki's interrogatories,

1 item number 89, the petitioner stated that, 2 Quote, According to the historical aerial 3 photos referenced in Exhibit G Environmental 4 Assessment 3.4.1 Habitat Type Spread Oak Sugar 5 Maple Transition Forest, forest is expected to 6 reestablish within 15 to 20 years of the 7 decommissioning of the proposed project, 8 transitioning to an area dominated by trees 9 with sufficient canopy coverage. 10 reestablishment of forest will, in turn, 11 reestablish the 300-foot core forest buffer to 12 the existing small core forest proposed to be 13 impacted by the project, increasing the total 14 acreage of core forest on site to existing 15 conditions. From that point on, the forest 16 will continue maturing. 17 Would you say that it is an accurate assessment that the farmland was not abandoned 18 19 in the area on the site until 1970? 20 MS. PILLA: I do not know. I don't know 21 the answer to that. 22 MS. SCHNABEL: Would you agree that it 23 will take 15 to 20 years for the area to be 24 dominated by trees?

MS. PILLA:

That could be correct.

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depends on certain conditions, soil conditions, some sun conditions and all of that. What I will state is the phrase dominated by trees could -- will likely mean -- if we're talking about 15 to 20 years, will likely mean saplings or maybe not saplings, young trees, significantly younger of course than what they are now and significantly smaller. You can say dominated by trees. It doesn't mean it's a forest, certainly doesn't mean it's a mature forest. Within 15 to 20 years, could there be a lot of trees on the site that are emerging? Yes. But I would not consider that a return to the existing conditions. No.

MS. SCHNABEL: Would you agree that the forest at that point in time would be considered core forest again?

MS. PILLA: By the statutory definition of core forest, yes, if the trees are large enough for that ecosystem to be called a forest. If the trees are still small enough that it's in a transitional ecological state, it may not be considered a forest yet. And if it's not considered a forest yet, then no. If the trees are large enough that the ecological state can

be considered a forest, a young growth forest, if you will, then yes.

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MS. SCHNABEL: How would the habitat at that point in time, so the 15 to 20 years later, compare to how it is now?

MS. PILLA: It would be significantly different from what it is now. So again, it may be that there would be a lot of trees that are emerging at that time, but they would be significantly smaller. It would be more of a transitional ecosystem, probably dominated more heavily by -- by that point, probably dominated by a combination of woody shrubs and trees that are just beginning to emerge if we're following natural succession and you go from grassland to shrub land and your trees -- your emergent species would begin to take hold. And then you would be moving into forest. Around that stage, I would say you would probably be more heavily dominated by woody shrubs with your trees just starting to emerge. The ecosystem therefore would be different. It may still be a healthy ecosystem at that point, but it will not be the ecosystem you have now because you won't have the significant canopy, you'll have

a lot more sun reaching the ground. Basically it will be hospitable most likely to a totally different selection of species than the current ecosystem.

MS. SCHNABEL: Approximately how many decades would you anticipate, I think you already touched on this, would you anticipate that it would take for a mature forest to grow?

MS. PILLA: It's difficult to say how long it would take for it to reach its current successional stage because the best we can estimate its age is based on that 1934 aerial where we know that a portion of the site was already forested, but we don't know how old those trees were at that time. So I would say relative to that, at least, how long ago was that? 90 years or more.

MS. SCHNABEL: Okay. In the petitioner's response to Mr. Welnicki's interrogatories, item number 90, it was stated that No permits will be required for the decommissioning phase. Would a permit for the decommissioning of the system be required under the town?

MS. PILLA: That's a very good question.

Because typically if we're talking about

activities that are within the municipal jurisdiction, an Inland/Wetlands permit would be required to remove the access driveway and the associated culvert because at that point you'd be having another ground of impact to the wetland. I do not know however according to state law whether municipal jurisdiction would still apply at that point. As far as I know, not a lot of these facilities have reached the decommissioning point in the state yet, so I'm unclear as to whether we would have municipal jurisdiction or whether the Siting Council would. But, if we had municipal jurisdiction, an Inland/Wetlands permit would be required to remove that culvert and that access driveway.

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MS. SCHNABEL: And my last question is regarding the answers you were providing to Attorney Michaud earlier. Miss Pilla, you were responding to the question related to a potential conservation easement. It seemed like there was more that you wanted to say. Could you express what you wanted to say now?

