1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	THE NORTHERN PASS TRANSMISSION LINE
8	PROJECT DRAFT EIS
9	
10	
11	PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
12	PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY
13	SILVER CENTER FOR THE ARTS
14	PLYMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03264
15	
16	MARCH 18, 2011
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	

MODERATOR: Our first speaker is going to be John Ratigan. On deck, I'm going to give 7 names. If you haven't heard this part already, you came in a little later, the plan for tonight is that you go all the way over to this right wall, down the aisle to the first row. And then when you're done speaking, you exit by going up the row where the microphone is. So the 7 speakers that are on that on deck list, Tom Thomson, Ralph Kirshner, Jack Saunders, Peter Martin, Linda Brownson, Blair Folts. Ready when you are.

SPEAKER: Good evening. My name is John
Ratigan and I represent the Plymouth Board of
Selectmen, its legal counsel. For starters I'd
like to welcome the representatives of the
Federal government here this hearing.
Appreciate the opportunity to cohost with the
Plymouth State University this listening
session.

I think it would be an understatement to say that in the 20 or so years that Paul Freitas as the Town Administrator has been with the town

this is probably the issue of which the Selectmen have heard the most constituent and response compared to any other issue that has They have heard from an arisen in town. enormous number of constituents about this issue and the overwhelming majority have encouraged the Selectmen in which they've adopted this unanimous position of the currently seated Selectmen. Their initial position would be they would prefer not to have a Northern Pass project in the state of New Hampshire. They believe that the route in Vermont which is another alternate route we believe that could bear investigation is a superior route.

If there is to be a route in New Hampshire, they are uncompromisingly opposed to the alternate route, the route that would skirt the western part of the White Mountains and kind of start out west of Berlin and kind of go west and run around toward the western side of Plymouth. They feel very strongly that the visual, economic and environmental impacts of that route would have a tremendously adverse impact on the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

town of Plymouth. For those who may not be aware, recently Plymouth is a neighbor to a wind farm which is being sited largely in Groton for which views of this wind farm will largely is being visited on residents of Plymouth. There are strong feelings in town for those who have a view of that wind farm, and they would not like to see repetition of those types of visual impacts arising from the alternate Northern Pass route that is under consideration. Those conclude the comments from the Board of Selectmen. Thank you.

SPEAKER: My name is Tom Thomson. I am a tree farmer from Orford, and I am here representing my family, the Thomson family tree farm, and I would first like to, this is nothing to do with you folks up here, but I'd like to turn to the landowners that are here tonight because I think I'm representing them and others.

First, I'd like to thank Senator Shaheen and Senator Ayotte for requesting both this hearing and the hearing on Sunday in Haverhill,

New Hampshire. A lot of people here tonight appreciate that. I'd like to just focus on a few things. You're going to hear a whole lot about the 150-foot right-of-way coming through Pittsburg through the center of the State of New Hampshire. I want to address a few issues about real estate and those issues about eminent domain and then what may happen in 2012.

The real estate issue is near and dear to my heart because I started early on in my life at 11 years old purchasing land, and many of you have done the same thing and chosen to invest your family assets into that land. Many of you have owned the land, it's been in your family for generations, and you have given up much to maintain that land and work it. I have a very real problem with a foreign company coming into the State of New Hampshire and possibly taking my land or your land through eminent domain to use New Hampshire as a conduit to produce a commodity that goes south, Massachusetts, Connecticut and on, and the profits go back to Ouebec. Those are my family assets, and I don't

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

think that any individuals that chose to put their family assets into their stock market would like me or anyone else here to mess with their financial portfolio. Eminent domain will be discussed because that is one of the biggest issues in the Northern Pass.

Finally, I would like to say I appreciate

Tom Wagner being up on the stage representing

the National Forest, but I have a concern, and I

know he understands where I'm coming from on

this, that why isn't there a private forest land

engineer or farmer sitting on that stage

representing us here in New Hampshire.

Ladies and gentlemen, whatever you think about the Northern Pass, one thing is for sure, and you can bet on this. In 2012 this will be a huge campaign issue for every elected official in the State of New Hampshire, and for every Presidential candidate that walks into the state for the first in the nation primary, I will give you some good advice. Do your homework. Learn about this Northern Pass because you will be asked and we the people will vote in 2012.

Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,

Tom. Also since I wasn't here at the first

transition, thank you for your comments, John.

Next speaker, Ralph Kirshner.

SPEAKER: Thank you. My name is Ralph
Kirshner. I'm the chairman of the Conservation
Commission, live at 742 Straits Road, New
Hampton, New Hampshire, 03256. I have a brief
statement on behalf of the Commission, and then
I'd like to make some personal comments. Our
Commission has voted to oppose the Northern Pass
project based on the lack of information
concerning impacts on fish, birds and other
fauna, siltation and other effects from
construction and effects on existing scenic and
conservation easements in New Hampton.

My personal comments concern three main points. First, the EIS has to include the environmental impacts of power generated at both ends of this line. This is an interconnect, the agreement that the utilities have with Hydro Quebec require generating 1200 megawatts in New

England to replace the 1200 megawatts we would be sending them. If people aren't familiar with that, it's because it's buried on page 26 of 172 page Northeast Utilities Annual Report.

Second, I'd ask that the EIS examine the alternative of upgrading the current DC interconnect with Hydro Quebec which comes down from Moore Dam to Massachusetts. That is not owned by the NU and NStar which are the Northern Pass companies. It's owned by NEPOOL, but it would avoid some of the problems.

And third, Hydro Quebec's reliability isn't. We saw that in the ice storm of 1998. Roughly half their power comes from the James Bay Project which is a thousand miles north of here and any interference with that single line coming down from that project knocks out all of Hydro Quebec's system and therefore us. The James Bay Project which people don't know, if people don't know about it, destroyed a watershed of size of New England AND is continuing to destroy it. They've just added another river, Rupert River, to it which is

going to add more mercury contamination to the food web.

We have basically what I would call a master green scam in calling this green power. It isn't. And certainly the power that we have to generate to go north would be coming from either fossil fuels or nuclear power. NEPOOL, roughly 12 percent of NEPOOL's power comes from hydro or renewables but that's already maxed out so we are going to have to produce power, polluting power in New England to send back. And I question whether we really want to trade Boston essentially for generating power from Seabrook by adding fuel rods to their pools which as we've seen in Japan can be rather vulnerable environmentally. If there's anybody here who's a Yankee question, that was a rhetorical question. Okay. I'll let it go.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,
Ralph. Our next speaker is John Saunders.

If I can also have Dominick Marocco, Anthony
Fitzherbert, Raymond D'Amante and Pamela Martin.

And before John starts to speak, I'm going to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

apologize that I made him come all the way down to that first row. I'm going to announce that if there are other speakers, I do not want them to be intimidated by having to come all the way down those steps to the first row. And when I call your name, grab Christopher Laurence in the green and blue or Ellen Russell, let them know and then we will bring the microphone to the aisle where you are seated. I would still prefer that you wait outside the aisle and stand up, but we'll work with that as it happens. Thank you.

Jack, the floor is yours.

SPEAKER: Okay. My name is Jack Saunders. I live at 24 Fairway Drive, Holderness. I'm against the project as proposed. But I'm open to change my mind if the project is rerouted and/or redesigned to protect New Hampshire's beauty and quality of life.

Here's my statement. New Hampshire
citizens have an obligation to preserve New
Hampshire's natural beauty and high quality of
life afforded by Mother Nature which we must

That doesn't have to mean declaring protect. war against Northern Pass project as currently proposed which does pose a serious threat to us. Since the prime objectives of this project do make important contributions to New Hampshire and its people, especially in the south, and to New England states and the country at large, including the following. Low cost renewable energy, 2, to reduce carbon footprint, 3, interim and long-term jobs and 4, increased tax base. I propose we team up with the coalition to modify the routing and this initial design of the transmission lines to eliminate its negative impact on the environment and quality of life of the people while still making the project profitable.

The following will be a win-win deal for both parties in my view. Number one, bury or drown (submerge) the transmission lines. Though this is obviously more costly than the proposed high towers that would like blight the beauty of New Hampshire, the added cost could be the partially offset by using superconductive wires

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

underground where the electrical energy line losses can be reduced significantly. I've heard statements of 12 to 25 percent compared to tower supported wires and ambient air. The other vital benefit of burying the wires conducting 300,000 or more volts of DC current which creates enormous magnetic fields that ionize the air causing health problems is that this serious prospect would be eliminated. Of course, the avoiding the blight to New Hampshire's scenic beauty will help preserve and grow our largest industry, tourism.

Number two, choose a route through existing right of ways to the extent practical to avoid eminent domain taking. Three, minimize tree cutting in New Hampshire and replant where it's unavoidable to cut off carbon footprint and compensate for the damage that I understand was done when Hydro Quebec dammed some of Canada's rivers to produce this energy.

4, though one other negative aspect of the current design is the inability of New Hampshire residents to tap into the energy in these DC

lines between Canada and Derry, New Hampshire, because AC conversion facilities like the one planned for Franklin are very expensive, it may be a blessing in disguise relative to our emerging green energy industry which will continue to make New Hampshire an energy exporting state because it won't have to compete with the Quebec Hydro subsidizing low cost energy.

MODERATOR: Your time is about up.

SPEAKER: Okay. Finally, even if the DOE decides to grant the permit, as DOE pointed out, this project can be stopped by New Hampshire state by denying, by the New Hampshire Siting Committee denying a routing permit.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much for your comments. Our next speaker, Peter Martin. Also going to announce if you have written comments leave them at the edge of the stage when you're done talking. Thank you.

SPEAKER: My name is Peter Martin. I live in Plymouth. 280 Old Hebron Road, 03264. The Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

United States impose limitations on the exercise of eminent domain. The taking must be for public use.

In 2006, New Hampshire lawmakers rewrote state law to allow takings only for public use. It reads, "No part of a person's property shall be taken by eminent domain and transferred directly or indirectly to another person if the taking is for the purpose of private development or other private use of the property." Northern Pass corporation has applied to the New Hampshire PUC to be considered a public utility. Obviously it is for the purpose of taking Why? private property by eminent domain for their private use. Without that power, this proposed project cannot be built. But Northern Pass is a private for profit entity consisting of a fully owned arm of the a government, Northeast Utilities and NSTAR. They have stated plainly that this is a private power line project. This debate is about two things. First, it is about whether a private corporation, any private corporation, has the right to take another's

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

private company for their own profit. And second, it is about economics or, as the Romans put it, Que Bono, who benefits?

PSNH representatives have stated that the route of this project is "not written in stone." They want to "sit with us at our kitchen tables" and discuss this with us. What they want to discuss is which of us gets hurt and how they can profit. But whichever way the lines goes, some of us will suffer a loss, but Northern Pass will make a profit. PSNH representatives have admitted that New Hampshire does not need the power but New England does. Well, as far as I know, New England is not a political entity and, therefore, is not obliged to contribute its landscape and damage its economy for the needs of any other state. But if Hydro Quebec has power to sell and other states need the power, it is reasonable for them to want to transmit That, we are constantly told, is why they it. need power lines. However, there are alternatives to overhead power lines that would not harm the environment, the economy or require

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

the taking of private property. Modern technology now makes it possible to bury the HVDC lines or use submarine cables to transmit power for great distances under the ocean or rivers and lakes.