MS. PILLA: Sure. In regards to the -related to the Shenipsit Trail which I think
was what Attorney Michaud was getting at, I was

1 speaking from the point of view of the 2 recommendation from my pre written testimony 3 about financial compensation to the town for 4 the loss of the forest and how that relates to 5 a conservation easement. I was not speaking 6 about the trail. So, the trail is absolutely 7 an important resource. Hypothetically, could a 8 conservation easement preserve the area around 9 the trail in a state similar to what it is now? 10 Yes. As we mentioned before, I cannot speak to 11 whether the town would be amenable to that. 12 want to be clear that I did not say that the 13 trail was irrelevant or unimportant or whatever 14 the term was that was used. Yeah. That's my 15 clarification. 16 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Excuse me, 17 Attorney Bachman, I got logged out of here. 18 Did the court reporter catch everything on the 19 record? 20 [Court Reporter Nodded.] 21 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: 22 Schnabel, are you all set?

Morissette.

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HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you.

MS. SCHNABEL: Yes, I am. Thank you, Mr.

We will continue with cross-examination of the Town of Manchester by the Manchester Advocates for Responsible Solar Development.

Cross-examination by Rosemary Carroll. Miss Carroll, good afternoon.

MS. CARROLL: Good afternoon. I only have one question. That's to Megan. Megan, you had the prefiled testimony in number eight. You talked about potential fire risk. Did the fire marshal -- you've stated that the fire marshal said that they would just monitor a fire and use water. Did he mention anything else about, you know, possible wildfires because it is in a core forest and what the smoke was going to be like if, you know, there was a fire? That's the concern of mine.

MS. PILLA: He did not -- in my conversations with the fire marshal, he did not mention anything about smoke. What he described to me was that if there was a fire at a facility like this, water would not be used, the fire would be allowed to burn out under careful watch by the fire department to prevent any spreading to the best of their ability. I have a concern with the location of the

1 facility like this within a forest because of 2 the potential for spreading. If conditions 3 were dry, there is certainly a potential that a 4 fire could easily spread to the forest itself. 5 However, we did not discuss the smoke that 6 would result from that, no. 7 MS. CARROLL: Did he talk about, you know, 8 if there was a solar fire, would they have to 9 bring in outside help outside of the Manchester 10 Fire Department to help, you know, monitor this 11 because of the size of the facility? 12 MS. PILLA: He did not say anything to me 13 about that, no. 14 MS. CARROLL: Okay. Well, since you are a 15 zoologist or whatever, would the smoke and the 16 fire affect the animals and the wildlife? 17 MS. PILLA: Hypothetically if there was a 18 fire that caused smoke, yes, it would certainly 19 affect any living being in the immediate 20 vicinity. 21 MS. CARROLL: That's all I have, Mr. 22 Morissette. 23 HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you, Miss Carroll. We will continue with 24

cross-examination of the Town of Manchester by

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Raymond Welnicki. Raymond Welnicki, good afternoon or good evening. I'm sorry, you're still on mute.

MR. WELNICKI: I'd like to begin by asking a few questions to Miss Pilla. So, you were asked the question or two about the observed flooding on Amanda Drive, and I believe that you were asked if the town had considered any efforts to possibly mitigate the potential damage to Amanda Drive. And if the town were to mitigate any flooding on the sidewalk on Amanda Drive, would they also pick up the expense to mitigate any flooding on the property itself of the owners? So, the flooding occurs upstream from the sidewalk. Is that correct?

MS. PILLA: Yes.

MR. WELNICKI: Would the town not only fix the sidewalk or put a pipe underneath the sidewalk, would the town also provide a mitigation of the flooding on the property of the property owner?

MS. PILLA: I'll preface this by saying I can't speak on behalf of the town and that decision being made. What I will say is

typically no, the town would not do any -usually do any mitigation on private property. And in fact, that is the primary reason why to this point there are no plans for mitigation because the source of that flooding is a seep that is on private property. So the town at this time doesn't really have any ability to do much to mitigate that. In terms of the effect that it has on the public infrastructure, the sidewalk, could we do something to try to divert the water away from the sidewalk? Yes. But because the seep is not on town property and the town typically does not do mitigation work on town property -- excuse me, on private property, that's why we are limited in our ability now to pursue a remedy to that.

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MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. If the seep expanded, I believe it's right next to that property owner's driveway, if it expanded and caused damage to the driveway, your answer would be the same, that the town would typically not pick up the expense of repairing that property owner's driveway. Is that correct?

MS. PILLA: Correct.

MR. WELNICKI: I have a question relative to the conservation, permanent conservation easement that you were asked about. If TRITEC did enter into some kind of agreement and there was a permanent conservation easement for the area outside of the project development, will your concerns about the project development still remain relative to habitat, potential flooding, etc?

MS. PILLA: Yes.

MR. WELNICKI: So a conservation easement would not alleviate those concerns?

MS. PILLA: Correct.

MR. WELNICKI: I think you were also asked about the cost benefit of the project. You were asked about whether you would agree or disagree with the notion that the net benefits might be there, that the cost might not outweigh the potential benefits. To your knowledge, would the benefits of this solar facility, a solar facility of this size, would those same benefits be available if it were built at a different site?

MS. PILLA: To my knowledge, yes.

MR. WELNICKI: And from the cost

standpoint or the adverse impact standpoint, is it possible that if it were built at a different site, those adverse impacts would not be there? Correct?

MS. PILLA: Absolutely. If it was built at a site that did not have the same forest and wetland, etc., it could potentially have less adverse effect.

MR. WELNICKI: So a cost benefit needs to be looked at in a way that says the benefits if you build it at this site compared to other sites and the adverse impact if you build it at this site compared to other sites. Is that correct, in your view?

MS. PILLA: So, I see what you're getting at. And yes, although I would say yes, with the caveat that I don't know that -- how do I say this? To what degree can I tell someone to look at another site? I don't know the particulars of why they are looking at this site. I know what they've stated, but in terms of agreements with the property owner, it could very well be that they can't find that type of agreement on another site that might preclude them from looking at another site.

1	MR. WELNICKI: Let me ask the question a
2	little bit differently. Are you aware of
3	anything in the petition that compares the net
4	benefits of doing it at this site as compared
5	to any other site?
6	MS. PILLA: No, I'm not aware of anything
7	in the petition that references any other
8	sites.
9	MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. In your
10	testimony, your file testimony, you referenced
11	a 2020, 2020 DEEP solar permitting fact sheet.
12	MS. PILLA: Yes.
13	MR. WELNICKI: And you quoted that guide
14	as stating that A solar energy generating
15	facility should not be located in the core
16	forest. Do you remember that?
17	MS. PILLA: Yes.
18	MR. WELNICKI: And you also stated that
19	that fact sheet recommended a 300-foot wetland
20	buffer to protect core forest connectivity and
21	function. Is that correct?
22	MS. PILLA: Yes.
23	MR. WELNICKI: That was issued in 2020.
24	And since that time, there have been quite a

few, a number of solar electrical generating

facilities proposed and approved in

Connecticut, getting permits from DEEP, so I

would imagine that DEEP has more experience in

this area. Are you aware of the DEEP has

updated that particular solar permitting fact

sheet? Are you aware of that?

MS. PILLA: Not that I'm aware of, no.

MR. WELNICKI: Apparently the 2024 fact sheet, would it surprise you to learn that those very same guidelines that you quoted continue in forests?

MS. PILLA: That would not surprise me, no.

MR. WELNICKI: You were asked also, maybe it was you, Mr. Laiuppa, about the zone change that occurred when the Amanda Drive extension was built. And I think there was an implication or an inference in the question that maybe the town, you and Mr. Laiuppa are treating this a little differently, solar generated facility, a little differently than a residential development. But any zone change for building houses would be different than a zone change for building a facility like this. Right? This would be an industrial zone

change?

MS. PILLA: Actually, a facility like this, specifically like this, would not be permitted in any zone in Manchester. So there would be no zone change that would allow for this.

MR. WELNICKI: So the comparison of whether you're treating this differently, the fact is you are treating it differently for a good reason. Is that correct?

MS. PILLA: Yes, I would agree with that. Yes.

MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. Let me move over to Mr. Laiuppa.