Lastly, I want to state my definition

NIMBY. For those who use that epitaph to brand anyone who fights this ill-advised proposal. A

NIMBY is someone who won't meekly agree to let a
profit motivated corporation destroy or devalue
or steal their private property. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,

Peter. Our next speaker, Linda Brownson.

Moonshine in Wentworth. 03282. Good evening, everyone. Couple nights ago in Lincoln I was speaking for wildlife and I'd like to continue doing that tonight along another vein. Last time I spoke about our global responsibility for being the home of the greatest concentration of breeding neotropical birds in the lower 48 states. The New Hampshire Wildlife Action Plan has identified the critical areas in our county

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23

here, in Grafton County which I just brought some pictures. I know you can't see, but you can see the pink areas are the critical areas of wildlife habitat in our county. The highest ranked habitat in New Hampshire. The proposed Northern Pass transmission line penetrates deeply into these critical habitats, and the Wildlife Action Plan was designed to help us protect the species that are needed to conserve the steps that are needed to conserve these wildlife and keep them from becoming endangered and threatened. Moreover, there are additional issues that are concerning the avian flights that follow north/south rivers in New Hampshire. We have many of these such rivers. And the migratory birds, not just neotropical birds, but all migratory birds use these at pathways as migratory corridors, so to speak. We have several, and this proposed transmission line will cross many of them. Sometimes more than We have the Pemigewassett, the Merrimack and many small streams. Because of the danger of line strikes, electrocution and other hazards

I consulted with the Director of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service today who told me that routinely they would recommend the line be buried in such habitat areas. The DOE needs to study the effects of large transmission lines across rivers, streams, wetland areas and ridges as well.

In addition, I believe that the study that's conducted should include ecological impacts north of our border in Canada because they are global impacts concerning greenhouse gas emissions and draining wetlands and so on. I don't know if DOE does that, but if they don't, I think they should. Just because they're right over the border doesn't mean they don't affect us and other people as well. All of these impacts can be avoided by not building a new line or at least taking a serious look at upgrading the existing line that already dissects our state rather than constructing a new line. If the utilities do not own it and I understand that they don't, perhaps they can become a partner, buy it or something, rather

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

than building another line. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Linda. Our next speaker Blair Folts.

Yes, I'm Blair Folts from the SPEAKER: Green Mountain Conservation Group. We're a six-town watershed organization located in the Ossipee watershed on the eastern, on the central part of New Hampshire. 03882. I'm here tonight to speak on behalf the Green Mountain Conservation Group and are opposing the proposal by Northern Pass. There's been a lot of conversation about NIMBY and we're here to talk about NIABY which is not in any backyard. state is small, it's narrow and this is going to have huge environmental impacts, cultural impacts and historic impacts. If a private company were to come to you guys today and say hey, we'd like to build a new interstate because we need to move people from Quebec to Massachusetts, would you even consider it? Ι mean, interstate? Of course you wouldn't consider that interstate. So I think the simple solution is you need to really do a feasibility

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

study on colocating either on the existing towers or even some kind of conduit through those so we want you to really look at that, and we have three points environmentally that we'd like you to look at as well.

The negative impact on conserved lands, we're also a land trust and work with a lot of state organizations. There are thousands of acres of protected lands from the northernmost area of the proposed project in Columbia through central New Hampshire to Deerfield. conserved lands whether they're protected by conservation easements or a land trust or other organization have been conserved with federal, state, local and private money for the intent of preserving them for perpetuity. conservation value of the property must be upheld. Condemning property that donors thought would be protected in perpetuity would do real damage to the future success of land conservation across the country. It's really going to send a bad message so it's something we really hope you consider.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

The negative impact on New Hampshire working forests is something you also need to look at. New Hampshire has struggled with the loss of the paper industry throughout the past decade. With the loss of this industry, working forests have been put at risk to liquidation lobbying, subdivision and the loss of sustainable temper management.

The Northern Pass will harm efforts to promote sustainable forestry. There will be no forest management plan as part of the proposal, and instead, there will be a wide clearcut path that will need be to maintained with herbicides and pesticides. Furthermore, clearcutting this land will flood the local wood market and hurt business owners, wood lot owners and local loggers.

And my final point which I don't think there's been much discussion about is the cultural and historic aspects of our state. The landscape and the wilderness of the White Mountain National Forest that is the heart of New Hampshire has historically lured artists,

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23

writers, philosophers, rusticators and explorers to the North Country. They venture to New Hampshire to seek something bigger, something sublime, like open empty space, wildness, beauty and remoteness. Visitors came here and come here to find an undisturbed world, a world where the Old Man in the Mountain beckoned to the sky to remind us that there is something bigger than Thomas Cole who was a painter and a writer us. in the 1830s wrote, "In the mountains of New Hampshire there is a union of the picturesque, the sublime and the magnificent. There are the bare peaks of granite, broken and desolate, cradling the clouds, while the valleys and broad bases of the mountain rest under the shade of noble and varied forests, and the traveler who passes on his way to the White Mountains cannot but acknowledge that although in some regions of the globe nature has wrought on a more stupendous scale, yet she has nowhere so completely married together grandeur and loveliness. There he sees the sublime melting into the beautiful, the savage tempered by the

magnificent.

We have lost the Old Man in the Mountain.

It fell down. Do we want to replace our icon that has been our state emblem for so many decades with towers? I don't think so. Please listen to this. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,
Blair. Our next speaker, Dominick Marocco.

Dominick, before you start I'd like to invite up
Fred Brownson, Martha Richards, David Dobbins.

And Darlene King Jennings. Thank you very much.

Dominick, the floor is yours.

SPEAKER: Thank you. My name is Dominick Marocco. I'm a resident of the town of Plymouth. My address is One Silver Lane, New Hampshire, and the zip is 03264. I'm standing to speak not as an individual but as the Chair of the Plymouth Conservation Commission and as a representative of the Conservation Commission represent the town of Plymouth also since we're an extension of the Selectboard.

The specific aspect of this plan that I want to deal with is the alternate route that

swings west of the National Forest and then swings south and east through the town of Plymouth. As the town of Plymouth Conservation Commission, naturally that's what would be our When you examine the maps that Northern focus. Pass project makes available, you have them in your hand, I assume, if you picked them up out there, you can see as the route passes through the town of Plymouth if this is the route that's selected, you'll notice that there are some lands that stand out as rather lightly shaded. Those lands represent for the town of Plymouth the primary conservation lands of this town. Now, we do have some parcels elsewhere in the town but this is the area where our primary conservation lands are located.

When you examine those lands you'll notice that the route passes along Old Hebron Road right through the area of catch basin lands and the lands shown there are Plymouth Mountain, joining it is the Farber preserve and then further over you'll see the natural area. There is just one conservation easement that's missing

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

which is the Texas Hill ski trails. 1 It's a more 2 recent one. At any rate, the path comes right 3 through those lands along scenic, which by the way, Old Hebron Road is a New Hampshire scenic 4 5 highway so right along that highway and through or conservation lands, but the situation is even 6 7 more complicated than that. You won't find this map, you might be able to see some of it from 8 where you're sitting, but when you look at the 9 10 map it does show those conservation areas. 11 turns out that there are other areas right next 12 to those that are being proposed as additional 13 conservation lands. And when you look at the 14 route taken by the power lines, if the alternate 15 route is selected, comes right through them. 16 Exactly through our conservation lands. Men and 17 women with chainsaws, bulldozers, they're going 18 to go right through those lands and destroy 19 them. 20

Another point that was made a moment ago, when you go to the website of the State of New Hampshire where it has designated wildlife habitat, you'll find maps that show for the

21

22

entire state highest ranked habitat in New Hampshire for wildlife. When you come to the town of Plymouth, you'll see that the highest ranked habitat is right exactly where the power lines will traverse through the town. So if the alternate route is selected and the line comes through the town of Plymouth, it will destroy our natural habitat in the town, and, therefore, we are absolutely opposed to the passage of the alternate route power line through the town of Plymouth. It makes no sense. Whoever did this could not have devised a more environmentally destructive path for that power line. Thank you.

MODERATOR: My apologies for interrupting the clapping. Thank you for your comments,

Dominick. Our next speaker, Anthony

Fitzherbert.

SPEAKER: I'm Tony Fitzherbert. 46 Weston Wood Circle, Campton. 03223. Thank you very much for affording us the opportunity to share our Northern Pass concerns. The ill-conceived --

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

MODERATOR: Hold on one second. Dean,
reset the time. That microphone tends to work
best when it's three inches from your mouth so--

SPEAKER: The ill-conceived granite gash, a term from a recent Union Leader column slashing through the scenic heart of New Hampshire compares to the Trojan horse described in Virgil's poem, The Iliad. The mythological wooden gift horse, its abdominal cavity filled with armed Greek warriors, was wheeled into Troy by other Greek fighters who then fled, allowing the soldiers within to overwhelm Troy's residents and demolish the ancient City.

Similarly, the so-called benefits of
Northern Pass held by colorful and costly
brochures of smiling, careful people working and
playing are a Trojan horse being figuratively
wheeled into New Hampshire by Hydro Quebec,
Northstar and Public Service of New Hampshire.
Within this gift horse are hidden economic and
environmental traps which can reportedly
threaten our physical health, can turn some of
our quaint villages into eye scores and devalue

our properties which abut both its preferred and alternate routes.

Most of the problems to our residents are not addressed in the colorful Northern Pass literature, although a few concerns are treated as myths. My first concern is the possible threat to the health of us who live or work in close proximity to the high voltage lines and their grotesquely ugly support towers. My wife and I live within 300 feet of the preferred route. It is reported and never was denied by Public Service of New Hampshire representatives at meetings that young children spending 4 or more hours a day within 500 feet of high tension wires double the risk of contracting leukemia, and adults dramatically increase the risk of other catastrophic decises such as malignancies on the brain. We are looking at a potential electromagnetic aerial Love Canal, a former canal in Niagara Falls, New York. This waterway became a festering lethal soup of discarded toxic liquid industrial waste for about 50 years before being filled in. In the mid 1970s when

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

1 the canal route was evacuated to build a new 2 elementary school, nearby residents began to 3 suffer from a potpourri of diseases and newborns came into the world inflicted with a variety of 4 birth defects. If Albert Einstein emerged from 5 6 his grave to swear that absolutely no health 7 hazards will result from the lines, nobody here in the North Country would believe them which 8 9 means that the property of us those living near 10 the proposed routes would continue to be 11 worthless. We do not want to experience the 12 accuracy of reports of catastrophic health 13 issues stemming from the planned transmission 14 A question for the DOE to consider is what medical evidence exists that exposure to 15 16 these high tension wires and supporting towers 17 does not contribute to increases in leukemia, cancers and other diseases. 18 19 Wednesday's Concord Monitor contained a

Wednesday's Concord Monitor contained a quote from a Franklin woman who stated that anyone who opposes the Northern Pass is a selfish New Hampshire resident. In this case, I'm honored to be considered selfish. Actually,

20

21

22

her term should be protective New Hampshire residents defending our hard-earned properties, our beautiful towns and villages, our health, the rugged mountains, abundant wildlife, quieted shaded trail system and pristine forests which we have been gifted with tourism and our live free or die way of life. Thank you very, very much.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much for your comments, Tony. Just know it's tough for me to stop people. Raymond, would you like to come up? Raymond D'Amante. Before you start, Raymond, I'd like to remind if everybody could shift down two seats. Michael O'Leary, Ann Xavier. Ready when you are.

SPEAKER: Thank you. My name is Raymond
D'Amante. I'm an attorney in Concord, New
Hampshire. My address is 9 Triangle Park Drive,
zip code's 03301. My offices are by the
Steeplegate Mall. I live in Concord and in
Lincoln and represent several formal intervenors
in central and northern New Hampshire as well as
many other clients on this route. The overall

disadvantages of the placement of the transmission line in New Hampshire are overwhelming, and I'd like to quickly identify a list of issues that I'm asking the DOE to study.

The first one I'd like to call the myth of real estate tax benefits. We need to look at the net real estate impacts. After tax abatement reduction in values and so forth I'm going to submit that you'll find that there's actually net reduction in tax benefits to the communities and those who are not impacted and have their value of their property diminished will find they have to pick up the difference in taxes.

Another myth is the positive job creation.

Once again you need to look, please, at the job impact. The scar through the heart of New

Hampshire will irreparably damage the aesthetic beauty of New Hampshire and negatively impact our one million dollar tourist Geiger industry, great losses of job and otherwise. We will have net job loss.

The viewshed is a major component. Both

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

tax revenue and tourism and the it will be irreparably harmed. The prior speaker spoke of health risks. People's perception is that there are health risks and those concerns are real. That will also impact property values. The negative impacts of the Hydro Quebec project on clean power locally generated in New Hampshire should also be studied and how many jobs will be lost and how much tax base lost there.

There is no demand in New Hampshire for this electricity. New Hampshire is a net exporter of electricity. Other impacts that we need to look think about: environmental, social, cultural, historical, ecological, conservation, economic. All of these should be studied. Wildlife corridors with dangerous species, wetlands, character of our communities, way of life, the aesthetics. The impact on tourism and recreation as I've said. In addition, we need an independent economic study of the impacts overall in New Hampshire.

There is an alternative. There is an alternative and that alternative is an existing

right-of-way through Vermont. Monday night at the hearing in Pembroke we learned that Vermont actually wants the line, and I think we should work hard to get it for them. There goes my three minutes. The DOE should consider the comparative disadvantages of New Hampshire versus Vermont. If Vermont wants it there, it is an existing right-of-way, I'd love to have you study that as an alternative and even including bypassing Deerfield and going straight to southern New Hampshire.

This proposal really is not about bringing electric power to the northeast. It is primarily about profitability for Hydro Quebec. There are alternatives. To Northern Pass I would say and to Hydro Quebec, please listen to and work with the citizens of New Hampshire. Hear our voice. Concerns of the New Hampshire citizens are real and substantive. The line is a threat to New Hampshire's North Country, a real threat to our way of life. Please take that into consideration. Look broadly. I know others will address burial so I won't go into

that, but there are alternatives. Let's utilize them.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,
Raymond. Apologize for my rude interruption of
the clapping. Thank you for your comments. Our
next speaker, Pamela Martin.

SPEAKER: Pamela Martin, 280 Old Hebron
Road in Plymouth, New Hampshire. 03264. When
the Northern Pass people came to Plymouth to
explain the project, we asked them to consider
burying the lines or taking it by submarine
cable down the Connecticut River, and they
responded that it couldn't be done, they never
heard of such a thing, it was too expensive. So
when I went home that night I Googled it and lo
and behold, there are many examples of
transmission lines that have been buried or put
down through waterways through cable.

One of the examples I came up with was called Basslink which is an example of an HVDC link crossing the Bass Straits from Australia mainland to the northern Tasmania. That was one example. And there was another example of

something called Murraylink which is the world's largest underground power link. The Murraylink 220 megawatt connector between the river land in South Australia and Victoria is an 180 kilometer underground high voltage power link. It is considered to be the world's largest underground transmission system. And this was done by, the order was placed by Murraylink Transmission Company which is a subsidiary of -- can anyone guess? Hydro Quebec. So I guess they have heard of it after all.

Then I looked up Hydro Quebec's webpage and there was this other thing about see how underground systems work. Remember when you used to sit on your front porch on a beautiful summer's evening. Today people like to relax and entertain in the backyard. Imagine your backyard, your street, your entire neighborhood without utility poles or overhead lines. Well, I can imagine that because that's what I have right now.

So there are possibilities -- personally,

I'm opposed to the entire project, but there are

1	alternatives and I would ask the DOE to study
2	burial down old railbeds or submarine cables.
3	And, finally, I'd like to say that myself and
4	several others have been collecting letters of
5	which we are going to deliver next week to the
6	governor. We have over 2000 letters right now
7	and maybe, I don't know, maybe 2500 as of
8	tonight. These letters come from all over the
9	state, north, south, east and west. They are
10	signed by Democrats, Republicans and
11	Independents of all income brackets and all
12	ages, and they are proof that this is it not a
13	NIMBY issue. There are many of the same, but
14	there's not enough benefits to make this worth
15	our while, and we are going to ask the Governor
16	to please, to make sure he understands that we
17	do not want Northern Pass. Thank you very much.
18	MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,
19	Pamela. Next speaker, Fred Brownson.
20	SPEAKER: Thank you. Good evening. I'm
21	Fred Brownson. 251 Cape Moonshine Road,
22	Wentworth, New Hampshire. 03282. In Lincoln I

spoke to the impact enabling effect of the U.S.

1 gluttony for cheap hydropower from Quebec upon the taking of millions of acres of carbon 2 absorbing timber out of the Canadian forests and 3 replacing it with rotting debris that is 4 5 emitting carbon. I believe that the guys and the gals doing the EIS will be taking a close 6 7 look at that. I'd like to add tonight one other This one a national as opposed to a 8 issue. 9 global issue that should be in this statement 10 and carefully examined. Tower after tower is 11 coming across our border bringing cheap 12 hydropower from Quebec. It takes out forests, 13 but it also compromises our national security. 14 There's a time to stop it and now is the time 15 and a landmark Environmental Impact Statement for this project that denies it not only on the 16 17 local grounds that we've talked with but on the 18 global and national grounds can have an enormous 19 impact on future crossings and the increase in 20 the very detrimental impacts. 21

Since the first attack on the world trade center, I've had several opportunities to talk with clients and associates about their concern.

22

They have responsibilities for buildings and tunnels and other major pieces of infrastructure including public utility transmission lines. They are concerned about bombs going into tunnels and over bridges and into the basements of buildings, about dirty nuclear devices that might be brought into a highly populated New York, about containers that might carry nuclear devices into the harbors in Miami and New Jersey and New York, but I think I can say with confidence that their single largest concern was the vulnerability of our electric grids, and, particularly, the electric grid in the Northeast to attacks against the transmission lines by terrorists.

We're extending with every new transmission line that comes down through a thousand miles of Canadian wilderness the number of points of attack that can be brought against the New England grid by a handful of terrorist teams that march into the woods unseen with a backpack of explosives and simultaneously take out a significant number of towers that would bring

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

down the power to New England. Imagine that they do it in the middle of a really, really cold spell in New England when houses would freeze without power, industry would be down, might even collapse the entire grid. So the examination of the vulnerability of the Canadian portion of the delivery of hydroelectric power to the northeastern grid should be a very important part of the environmental impact study. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Fred. Our next speaker, Martha Richards.

SPEAKER: Good morning. I'm Martha
Richards from Holderness, 133 Sargent Road,
03245. I'd first like to thank Mr. Mills for
responding to our request to hold a scoping
session in Plymouth. This area like all the
others will also be severely impacted if this
abhorrent project goes through, and it is only
fair for our citizens to be heard, too. We
don't want it, and it is not needed. This
abominable Northern Pass transmission project
has galvanized our New Hampshire citizens like I

have never seen before. It crosses all political boundaries, all socioeconomic groups, all religions. You've heard from hundreds by now and what brings us together is our passion to protect our beautiful state from top to bottom. It is impressive, isn't it, what has turned out? Even with the supposed promise of tax windfalls our struggling towns are willing to forego that impact to keep the lifestyle and preserve their scenic and touristed vistas.

I have a different idea and not having come from a corporate background I will sound naive and like Pollyanna, but we need to fix ourselves. It's not about the electric power or visual pollution or something in our backyards. It's about our insatiable need for growth, for powering all our toys that we can't seem to live without. We're always wanting. Always reaching. Maybe this time instead Hydro Quebec and all its pals could reach for a new environmentalism that can coincide with profits for themselves and their stockholders. Maybe they could move out into new directions by

unleashing their imaginations and offer good science, good engineering, and good relations as they promote conservation, develop new alternative technologies, use and share their profits by weatherizing our drafty homes and become the poster child for developing energy conservation. Maybe corporations don't do that. But Hydro Quebec could change that.

By now you can see the fervor and the passion we all feel as right against might will prevail. I feel it in my heart. And no matter how long this process takes, we will fight it to our last breath. This misguided and greed-filled project is just wrong for New Hampshire.

MODERATOR: Our next speaker will be David Dobbins. Thank you for your comments, Martha.

SPEAKER: I keep looking at the list of people, realizing how long it is. But thank you very much, Martha. David Dobbins, our next speaker. I want to invite up Ann Schneider and Chris Roukes, Katie Rose and Thomas Mullen.

SPEAKER: Good evening. My name is Dave

Dobbins. I live at 167 Gunstock Hill Road in Gilford, New Hampshire. 03249. Though we're not impacted directly by any of these proposed alternate routes I and many others in my area simply think this is a bad deal for the State of New Hampshire and it's the wrong direction for the United States of America to go as we attempt to pursue our imperative to become energy independent for our national security and our national economy.

You know, the good folks at the Northern

Pass route have been using the tag line called a unique opportunity in time. And I'd like to go along with that here for a moment and say, you know, this is a unique opportunity in time for all of us, and there are some specific unique opportunities in time that I'd like to touch on.

This is a time that the developers of this project could consider taking the investment that each will be making in the Northern Pass and put it into real renewable energy projects here in New Hampshire and throughout New England. I would ask that the DOE study the

impact that such an investment would provide in terms of true renewable production, real

American jobs and the resulting quality of life for all New England residents.

This is also a time for the DOE to bring this process to an end. I ask the DOE to examine, this is a recent document called a Request for Rehearing of the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission dated March 14th of I have a copy I'm submitting for the record. And in addition to issues over the percentage of investment returns or concerns over financial risks, the New Hampshire PUC knows the following. And this is a direct quote and please pay attention to this. "That NPT line project has not been identified by ISO-New England -- that's the operator of the regional grid we keep hearing about -- as one required to meet the reliability need. No ISO-New England stakeholder process has been conducted to date with respect to this project, either to assess potential impact of the regional grid or to identify specific reliability needs or specific

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

congestion concerns and the parties to the TSA -- that's the transmission service agreement between the Northern Pass and Hydro Quebec -- are not required to build the proposed new transmission capacity to meet their obligation to serve."

I hope you got what that means. addition to the fact that New Hampshire already exports excess electricity, this power is not needed in the New England grid for any reason. For that information alone, I ask the DOE deny the Presidential permit for this project and do so without expending any additional resources on Why should taxpayers fund a federal study of a voluntary project proposed by private for profit corporations? Right now I think we can make use of the real special opportunity in time, and that would be if no one has asked them yet directly, I'm here on behalf of New Hampshire citizens to directly ask Public Service of New Hampshire to end this project right now and to take all the fear and certainty and tension off of the thousands of New

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Hampshire citizens that are bearing as we await this impending doom. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,

Dave. Our next speaker, Darlene King Jennings.