MS. PILLA: I'm sorry. Mr. Welnicki, one thing I should mention, hypothetically, the only way that a facility like this could be allowed, an applicant or a petitioner or excuse me, a proposer could apply for a variance to allow it, but they would have to prove some sort of hardship as created by strict application of the zoning regulations. I just want to clarify because that is the one avenue that could allow for this type of facility.

MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. This doesn't

reflect any bias to your knowledge of the town.

The town in fact has been proactive in pursuing solar development, hasn't it?

MS. PILLA: Yes. The town strongly encourages solar projects, particularly on solar canopies over existing parking lots that are already paved, and rooftop solar. And of course, solar arrays are permissible on private property or to serve the building on the property. It's just facilities like this that are independently operated and feeding back into the grid that are not serving a building on that property. Those are the types that are not permitted.

MR. WELNICKI: Do you know, if, from your knowledge of talking with other town officials if the town would in fact welcome discussions with the petitioner about alternative sites?

MS. PILLA: To the extent that they would be permissible by our zoning regulations, yes.

MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. Mr. Laiuppa, in your testimony, you raised concerns about what you call unaccounted impacts to existing conditions. And I believe Attorney Michaud was questioning you somewhat about that because you

were raising some concerns about an increase in discharge to the wetlands. And he asked if you were aware of the stormwater management report, which I believe he used the term reduce the amount of flooding or some such thing. In fact, are you aware of whether that stormwater management report measured the volume of water entering into the wetlands today versus the volume of water entering the wetland post development?

MR. LAIUPPA: To my knowledge, there is -I don't know of that data existing. It may be
there, but I didn't come across it.

MR. WELNICKI: I believe he was referring to the report that basically looked at what they would call EDA1A and EDA1B, total of 12-point-something acres and comparing that predevelopment and post development, but I don't recall seeing it. That's why I'm asking you. I don't recall seeing anything in that report that pinpointed the amount of discharge to any particular property, abutting property or any particular location such as a wetland, do you?

MR. LAIUPPA: You're talking specifically

to data collected for point discharge at the wetlands.

MR. WELNICKI: Right.

MR. LAIUPPA: The stormwater report focused on rate of discharge, not volume of discharge. To my knowledge, there was no data for that specific point.

MR. WELNICKI: To your knowledge, was there data about the discharge that occurs naturally today, the volume of water coming into the wetlands today? Did you see anything in the report that addressed that?

MR. LAIUPPA: No.

MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. Your conclusion in your testimony was that there's likely to be greater post development groundwater volume than currently. Correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. We'll say the stormwater report didn't adequately address groundwater volume or flow rates. Without having the baseline data for what's there now, including the flow patterns, it would be difficult to say whether or not there's impact from the project, but it is a sort of a commonly accepted point to make that when you

remove vegetation, there's less vegetative
uptake of groundwater. I can't say yes or no,
that the project will impact the groundwater
data -- or the groundwater flow patterns, rates
or volumes. But the data doesn't exist to
prove otherwise.

MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. You also talked about the excess loading of the volume into the wetland and you indicated that could cause an expansion of the footprints of the wetland, including the footprints that already extend onto some neighboring properties. Is that correct?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. That's a potential.

The other potential is the water moves faster through the existing wetlands and exits the wetland. The two potential scenarios of adding water to the wetland system is the expansion of that wetland system or the increased velocity through which the water flows through the wetland system.

MR. WELNICKI: So, I understand the part about the increase in the flow through the wetland potentially flooding downslope. Would the expansion itself of the wetland, wouldn't

that also provide a greater area over which you get that effect. In other words, you have today's wetland as it exists and you have a loading of water into there that flows through it. Then you have an expansion of the wetland, which causes its own questions and issues. But when you expand it, then any precipitation hitting that part of the wetland will also flow faster, correct, farther downstream?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. It's not as straightforward as that, because there's the potential that the absorptive qualities of the wetland also increase. So as you increase the footprint of the wetland, it will change the character and the vegetation within there which have the potential to have a higher absorptive quality than a smaller footprint. There is that potential. We can't look at the wetland as surface water where if you put a drop of water in there, it shoots through it. You have to consider the other factors of the wetlands.

MR. WELNICKI: You also talked about if the wetland expands and it expands onto a existing property owner's property or expands the existing wetland on that property, then you're increasing a regulated resource. And regulated resources such as wetlands carry restrictions. I think you referred to that.