My name is Darlene King Jennings. SPEAKER: I'm from 57 King Road in Campton, New Hampshire, 03223, and I am opposed to the Northern Pass. This is not only a northern and central New Hampshire issue, it is an issue for the entire State of New Hampshire. Having a bachelor of science degree in sociology, the study of how people behave within society I know that you can bend data to say almost anything you wish and that's exactly what the study that is on the Northern Pass website in regards to real estate values does. In order to accurately judge what value will do in real estate, you will need before and after data. That data is available. They just didn't use it. They went all the way to Arizona to find someone to say what they wanted to say. So much for hiring in New Hampshire.

As a real estate person for 34 years, I can

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23

tell you that every market is different. buyers' mentality in central New Hampshire. Ι don't need to have data in front of me to tell me what the effect these towers will have on tourism or on the real estate. It will be catastrophic. But you need to because you do not have the years of having been told by buyers that the main reason for their impending purchase is the moment they crest the knoll between Campton and Plymouth when the mountains come into view their blood pressure drops immediately. It is the hours that they spend here that sustains them at their primary home during the week. So after 50 years of living here I feel the same way. Real estate sales have already fallen apart all over the place and contracts have already reduced in value. would like to ask the DOE contractors to require that a full assessment of the effect on the value of real estate be completed as part of the scoping of this project. I ask that the effects on jobs, business, rooms and meals, real estate transfer, real estate transfer tax, effects on

1 taxes to towns, county and State of New 2 Hampshire and on New Hampshire's current 65 3 power producing facilities all be part of this 4 study. Thank you. 5 MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Darlene. Our next speaker, is Michael O'Leary. 6 7 Prior to you starting, can I ask you a question? 8 SPEAKER: Sure can. 9 MODERATOR: Will you be able to see Dean, 10 this goes for any other last speakers. 11 see where the signs where Dean is sitting? 12 SPEAKER: Yes. 13 MODERATOR: Okay. Just want to make sure. 14 SPEAKER: No problem. I'll be very brief. 15 MODERATOR: Thank you. It's kind of not 16 specific to you. I just want to make sure. 17 SPEAKER: Good morning. My name is Michael 18 I'm a resident of Holderness, 11 0'Leary. 19 Grapevine Cove Road, 03245. Thanks for the 20 opportunity to comment. We all know that there is often added cost 21 22 to both doing things right and doing the right 23 thing. This project is wrong for New Hampshire

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23

and wrong for all of the citizens of the United I don't know the entire law and scope States. of the environmental impact study, but I would strongly suggest that the study does not stop nor start at the international border. Quebec has disfigured 13 out of 16 of their major rivers and has plans to continue with the destruction of the remaining three. They've flooded hundreds and thousands of acres of productive forest, they've destroyed wildlife habitat and they've displaced indigenous people, all in the name of cheap power. This is disingenuous to call this renewable power. When we as a nation purchase this power we are validating what Hydro Quebec has done and encouraging them to destroy more of our rural In a time when more than 400 environment. existing jobs are in jeopardy, at and supporting existing renewable generating plants in the state and four existing renewable fueled generating plants are threatened with closure, I would hope that all economic impacts are Northern Pass LLC should not be studied.

allowed to pick an arbitrary reduction on regional power prices and the positive economic impact that reduction would have unless they're willing to guarantee the price reduction. live in a state that is over 80 percent forested and are blessed with a growth to harvest ratio of more than 2 to 1. In the short term, biomass may be a bit more expensive but if the true economic impact is measured, it is unlikely that this economic engine is more expensive than Hydro Quebec's power. Purchasing power with an in-state resource and with in-state people is the right thing for New Hampshire. What is the cost of the environmental destruction of our land and that of Canada.

New Hampshire does not have an obligation to be the conduit that brings all the power to southern New England. Several renewable generating projects have been proposed in Massachusetts and Connecticut and not been realized because of either public opposition or because, again, people think the price might be a touch too high. We should not sit back and

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

watch our landscape get destroyed when southern states have many other viable options, both renewable and conventional, and those sources should be studied for their in-country economic benefits as well. Thanks.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much for your comments, Michael. Our next speaker. Ann Xavier.

My name is Ann Xavier. I live at SPEAKER: 653 Texas Hill Road, 03264. I'm opposed to the Northern Pass project. My home is in the direct path of the preferred alternate route. In 1763. Captain Jonathan Cummings and a few men came from Hollis, New Hampshire, and founded the town of Plymouth. He was a lieutenant in the company of New Hampshire Rangers in the Revolutionary In 1778 he built the house that I live in He raised his ten children here. now. families have lived here. This house has been continuously occupied for 233 years. We have invested over a hundred thousand dollars in improvements and renovations to this property. If these towers are allowed to be built over our

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

heads no one will ever want to buy this property. This historical location will be spoiled permanently. We would never have purchased this home if we had known at that time that there was even a chance of these towers being built. And we would suffer extreme financial hardship as others who would plan to one day sell their property.

We have a dug well. The water table is very high. The building of the Northern Pass towers would result in pollution of the ground water. If the towers were built on my property the chemicals used to keep the vegetation from growing under these towers would also pollute my well. The hills behind our home drain across the street to the base of Plymouth Mountain. This area has many streams and waterfalls that empty into Reed Brock, Clay Brook, Glove Hollow Brook and the Pemigewassett River.

Plymouth Mountain is home to many animals.

Many we have seen. I've included a list of
those that we have seen on our three acres. The
mountain is surrounded by conservation and

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

undeveloped land. Undoubtedly threatened species and perhaps endangered species live here. The building of these towers would disturb and change important habitat and contaminate the vital streams and ponds.

I'm also submitting papers written by the World Health Organization. The health risk and dangers of spillage of electromagnetic lines is still being researched. They recommend staying far away from electric lines. There is a small increased risk of childhood leukemia with exposure to low frequency magnetic fields. МУ two-year-old grandson lives with us. To quote this paper, the focus of international research is the investigation of possible links between cancer and electromagnetic fields and power lines and radio frequencies. Both of my sisters have had cancer. My oldest sister died from it. These lines should never be located anywhere near people. What would result if research indicates a positive link between cancer and power lines. I am suggesting no build. The jobs that would be created, I know people who

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

need jobs and they are not qualified to build towers nor would they want to. When this project is over so are the jobs it created. In its wake would be ugly, property devaluing, cancer-causing monster towers. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments.

Thank you for your comments, Ann. Our next speaker, Annie Schneider.

SPEAKER: Hi. My name is Annie Schneider, and I live at 259 Old Hebron Road in Plymouth.

New Hampshire. 03264. Generally, I like to kind of go off the cup and give my big fat opinion so this is going to be a little blend of the two because I tried to be organized. It's not working for me.

I'm going to call on the Department of
Energy during this environmental study to
provide us with an environment of truth,
justice, openness, transparency and logic. We
have been thrown into a logic-free zone. I
would really like to second the amendment, but I
know I'm off on protocol of Dave Dobbins'
suggestion that we end this here and now for

many reasons.

23

1

The specific reason I'm suggesting honesty and openness and truth and logic is because to this point the people in New Hampshire have been dismissed and treated with arrogant disregard by the very nature of this project and by those who have been proposing it. It's been covert, there's been lack of truth, omission of facts omission of locations, negative impacts and We've been cited studies that are motives. inapplicable. The misrepresentation of this product as green, the lobbying of our present legislators to introduce and pass legislation that will aid them in having access to eminent domain. To the Department of Energy, I request you to study the initiation of this project, whether the project is in fact needed, people have spoken to that already tonight. If you were to listen to a representative of PSNH, we brought this on because all they're doing is giving us what we've asked for. And apparently we've asked for them to look ahead and watch out for our future and make sure the power is there.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23

I'm going to go out on a limb here. that if I'm looking to lose a couple pounds, I'm not looking to get cancer. So please don't read into what we're asking for. To the Department of Energy, I would like you to address the product itself as to truth in marketing. I am calling for clear and extensive transparent study to show the impact on the environment that the development of Hydro Quebec has caused. How would current rules and standards apply to a like project if proposed in the United States. I know that Hydro Quebec would be both illegal and criminal and on they Seven million acres were forever impacted. Now they'd like to impact more down here. Please do not wrap it in cellophane and call it How does this satisfy the criteria in the United States for green and renewable energy? I request from the Department of Energy a comprehensive study including current and long range projections on the possible impacts to our local, independent, diverse, green renewable power sources and all related businesses and

1 Michael O'Leary spoke to that.

By the way, Bridgewater power plant employs 19 people. Eighteen of them own homes in this area, and they are seriously threatened by this. Not just them, but the power plant itself. When those are no longer being used, they will go off the tax rolls for towns across New Hampshire.

Now that I brought up tax rolls --

MODERATOR: I do have to remind you that you got the wrapup sign.

SPEAKER: Okay. Then I'm going to wrap up.

MODERATOR: Thank you.

SPEAKER: A ten year old would never sign up for such a deal. Leave it to adults to spend millions of dollars we don't have to say no to something that we don't want, don't need and will actually ruin our precious commodity. Hold on to that which is good.

MODERATOR: Anyone in the crowd have a screwdriver? Is there a handyman in the house? It's almost time for a break. I haven't called anyone else because we have three speakers in line and I plan to have a break, but I did want

1 to address -- as moderator, that gives me the 2 opportunity to do this. We've now had two 3 speakers mention that maybe this meeting should end now, but they have both gotten the 4 5 opportunity to speak their three minutes. So I do know that in line over there I've got two 6 7 people to speak and one that's going to sing probably a little more so I would seek 8 9 permission on that and also to keep --10 Point of order. Point of order. AUDIENCE: 11 I challenge the Moderator on the statement that 12 he said that there was a request to end this meeting now. My understanding was the request 13 14 is to end this project now. Not the meeting. 15 MODERATOR: The Moderator was only 16 addressing the question to end these meetings 17 I don't believe that anyone, although I'm 18 going to look over to my left to confirm this, 19 no one on that table has the ability to end this 20 process. 21 End the project now. AUDIENCE: 22 AUDIENCE: Say no. 23 MODERATOR: Hold on. This is my job. Ι

will ask you at this point in time because I would, although this isn't a proceedings where we are going to make motions and whatnot, if you do outburst one more time, I will ask the police or whoever these armed or at least badged officers are to escort you out.

Now, I believe I've already talked too much. So I'm going to let the next speaker up. But I am going to seek your permission to allow Katie Rose to go longer than 3 minutes. Is that all right? Thank you. Next speaker, Chris Roukes.

SPEAKER: My name is Chris Roukes. I'm from Holderness, New Hampshire, 23 Hob Nob Lane, 03245. The biomass power plant with the effect of 1200 megawatts of, quote, unquote, competitively priced power on the short and long term of biomass power plants has received a lot less attention than a lot of the other major issues, yet I believe it has the potential of having a very large effect on the state as a whole. Very little has been said about the domino effect that will occur if biomass plants

are put out of business. Since the demise of the North Country pulp mills in 2000 and 2001, biomass power plants have been the primary if not the only major market for low quality wood in New Hampshire. Low quality wood is the damaged and low value trees which forest landowners must harvest and remove to grow high quality saw timber. Thus, a ready market for low quality wood is essential for good forestry in New Hampshire. The logging industry depends on a steady, good low quality wood market.

Meanwhile commercial forest lands owners must make a profit on their investment and private landowners must be able to pay the taxes and other expenses incurred by that land ownership. Both generally depend on logging to generate those funds. When problems like a poor low quality wood product plague the wood forest industry, forest land owners are generally forced to sell their land and when they sell it is for purposes which are more profitable, generally development, and this forest land is permanently removed from the forest inventory.

Currently the rate of forest land conversion to development is about 17,000 acres per year. That's about the size of the town of Ashland and Bristol combined. Such rates of conversion can have great effects on watershed protection, wildlife habitat and general forest health. Stabilizing these rates of conversion

requires a strong biomass power industry.

Though other forces in the industry may force the demise of some plants before the projected completion of Northern Pass, Northern pass may well eliminate survivors and stifle any new investment in biomass power generation.

Thus I ask the DOE investigate carefully Northern Pass's effect on the short and long-term viability of the state's independently owned biomass power plants and the ensuing environmental and economic domino effect on in-state forestry, forest land ownership, and forest land conversion.

Finally, by virtue of the fact that

Northern Pass may well put the surviving

independent plants out of business, by virtue of

1	the fact that PSNH owns the largest player in
2	the current New Hampshire biomass market, the
3	Schiller plant in Portsmouth, and since the
4	contract PSNH is negotiating with the Laidlaw
5	plant in Berlin will allow PSNH to control the
6	plant for the foreseeable future, Northern Pass
7	would mean that PSNH would have a monopoly,
8	almost complete control of the biomass market in
9	New Hampshire. Therefore, I request that the
10	DOE carefully investigate this possibility and
11	the effect it would have on the short and
12	long-term biomass market in the state. Thank
13	you.
14	MODERATOR: Thank you for your comment,
15	Chris. Your next speaker, Thomas Mullen.
16	SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Moderator. Could
17	we ask for the second microphone down here for a
18	moment, please?
19	MODERATOR: On its way.
20	SPEAKER: Katie and I are going to pull a
21	little switch on you. Won't take any longer
22	then we were going to anyway. Give us a little
23	more juice up there? Testing 1, 2, 3, 4, is

that coming through up there? Can you hear me all right? Don't count this against me now.

I'll try to make sure you can hear me, all right? First of all, I was going to come here tonight, I do a lot of real estate development work and I'm a developer up at the Owls Nest Resort and Golf Club. So I was here to moan and groan about Owls Nest and tell you what a terrible thing the Northern Pass is for Owls Nest and it is. It's terrible beyond description and I believe it's going to put us out of business if they're allowed to go where they would like to go.

But, you know, today I was driving around and I drove around through Owls Nest and drove around a little bit north of Owls Nest and then a little bit south of Owls Nest, and as I drove down by The Sticks -- you all know where the Sticks is there in Campton? Great restaurant. I drove down through the Six Flags mobile home park, and I realized as I went down through there that there were no less than 20 mobile homes under where the new power line is going to

go, under it, directly under it. Not beside it, but under it. As I drove around a little bit more, I realized that there were over 100 mobile homes at the Six Flags park that are going to be within a hundred feet of these proposed towers. What in Lord's name are these people going to do? Where are they going to go? And who is going to help them go wherever they would have to go if these towers came through? It is a horrific thing to think about what would happen to those people. I hope if it ever happens that we'll all come together as a community and help them out.

I have the pleasure of having the second part of my discussion take place with the assistance of the newest recording star in the White Mountains, Katie Rose. I'm going to welcome Katie Rose. Come on up, Katie. Katie and I are going to do a kumbaya protest song, and I think you all have some samples of it out there and we have never done this before so this is unrehearsed so bear with us if you will. All right. This is done to the melody of Oh,

Christmas Tree.

No Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass. No Northern Pass, no Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass. Northern Pass would like our land, they don't seem to understand. No Northern Pass, no Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass.

Northern Pass has told its lies by jobs and taxes no one buys. No Northern Pass, no Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass. They think we should all have the power, coming south on great big towers. No Northern Pass, no Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass,

This power's far from clean and green, there's something wrong with this whole scene, no Northern Pass, no Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass. Take this to some other route, we're opposed, the issue's moot, No Northern Pass, No Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass.

We won't sell our precious views, that's too much for us to lose. No Northern Pass, no Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass.

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

1 Here us loud and here us clear. Northern Pass, 2 you're out of here. No Northern Pass, No 3 Northern Pass, we will stop the Northern Pass. No Northern Pass, no Northern Pass, we will stop 4 5 the Northern Pass. MODERATOR: Hold on a second. Hold on a 6 7 second. Thank you for your comments, Thomas. Ι 8 do have to state that I'm tempted to give a 9 rabble rousing penalty on that, purely because 10 Christmas may never be the same for me. 11 MODERATOR: Our next pseudo-speaker, Katie 12 Rose. 13 Thank you. I'm Katie Rose. SPEAKER: Ι 14 was born and raised in the North Country. 15 reside in Whitefield and I'm so proud to sing 16 this homemade song. 17 (Singing) South of the Canada border, east 18 of Vermont countryside, some kind of natural 19 beauty and people came far and wide to view the 20 majesty of the land, one place untouched by 21 human hands, and those that called it home were 22 tougher than a granite stone. 23 But something came out of the darkness,

something of a dangerous kind, trying to pass legislation to run some high voltage power lines with no concern for the local man whose great grandfather had worked that land and number one priority was the profit of the company.

So live free or die, my friend. Live free or die. This is the message that we send. Live free or die.

Ads and propaganda lettered with half-truths and lies. Anyone else might have been fooled but country folk can survive. They wouldn't stand for the NPT, depreciating their property, and making their children unhealthy so more people could waste electricity.

So live free or die, my friend. Live free or die. This is the message that we send. Live free or die.

It's a sad story of oppression by a powerful entity, but it's more about the human spirit and people standing up for what they believe. And when our children are all grown and having kids of their own they'll be thinking back to you and me and the spirit that kept them

1 free.

So live free or die, my friend. Live free or die. This is the message that we send. Live free or die, my friend. Live free or die. This is the message that we send.

MODERATOR: Is that the loudest you guys can clap? I think you guys have earned your ten-minute break. So I'll be calling you back at 8:15.

Next speakers, Anne Hunnewell, Shelagh Connelly, Omer Ahern, Jr., Bob Tureson, Steve Rand.

RECESS TAKEN

MODERATOR: I'm going to get started. Our next speaker is Anne Hunnewell. I have a Shelagh Connelly that I invited up who I don't believe is yet here. Omer Ahern. There you go. Take your spot. Steve Rand. Jennie Foster. And Anne, when you're ready.

SPEAKER: Well, that's quite an act to follow, Katie Rose, but I'll do my best. Anne Hunnewell. 95 Heritage Hill Road, Holderness, New Hampshire, 03245. I expected that we would

hear more about the impact, the negative impact on the Northern Pass that it would have on New Hampshire economy and land values. However, I would like to speak about its negative impact on our state, on the beauty of our state.

One has only to visit the Carl Derup Art
Gallery which is located next door in the
Plymouth State University Draper Maynard
building to realize how gorgeous our state is.
The current exhibition of White Mountain truly
beautiful and awe inspiring. For over 150 years
people have come to the North Country to enjoy
its beauty and tranquility. Even today people
weary of the frenzy and blight of urban living
come to the North Country seeking these very
qualities.

One hundred years ago this very year

Congress created the White Mountain National

Forest because of the beauty of the mountains

and the necessity to maintain a preserve of

wilderness as a legacy to future generations.

These mountains are part of our national

identity. Who does not know of the majestic

Mount Washington. Why would we even think of desecrating our beautiful country with ugly metal stanchions? We would never place them across Niagara Falls, we would never place them across the Grand Canyon. Our North Country is our Grand Canyon. Our national wonder. We should never violate it by huge manmade structures. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,

Anne. Our next speaker, Shelagh Connelly.

SPEAKER: Shelagh Connelly, Holderness, New Hampshire. I represent the Board of Selectmen for the Town of Holderness 03245. The Board of Selectmen of the town of Holderness would like to register for the public record the following information relative to the proposed Northern Pass project in New Hampshire.

On March 9, 2011 at the Holderness Central School approximately 130 registered centered voters of the town gathered for the annual town meeting. The following warrant article was presented for discussion and a vote. "To see if the town will vote to register and disseminate

to all concerned its objection, opposition and commitment to stop the construction of any portion of the 1200 megawatt high voltage direct current transmission line in the Town of Holderness as presently proposed by Northeast Utilities, NStar and Hydro Quebec since such a huge scar constructed and erected through and above our Town's treasured residential and scenic private properties will cause inestimable damage to the orderly economic development of the Town, its economy and the health and well-being of its residents; or to take any other action relative thereto.

This article was discussed and no one spoke in opposition to the article and it passed by a unanimous standing vote of 129 to 0. It is clear that there was no support for the Northern Pass project from the 2011 town meeting voters.

On March 14th, 2011 at a regular meeting of the Holderness Board of Selectmen the board members discussed the results of the town meeting vote on the Northern Pass project and any potential benefits of the project. The

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

Board concluded that the significant negative impact to the affected Holderness property owners, the community at large and our fellow New Hampshire communities from Pittsburg to Deerfield and voted unanimously to oppose the Northern Pass project and to use all means available to them to communicate this position to all concerned.

We, the members of the Holderness Board of Selectmen, respectfully request the Department of Energy recommend denial of the Presidential permit for the Northern Pass project as proposed. Respectfully submitted. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Our next speaker. Omer Ahern, Jr.

SPEAKER: Mr. Moderator, I want to apologize for my uncharacteristic outburst earlier this evening. When I called Brian Mills and asked him for the scoping section here tonight in Plymouth, he asked me why do we need to have another scoping session in New Hampshire, why can't you just send your written comments in to us? And I said well, that's not

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

the New Hampshire way. New Hampshirites make their voices known and their concerns known usually through a town meeting, and at a town meeting it is not unusual for a member of the meeting to make a point of order when they feel the moderator is out of order, but I did not mean any disrespect so forgive me.

My name is it Omer C. Ahern, Jr. I'm from Plymouth, New Hampshire. 97 Cummingsville Road. I am a tree farmer where my certified tree farm is on Cummingsville Road. I want to thank the Department of Energy folks for coming here tonight and having a scoping session, and I want to thank all of you folks for showing up. There's a few less of us here and what I want to urge you all is in the future as this thing goes through, goes forward, don't let them separate This room should still be packed. We need you. to stick together if we're going to overcome this challenge that we're being faced with in New Hampshire. Stay together.

The Ahern family has been farming in Grafton County since 1897. I'm a fourth

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

generation person working on the land here in Grafton County. I'm also a Grafton County Commissioner from District 3, but I do not speak for the Grafton County Commission in any way this evening. I'm speaking only for myself.

I am against this project as proposed because as proposed it will ruin our great Granite State. Also opposed to the first alternative. New Hampshire as we've heard tonight does not need this electricity. This project will adversely affect existing local jobs involved with locally New Hampshire generated electricity. This project will adversely affect local New Hampshire initiatives to promote local energy independence such as microhydroelectric generation and biomass.

I'm concerned about and specifically request the agency to fully address the national security issues that were addressed earlier this evening. I'm very concerned about the rural nature of this project and how easily the project as completed could be compromised and leave our country in dire straits.

23

If this project is ultimately allowed to proceed, I would ask the agency to put into effect what I'm about to suggest. This uninvited, unusual, foreign proposal from far away, I believe, requires an unusual measure as the good folks of northern New Hampshire did not request this project. I request that this agency require Hydro Quebec, a foreign entity, and Northern Pass Transmission, LLC, and any other entities involved with this project to establish a fund of money to reimburse any landowners who will be directly affected by the project in terms of providing, reimbursing them for some of their legal fees, at least 2 or 3 hours of legal advice because the Northern Pass folks have their bevy of attorneys. I think historically New Hampshire landowners have taken a hit whenever they've been asked to put easements and rights of way over their property for electric projects, and I ask that the agency request that Hydro Quebec provide a fund so that the landowners could get some help so we can have a level playing field. Thank you again.