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. It's not just on that parcel. Because the Town of Manchester has a 100-foot upland review area, any expansion of that wetland, if it did occur whether on the property or off the property, will increase the buffer location for the upland review area so the wetland itself would be regulated as well as the upland review area which would cause an undue burden on the property owner if they wanted to do something on their property in the future.

MR. WELNICKI: If this were not under Siting Council jurisdiction, it was under the town's jurisdiction and you were involved in looking at a proposal, would you take into account this burden that one or two property owners might have to bear as a result of this?

MR. LAIUPPA: Yes. Under a typical wetland application, part of the review process is addressing indirect and cumulative effects of projects. One of those considerations would be what, if any, impacts would the project have

on adjacent properties?

MR. WELNICKI: That is something that you would take into account if this were regulated by the town. Do you know if that's something that's in the permit requirements, general permit requirements by DEEP?

MR. LAIUPPA: I don't know if that's part of DEEP's permit requirements.

MR. WELNICKI: Okay. Now, my last
question is, I believe you wanted to say
something relative to Attorney Michaud's
question about the conservation easement. I
think he originally asked the question as
though either or both of you, and Miss Pilla,
could respond and then when you wanted to
respond or say something, he didn't allow it.
Is there anything you wanted to say about that?

MR. LAIUPPA: That was in regard to the Shenipsit Trail. Basically I would reiterate my statement in my prefiled testimony. But basically what it boils down to is that I think that whatever agreement may be in place between the property owner and the Shenipsit Trail organizers should be followed. I would think that that would also include the intent of the

1	trail. So some trails are built, you know, to
2	get you from here to there. Others, the intent
3	is to offer a certain landscape or view shed
4	from the trail. So whatever the intent of the
5	Shenipsit Trail is should be followed in
б	accordance with whatever agreement may be in
7	place.
8	MR. WELNICKI: I have one additional
9	question. If I for some reason wanted to
10	create a pond or built a pool on my property, I
11	assume I have to have a fence around it. Is
12	that correct?
13	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes, I believe for
14	MS. PILLA: Swimming pools.
15	MR. LAIUPPA: swimming pools?
16	MR. WELNICKI: Swimming pools.
17	MR. LAIUPPA: Yes.
18	MR. WELNICKI: If I wanted to have a pond
19	of some kind, 3- or 4-foot pond, deep pond,
20	would the same requirements apply?
21	MR. LAIUPPA: No.
22	MR. WELNICKI: Regardless of the size of
23	that pond?
24	MR. LAIUPPA: Correct.
25	MR. WELNICKI: Thank you. That's all the

questions I have. Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER MORISSETTE: Thank you,
Mr. Welnicki. That concludes our hearing for
today. We have one late file that the Town of
Manchester has taken on to go back and
determine the town's position with regards to
TRITEC's proposals that were made here this
afternoon. That is going to be late file one
for this afternoon.

The Council announces that it will continue the evidentiary session of this hearing on July 23, 2024 at 2:00 p.m. via Zoom remote conferencing. A copy of the agenda for the continued evidentiary hearing session will be available on the Council's petition number 1609 web page, along with a record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to the evidentiary hearing session and the Council's Citizens' Guide to Siting Council's procedures.

Please note that anyone who has become a party or intervener but has not become a party or intervener but who desires to make his or her views known to the Council may file written statements with the Council and the public

until the public comment record is closed. Copies of the transcript of this hearing will be filed in the Manchester Town Clerk's office for the convenience of the public. I hereby declare this hearing adjourned. Thank you everyone for your participation. Good evening. [Hearing was adjourned at 4:54 p.m.] 

STATE OF CONNECTICUT **CHESHIRE** COUNTY OF NEW HAVEN I, Elisa Ferraro, LSR, and Notary Public for the State of Connecticut, do hereby certify that the preceding pages of the Siting Council Hearing on Petition 1609 were stenographically recorded by me on Tuesday, May 21, 2024, commencing at 2:00 p.m. I further certify that I am not related to the parties hereto or their counsel, and that I am not in any way interested in the events of said cause. Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 3rd day of June 2024. Notary Public My Commission Expires: December 31, 2026. License No. 233