Live free or die.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,

Omer. For the record the Moderator still

believes that he was not out of order. Our next
speaker, Steve Rand.

Thank you. I'm going to have to SPEAKER: turn the volume up to try to match Omer. not easy. My name is Steve Rand. I live in Plymouth at 120 Highland Street, 03264, and I understand that the DOE and the Northern Pass folks have been looking for alternatives and I have one right here. An alternative. I have to tell you that I robbed this idea from the folks over in New York who are undertaking and considering a project known as the Champlain Hudson River Express which proposes to deliver a thousand megawatts of power from the Canadian grid, just like ours, to New York City by the year 2015, just like ours.

Unlike our project, though, all of their line is buried. A total of 355 miles. Most of it is buried under water to boot. But it is actually buried in the water but under the earth

below the water, but 73 miles of that is buried beside railroad beds around, skirting Albany.

So railroad beds. What an idea. Railroad beds.

So I looked at this map, the State of New Hampshire provided to us through the Department of Transportation of railroad beds in New Hampshire, and you know what you discover there is there are existing railroad beds all the way from Colebrook all the way down to Concord and Now some of them are not actually, are not actually currently being used. Some of them have been abandoned and some of them are discontinued, but the great quantity of them are owned by quess who? The State of New Hampshire. State of New Hampshire. So these are in fact what I would consider to be existing public infrastructure, and wouldn't it make sense for us to use existing public infrastructure to bury lines below the earth where we don't have the problems of electromagnetism that are associated with the ones above. We won't have all the problems we've heard tonight, visual blight, and we won't have disturbed wetlands like putting

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

these things through wetlands because we've already done that work. And existing railroad beds are actually somewhat flat, somewhat straight, and somewhat easy to dig in. So I think it's a real good possibility and I think we ought to study the heck out of it. I think we ought to study it at least until the rest of it goes away. But by chance it should actually pass muster, and it is a good idea and the next question of course is going to be what's the cost of this project.

I can only tell you that in New York, over 355 miles, their project will cost \$1.9 billion. That's their projection. Our project over 180 miles will cost \$1.1 billion. If you work it out per mile, their project is actually cheaper than ours and it's buried. So there's something wrong with what we're being told about burying lines. There is new technology I think is part of the answer. So I would like, I hope you'll agree that this whole idea bears looking into, and I hope the DOE and the State of New Hampshire get together and figure out if this

can be done.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much. Please our next speaker, is Jennie Foster. You can hold on. I'm also going to invite up Janice Thompson, Tom Muller, Michele Vaughn, Fred Fauver, Joe Brown. Also before we start, I just want to comment that I did receive a packet from a gentleman who did not want to speak and was leaving at the time. His name is Chuck Swanson. Looks like Plymouth, New Hampshire. And he was an electrical engineer who had done some work on underwater cabling, and he did submit papers into the record. The floor is yours.

SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Moderator. I would like to propose that we put Steve Rand in charge of that study. For the record, my name is Jeanie Forrester, and I live at 78 Tracy Way in Meredith, New Hampshire. 03253. I am also your State Senator for District 2 representing four towns in Belknap County and 27 in Grafton County. I have been attending these meetings. This is the first Scoping Meeting I've been to, but I've been to a lot of PSNH meetings, and I

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23

have to tell you I have not heard from one constituent who supports this project. Of the 31 communities that I represent, 19 could be potentially impacted by this project. this is a private project, this is a private project, a taking of private land, it's an eminent domain issue, and I don't believe that we should -- actually, I attended a meeting with the Governor and I was just telling Mark about this earlier. Some folks from Colebrook came up and made some really compelling presentations to the Governor, and at the end they asked him how he felt about this project and what he said was I don't believe the Federal government should be forcing property owners to do something they don't want to do. And I think that's where we're at. And I just wanted to stand up here and tell you that I support you in this. I want to help all however I can. I did cosponsor legislature, 648, House Bill 648. You may have heard it. It has to do with eminent domain. Ιt was retained in the House last week. I iust learned the other day that it is coming back up

before our House Science, Energy & Technology
Committee this Tuesday at 10:15 at the
Legislative Office Building, and I would
encourage you to attend this meeting. They need
to hear from you. Although you won't be allowed
to speak, they need to see the numbers. The
numbers are important so if you can make it down
to Concord I encourage you to come. Thank you
very much.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much for your comments, Jeanie. Our next speaker, Janice Thompson.

SPEAKER: I'm Janice Thompson, 20 Pond
Brook Road, Wentworth, New Hampshire. I have a
question for Northern Pass, and I've asked it
over and over and over. No one seems to be able
to answer it. If you go after your proposed
route and your alternate route and both of them
fail, then will you go after the existing power
line which runs down from Canada into New
Hampshire at the present time? Is there anyone
up there that can answer that question for me?
Some people have said maybe, we're not planning

to now, but. I'd like it to be in the minutes of this meeting that I asked the question so that in the future because I wanted to know would it require another, would we have to start all over with all of this stuff if you took another power line or would you just stick it in there and say there we are. We have to accept it. Because it would affect in my town a prehistoric site, a historic site and my neighbor's house so it is important to know and no one has the answer. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank for your comments and your question. And the important thing is that in this meeting they are comments. No one currently will be answering questions. But now that it's in the record I'm sure it will be addressed. Thank you. Our next speaker, Tom Muller. You will be able to speak a second time later. Michele Vaughn then is our next speaker, and I'm going to call up Andrew Hancock, William LaFontaine, Scott Grey, Neil Irvine.

SPEAKER: Hi. My name is Michele Vaughn.

I live on 2524 New Hampshire Route 175 in

1 Zip code is 03285. I am concerned as Thornton. 2 are all opposed to the Northern Pass with 3 devastating impacts by the Northern Pass on property values, the environment, the town's tax 4 5 base, tourism and recreation, et cetera, et 6 I am suggesting that the DOE do a cetera. 7 thorough analysis of this, and I have an idea how to do this. If we set up weather balloons 8 9 all along the preferred and alternate routes and 10 direct them up in the air to 135 feet high but 11 also allow for the concrete pads below what 12 would be underneath the 135 foot towers, and 13 then after those balloons are put up, I'm 14 willing and perhaps some other citizens, too, to 15 escort the DOE surveyors every step of the way 16 along town roads and on Highway 93, by hiking 17 the mountains, and oh, I also have several 18 kayaks that we could use and go down all of the 19 affected rivers. 20

This will give an accurate idea of the impact this will have on the property values, tourism and the environment. Tourism is New Hampshire's number one industry and there are

21

22

1	actually several kayak rentals in the Grafton
2	County alone and these depend on tourists and
3	repeat customers. People travel from all over
4	and kayak New Hampshire's rivers, lakes and
5	ponds. Some people decide to extend their
6	visits just to incorporate kayaking. The reason
7	they do so is because when you're floating down
8	the river you lose all sense of where you are.
9	You're one with nature. Tourists will not want
10	to spend time and money for a tour of the
11	towers. Mountain bikers and hiking will also be
12	affected. Who wants to exert themselves hiking
13	a mountain, reaching the summit only to see
14	towers, not scenic vistas. I hope the DOE
15	considers this idea to get a real visual scope
16	of the negative effect Northern Pass will have
17	on all of New Hampshire. And I'd like to echo
18	Dave Robbins and Annie Schneider and say let's
19	stop the Northern Pass project now.
20	MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments.
21	Our next speaker, Fred Fauver?

Fauver. I live in Pownal, Maine. 783 Lawrence

SPEAKER: Yes. Thank you. My name is Fred

22

Road. I grew up here in Plymouth and Rumney and I'm a property owner in Wentworth and Orford, and our family home is still here in Plymouth up on Old Hebron Road. You've heard many other speakers tonight from that part of the town.

I've been pondering for several days whether I should come over and speak here. It's all been said, it seems. Many times over even. And what could I add?

Well, we've all heard all the reasons why the construction of this transmission line will be harmful for the environment of New Hampshire. We've all heard clear and convincing analysis demonstrating this project will not provide any lasting economic benefit to the state and very little, if any, economic benefit short-term. Quite to the contrary. We've heard a multitude of ways in which this project will seriously harm the state's economy. Lots of other arguments against it.

None of the arguments in support of this project has convinced me that this project will do anything at all to improve the lives of the

citizens of this town or of the state. The folks who proposed it seem to be saying well, we suspect there will be an increase in demand. We don't really know where. We aren't sure how much and we can't predict when. So let's spend a lot of money right now on this thing, trash New Hampshire's landscape, trash New Hampshire's economy, kind of keep our fingers crossed and well, that's one hell of a fine business plan, I think.

While there's no doubt that there will be an increase in the energy demand in the future in this part of the country, building a transmission line from some other country is not the best way to meet that demand. A transmission line is a 19th century tool. This is the 21st century, and we have a 21st century challenge and 21st century tools already exist that can help meet this challenge. More of these tools are on the drafting tables right now and still more have not even been conceived of.

Most of these new tools can be applied to, for example, generation at the point of demand.

A flexible, adaptable solution to meet any need for more energy at any particular location at any particular time. You build it when and if you need it. You build it exactly where you need it. You build it at a scale that meets the need, and you get to use the best technology that's available at the time. It's the future, it's flexible, adaptable, independent of foreign sources.

As Charles Darwin pointed out an organism has to have the ability to adapt to changing conditions in order to be successful, and we want this organism called New Hampshire and the USA to be successful. The project under consideration does not move us towards future success. It is not flexible, it is not adaptable, it is not official, reliable. It perpetuates dependence on foreign energy sources. It ties us down to the past.

Please stamp this dinosaur dead on arrival.

Do not resuscitate or whatever else you have to stamp on it. Let's move out of the 19th century and into the 21st. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much for your comments, Fred. Our next speaker, Joe Brown.

SPEAKER: Thank you, sir. Due to the many brilliant comments earlier today I will remove some of my speech and just cover two. Department of Energy was founded during the Carter administration, I believe for the self-sufficiency of energy for the United Relying on Canada does not fulfill that States. Two words. Cape Wind. mandate. It's already approved in November. 130 wind turbines. There's a lot more Cape Wind projects on the And if you look at a map for the wind potential around Massachusetts, you'll find about 100 linear miles from Long Island up to Portsmouth where the maps end by about ten miles wide, at least, of optimal wind energy to harvest.

It seems to me that Canada mistimed this a little bit about by 20 years. Cape Wind is going to be available in a very short-term.

They're building it. Not only has Cape Wind got 130 wind terminals going in, there's follow-on

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

projects for a lot more. I suspect that a thousand square miles of optimal wind that's really green, truly green, we're going to have a call go up to Montreal and say hey, folks, we've got some extra energy down here in

Need some? Massachusetts.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

Now my comment to the audience. think that this is a monolithic crowd and today tonight and in this place it is. That's great. But I was down in Franklin last Tuesday. anybody was at Franklin with me on Tuesday, they heard -- thank you. At least one. Few more. They heard the town mayor and the City Manager and the Police Chief and former City managers and town mayors and future mayors, anybody else who wanted to get up and talk about their tax base, and I have to say that Northern Pass management was very cagey in making Franklin which is one of the poorest towns in the state the location for their power grid, their substation. So they got at least, this Board got at least one night of positive feedback for Northern Pass.

Now, Northern Pass has its supporters. You may find a lot of people in the State legislature that want Northern Pass. The people from Franklin certainly are lobbying for it, but there's probably a lot of legislators and state senators from the southern part of the state who also think it's a great deal. They could care less about your views.

So here's my plan for you. You have to inundate everybody you can find down there that you elected into office, and you've got to write them letters and you've got to e-mail them, you've get to get them on the phone. You're got to stand in front of their desk and you've got to stand on top of their desk and yell at their face. And if you can't get your representatives to support you up here, you've got to get to the leadership in the House and the leadership in the Senate and say look, there's something going on up there.

You don't need the power down in southern

New Hampshire. Massachusetts has got their own

power potential. It's a strategic thing. I

1 want America to have their own energy. I don't 2 want to rely on Canada. 3 MODERATOR: You're currently 30 seconds 4 over. 5 SPEAKER: Very good, sir. Thank you for 6 listening. 7 MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Our next speaker, Andrew Hancock. 8 9 also like to invite up Gordon Rowley, A. John 10 Franz, Roman -- apologize. The handwriting 11 wasn't that great for me. Sywenky? 12 SPEAKER: (Andrew Hancock) Appreciate the opportunity to speak. Few things I would like, 13 14 first, my first request is that something needs 15 to be clarified. The line voltage of this line 16 coming down is, all the PR paperwork that 17 they're passing around is stating that it's 1200 18 megawatts and it's going to be DC power and so 19 forth and so on. What I'm interested in is what 20 happens when you convert that to AC. The documentation available on one of the 21 22 Hydro Quebec's websites states that it is 410 23 kV. The largest transmission line that we use

in New Hampshire for our own purposes is 345 kV. That's 345,000 volts, okay? And if the literature on the Hydro Quebec website is right, they're going to be bringing down 410,000 volts, not 345,000. Capacity of this line is much bigger. So I'd like that clarified because I've asked the question to Public Service a few times, and they talk about yeah, it's going to be a 345 kV line once it gets into the grid down That's not my question. My question is what are these people going to have coming through their backyard. According to Hydro Quebec, it's 410,000 if you convert it to AC. Is that clear? If it's not, I can talk to you later. I'll put it in writing.

Right now people have been saying it's a 25 percent overcapacity in the state of New Hampshire. We make 25 percent more than what we use. Right now there's four power plants that are just about going out of business with about 400 people looking to lose their jobs while all the time Public Service is negotiating with Laidlaw for a 50 or 60 kW plant in Berlin. Just

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

doesn't make a lot of sense to shut four plants down, build one new one plus get this power into the grid that they think we need.

I'd like to talk briefly about the tax impact. Everybody that owns land adjacent to these lines I'm sure is going to be going for abatements. So are the people who live in the neighborhoods because if your neighbor has one of these lines going on their house it's going to affect your property. I would suggest that the 22 million dollars in taxes that they say they're going to kick in every year would be wiped out easily by the value of the abatements. That needs to be looked at. Wasn't done in the economic study that they did.

I'd also like you to include four things in the study that have been addressed. I'll summarize them quickly. I'd like to see the ISO review done just like everybody else, every other business has to do it. I'd like to see the economic study redone to include all the impacts such as tax abatements. Public Service admitted they didn't include those, and I'd like

to have the environmental study include the environmental impacts north of the border. It's ridiculous to just say that they don't exist.

We don't need this thing. We don't need the power, and it's evident if the gentleman is correct who said that that 1200 megawatts has to be available to go both ways, that's even more evidence that we don't need that power here because there's not an additional 1200 megawatt in capacity plan anywhere in the northeast, if you follow what I'm saying, to be able to go the other way. I'd just like to see this stopped, the sooner the better. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,
Andrew. I have one announcement. A number of
attendees had asked for a map of Thornton, and
we were told that we didn't think we had that
map. The map has been located in a stack of
other maps, and Ellen in the back has those maps
if anyone would like them. Our next speaker,
William LaFontaine.

SPEAKER: (William LaFontaine) Thank you,
Mr. Moderator. Ladies and gentlemen, this is

1 indeed epitome of democracy we see here tonight, and I thank you for all coming out. 2 The economist J.W. Smith has a trenchant of truth to 3 An enormous share of our wealth had 4 5 been stolen. That theft began with the 6 monopolization of land by especially a few 7 wealthy elites. They then quickly moved on to the monopolization of technology and labor. 8 9 first people fought back against the thieves, 10 but initial conquests gave way to laws 11 structured to protect the rights of these 12 The final step was the erasure of this thieves. 13 history from our social memory paired with the 14 concominant mythology that condones the theft of 15 the commons declaring any suggestion of a more equitable arrangement infeasible, ineffectual or 16 17 impossible. We now accept monopolization as 18 normal and thus it harms the world's poor to 19 workers in the industrial world and ultimately 20 to the planet are rendered invisible. 21 From the Whole Earth Catalog, I remember

From the Whole Earth Catalog, I remember from the '60s a quote that said in the history of the world it will be written that we murdered

22

Also I have a quote from Derrick the earth. Jensen's book End Game which I think is most poignant. Those in power have made it so we have to pay simply to exist on the planet. Those in power will repress us, no matter what we do or don't do, and if we do anything, they will ratchet it up. What is our solution? Probably the most common chosen solution which is no solution at all is to never upset those in That is, to use tactics deemed acceptable to those in power. The main advantage of pursuing this nonoption is you get to feel good about yourself for fighting the good fight against the system of exploitation while not exactly putting at risk the benefits you gain from this same system.

Isn't this precisely the purpose of this public hearing? They're humoring us with a semblance of airing of our opinions, but you will indeed proceed anyway, sirs. If we resist to the point of defiance, the police will be called in to disperse the group or arrest the offenders. This is not democracy. This is

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

fascism. We do not err because the truth is difficult to see. It is visible at a glance. We err because this is more comfortable which was said by Alexander Solzhenitsyn. And that's what we're looking for. More comfort.

However, if we do not take our circumstance of unsustainability, Mother Nature will do it for us without pity. I guarantee it. Future generations will look back at us and say what were you thinking? Why didn't you see the truth? Why did you use it all up so now there is little left for us, our children or our children's children to enjoy what was once had in abundance. Why.

Before we spend megabucks contributing to the unsustainability of civilization and you may think hydropower is perfectly sustainable but it's not. It will require a generation of fossil fuel base that is rapidly disappearing to manufacture and sustain the infrastructure of the grid. In fact, this is needed even for solar or wind power so we're in quite a fix, aren't we?

In Germany, they have subsidized the banks to, well, they have not exactly subsidized but I did some research on this and found that the banks in Germany are giving low interest loans

to the citizens for solar power.

MODERATOR: Sorry. I have to cut you off.

SPEAKER: May I say in summary we are living in a playground of idiotic mistakes. Global as well as economic capitalism revolves around four impossible factors supporting unsustainability. Constantly expanding base of cheap resources, constantly expanding markets, a need for constantly expanding labor and a need and this is what the Northern Pass about constantly expanding cheap energy. It is also intermingled with the above constantly expanding consumption. These factors are about to cause corporate profits to decline. This cannot and should not be sustained as a local nor global In our comfort of denial, we don't like model. to think about these things. You will proceed under it nonetheless and propagate an unsustainable paradigm. Welcome to the end of

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

the world.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments. I apologize that I had to interrupt you, but I'm just trying to keep to time. I'm going to invite up Peter Fauver. Gretchen Draper. Next speaker, Scott Grey. And there are about, I would say about 17 left on my current list.

Good evening. My name is Scott SPEAKER: 69 Sargent Road, Holderness, New Grey. Hampshire, 03245. Andy Hancock is my neighbor, and I'm the one who owns the power line. last October when the announcement about this came out, I believe my property value went down a hundred thousand dollars. I am now underwater on my mortgage. The only good thing is I'm not financed by a local bank so nobody's going to come as long as I keep making the payments. the high power line goes through and goes through my property, it's very possible that my property will become unsalable because my house is 250 feet from the existing power line, and it will be about 350 feet from the new one. I am like lots of other people who are going to be

impacted, and we'll be collateral damage. If this goes through, some people get hurt.

I think probably the most constructive suggestion that we could make to DOE is to consider the possibility that if Vermont really wants the power line to come down through the Northeast Kingdom like it does from the same switching station right now and switches over near St. Johnsbury and goes to Littleton, New Hampshire, to pick up the power from Moore Dam and then cuts back up and goes down the western side. If this power line were to come down from the same switching station in Canada and where it goes over the Connecticut River dropped down in the Connecticut River and be submerged, it could go all the way to Connecticut, avoid New Hampshire completely and the power could be converted some place south of New Hampshire, easily go into the grid, and we would not have any reason for this meeting because everything would be done, and there would be no objections and everybody would be happy except the Northern Pass people. Thank you.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,
Scott. Next speaker, Neil Irvine.

SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Moderator. You have a chart to present to the panel.

MODERATOR: I have delivered that as requested.

SPEAKER: Thank you. Mr. Moderator, members of the panel, thank you for the opportunity to speak this evening. One of the many questions that must be considered is do we need the energy that would be transmitted over this line. Consider that New Hampshire has an energy surplus producing 40 percent more than we consume as clearly illustrated in the attached chart of New Hampshire energy consumption over the past 50 years and that New England as a whole has an energy surplus of 18 percent. math clearly illustrates that the energy need lies elsewhere, and I submit that the solution should be sought within those states that consume more than they produce without decimating the quality of life or natural beauty of our neighbors. So no, we do not need this

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

project in New Hampshire.

Additionally, I refer you to page 3 of the 2009 - 2013 strategic plan published by Hydro Quebec in which their stated objective is to increase generating capacity and increase exports. One way for Hydro Quebec to ensure an increase in their exports to displace our local New England energy producers. The promise of 1000 temporary jobs during the construction phase instead of real full-time employment opportunities is no benefit, no matter how it's packaged.

Hydro Quebec has no allegiance to the people of New Hampshire. Their responsibility lies solely to the bottom line and to their investors. While we wait for Congress to develop a real long-term energy plan for the country, I would submit that supplanting a dependency on foreign oil for a dependency on foreign electricity is a flawed policy. So again, no, we do not need this project in New Hampshire. I humbly submit that the Department of Energy reject the application and deny the

Presidential permit. Thank you.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Neil. Our next speaker, Gordon Rowley.

SPEAKER: Gordon Rowley, 4 Merrill Road, Campton, 03223. After participating in a public committee hearing of the New Hampshire House in Concord, New Hampshire, on March 9th of this year, it came clearly stated that no community in the several proposed routes by Northeast Utilities is in favor of this proposed project with the possible exception of Franklin, New Hampshire. After conducting our annual City meetings within the state, almost every community voted in favor of an article that voiced opposition to this project as presented by Northeast Utilities. These collective articles are the voice of the people. We, the people, have spoken and you, sirs and ma'am, should listen. You will hear many views about this project and multiple reasons against and some in favor of Northern Pass. While all points have a place, the most important is the wishes of the public that will be affected by

this project. We, those affected by the installation of these towers, do not want them. This is more than a "not in my backyard" This is a scar on the land. syndrome. land is some of the most beautiful land in the United States. It is the land that millions travel through for tourist activities and the comfort of nature. This is the land that thousands have worked to preserve for our children and their children. This is not about electrical power or the type of power or the need of power outside this state. It is about a project that will scar the land for many years It is about a special land that must be protected. If this power is needed outside the State of New Hampshire, an alternate solution is required. Such a solution should be of a nature that our environment is protected and the humans who inhabit the affected area are Thank you for your time. not harmed.

MODERATOR: Thank you, George, for your comments. Next speaker, A. John Franz. Maybe not. Do we have a John Franz? If you're here,

22

let me know. Our next speaker then will be Roman Sywenkj and I'd like to call up Frank Miller, Kevin Saba, Barry Draper.

Roman Sywenkyj. 57 Mill Brook SPEAKER: Road, Thornton, New Hampshire. 03285. New zip code recently. I'm totally opposed to the preferred route of the Northern Pass especially as concerns the White Mountains, the White Mountain National Forest. When you leave a town and drive into the White Mountain National Forest, you suddenly, it's a big change and it takes a while to realize what that change is, and you realize there are absolutely no transmission wires. No transmission wires visible, and I'm sure Tom Wagner can address They're buried some place because that issue. the homes in the areas do have electricity. don't think they run generators.

On a personal level, tourism in central and northern New Hampshire is a part of business here. I know because I have been coming here, after coming here since about the age of 20 as a tourist, I decided to settle here six years ago

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

in the town of Thornton. I used some of my 401(k) money to purchase three properties, relatively modest properties, and I built my retirement home on one of them. My retirement home is not too far from the transmission lines or the proposed transmission lines.

My grandson now, my daughter also decided to settle here, I have a grandson in the Thornton Central School. The transmission lines will be running approximately 800 yards or less, the playground probably less, in back of the school. I have not seen any maps that show me businesses, schools, playgrounds. I have to go to Google Earth to figure out how far the school was from the transmission lines.

All three of my properties I bought will be somewhat affected by the transmission lines.

I'm sure there are many more stories like mine that could be heard from many people. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments.

Our next speaker. Peter Fauver. And just to clarify, he did not speak previously. That was

a Fred Fauver.

SPEAKER: We are related, I'll have you know. You pronounced his last name similar to mine. My name is Peter Fauver. I am a landowner in this town, and I live in Freedom, New Hampshire, 03336. I'm speaking today, tonight, not only for myself but for a 95-year-old man, 90-year-old woman who are my parents who own 600 acres of land in this town. They, I believe, are one of the largest private landowners in the town. I think their property was referenced by the head of the Conservation Commission.

This is land which they've been acquiring for half a century. It has views up through the White Mountains up into Franconias, up into the Waterville range. It is beautiful land. They have chosen not to develop it, but to conserve it. They have managed it, and it's been their desire to maintain this in perpetuity. The alternate route as proposed by Northern Pass would gut this property. It would tear the heart and soul right out of it. It would

destroy the environment that surrounds the land, it would destroy the natural features which have been so precious to them but more precious to the town of Plymouth. It would destroy any value from a distance where there's so many buildable areas, and I ask for one thing that the DOE consider a study which will consider and take into consideration the visual views which are lost and the visual value of property which is decreased because of Northern Pass.

It is not just those properties which are nearby. It is those that look off in the distance, five, ten, 15 miles away which are significantly affected. It is a large swath, not just a focused swath, and I ask DOE in their work to undertake a study of that.

Secondly, from a policy standpoint, from a policy decision, policy standpoint, there is a policy decision to be considered. Is it good national and environmental policy to permit the crossing of an international boundary disfiguring one state such as you would do it would happen in New Hampshire when the primary

beneficiary, both financial and otherwise, are in another state which are southern New England and New Hampshire would be a conduit for this process, and our benefits would be limited if any. I think it's not good policy. And I ask that policy be looked at very carefully and become a part of the decision. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much for your comments, Peter. Our next speaker, Gretchen Draper. Next invited up, James Puglisi, Robert Giuda, Clare Mowbray. When you're ready.

SPEAKER: All right. My name is Gretchen Draper. Live at 423 Blake Hill Road in New Hampton, 03256. I'm going to be actively involved and impacted by this right-of-way, that right of way. I have Percy Mountain behind me with its largely protected land. The land slopes down. There's our house that we built in 1977. About quarter of mile from that there's an existing right-of-way which is proposed to be widened, blasted, drilled. It's one of those places that has huge inclines so we'll be looking at the larger pylons and lines if this

project goes through.

Now, I've been really impressed by all this sincerity here, the great songs that they sang, but I have not been impressed at all by the corporations who are supposedly bringing us information; that being NStar, Northeast Utilities, Hydro Quebec and our very own Public Service, and that's why it's so important that we're here to talk to the United States Department of Energy which is above that private corporation. So I have some very specific things for you folks to look at because I don't think I'm going to get any good answers from the Public Service of New Hampshire.

So I believe that we need a very in-depth and historical review and public disclosure of environmental history of all these corporations that are going to come in and build this project, so they think. I want to know about the environmental accidents, I want to know about oil spills which NStar does in Watertown, Mass. I want to know about the fines paid, and I want to know about the corporate culture. I

want to know if they've made any changes to the philosophy in their company. I also hope this, well, I don't hope, I want this environmental concern to go up into Hydro Quebec. There's a very interesting award winning documentary called Chercher le courant, and it's all about Hydro Quebec projects on the Romaine River. This is the water that's going to come down to create the power that comes through New Hampshire, and it's not clean and it's not green.

I also request an investigation of the impact that's going to happen to my little section of the right of way; mainly for noise, for herbicides that will be used in the maintenance. What happens when they blast and they drill? I have a dug well like someone else here tonight. I don't expect that I'm going to be able to continue this.

All right. I also, I work with learning disabled kids and kids with serious health problems so I'm very concerned about the health risks of the electromagnetic lines. I would

like that thoroughly looked at. The only reports I can find from the companies at large were written in 1999. I want something definitely that talks about current brain research.

And I finally want, I really want the

Department of Energy to do a thorough assessment
to include the no action alternative to this
draft proposal. No action means get rid of it.

It's not a good project. We are not a wasteland
for these private corporations. This is
multi-national corporations.

I travel a lot. I've been to Peru,

Ecuador, Costa Rica. I've seen what big

corporations do to rain forests. Well, we've

got our own rain forest here, and it's our

own -- it will be a slash and burn, and I don't

think that that's what we want to leave as our

legacy, and I think we need to stand up and say

no to it right now. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Gretchen. Our next speaker, Frank Miller. Kevin Saba? Who are you?

1 SPEAKER: I'm Barry Draper.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MODERATOR: Yes, you're after him.

SPEAKER: (Barry Draper) You had me after Gretchen Draper who happens to be my wife, and it's really a difficult act to follow so I'll be glad to go after this man.

SPEAKER: (Kevin Saba) Thanks a lot.

MODERATOR: I apologize for any confusion.

SPEAKER: (Kevin Saba) It's interesting when you take a look at the room like this as large as this filled the way it was earlier. wonder whether or not when you look at the political realities whether you're really in sort of a mode of coming up with an alternative because it's pretty clear that going overland above ground does not have a whole lot of support in a state that doesn't get a lot of benefit so I don't know who's here that's a politician or a represents a politician, but I know that if my boss were going to support this thing, I'd be looking for another job right now. I mean it.

What we need to do if we believe that

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

22

23

there's a solution here is to find an alternative, and I wonder whether or not we've looked at something as simple as burying this thing on the breakdown lane of 93 where you can get access to it with all of your equipment. It's right there. Federal permits have to be easier to get than state permits which I don't think you're going to be able to get on this So I offer 93 as an alternative proposal one. to figure out whether there's a way to do it because I'm really having a difficult time understanding politically how this thing gets through the state. And I'm a regular guy, but I happen to have done half a dozen presidential compaigns, been Deputy National Political in one, have been in 24 states, hundreds of cities and towns and I have to tell you I've never seen a Friday night audience as packed as you've got here, and there are hundreds of people behind Politically, I think you've got a real problem and I'd be looking for an alternative. Thank you for your comments, MODERATOR:

SPEAKER: Yes, I am. Barry Draper. The other half of Gretchen. That doesn't sound good. I am Barry Draper from New Hampton, New Hampshire, 03256. I have just returned from my one-person photography exhibit called "Nature Under our Noses" that was hosted by the UASD, the largest public university in the Dominican Republic. My photographs were taken near my home in central New Hampshire, and as a science teacher and photographer I am asked to present workshops on the natural world to students and general audiences.

I have lived in my hand-built house in New Hampton, New Hampshire, since 1977. Over the past 30 years I have personally observed and recorded the following Endangered Indicator Species all within one half mile of the proposed right-of-way expansion for Northern Pass. The Endangered Indicator Species that I've seen has been Blandings turtle, nesting wood turtles, leopard frog, smooth green snake, nesting osprey, nesting eagles, mountain lions. Two sightings in the same location within an 8-year

period. I'm afraid you are not going to catch this in the next year looking for that. I would like you to talk with me about these.

I have also witnessed a major decline in the number of migrating yellow spotted salamanders over the past nine years. Part of the reason for that decline is from the logging that is done on the edges of this existing power line. I'm sure there will be more, and I won't go into those, but that was a problem.

On March 15th, 2011, I flew from Bristol,
New Hampshire, to Indian Stream in Pittsburgh in
a small plane. I'm getting a wicked headache.
Uh-oh. We followed the preferred route of the
Northern Pass. My fears of this devastation and
the environmental impact of this project have
been confirmed and solidified. The Northern
Pass transmission lines will permanently sever
habitats that are not fragmented at this time.
It proposes to take land that is under permanent
protection.

I thoroughly reject that Northern Pass proposal. I request a new thorough and rigorous

review of the Endangered Indicator Species along the path of this project, and, more importantly, the impact on the habitat, migration and ultimate survival of these populations. Thank you very much.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Barry, for your comments. Our next speaker, James Puglisi. I also want to invite up Richard Hage, Sallie Fellows, Gisela Estes.

I'm James Puglisi. I live at 223 SPEAKER: Bell Road in Plymouth, New Hampshire, and I'm an electrical contractor so I have more than a passing interest in managing electrons. directions is toward Mr. Mills and the DOE. the proposal for the Northern Pass, they have to have an alternate, and the way I look at that distribution from my point of view as an electrical contractor is that it's basically the same pipeline, and all that has been done is that they've made these little roundabouts all in private land that does not impact any public land which would also mean that they would not have to go through a lot of processes of

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

meetings, regulatory things with multiple agencies in order to shorten the process of moving power north to south or however it's going to go. So what I'm looking at, basically, is if you look at that map of all those, they're betting on or hedging on, in my opinion, of taking it by eminent domain which is a little uncomfortable.

Also I don't think it's a true alternative. Multiple people here tonight have talked about alternate means of subterranean, all sorts of other things. My feeling is Canada has a ton of If they want it in the United States, power. they've got to bring it to the United States the way the United States wants it brought to the United States and one way they can do it is run it through Canada. Go east. Go through the Provinces, go through the Maritimes, give them permission to come into the coast of Maine somewhere, subterranean lines. Wherever they want the power, bring it in. It's going to cost more financially, but the cost here is tremendous. The environment, way of life.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Mr. Fauver here, I know where he lives. I'm the postman. It's absolutely gorgeous land. It is a crime of immense nature to put that type of power line here. It's also a power line that's so out of scale for this area. I know our power lines and distribution. This thing is way out of scale. Okay? This thing it's a tragedy in the making.

We've already seen a major tragedy going on in Japan. We don't need one in New Hampshire. This is a wrong decision. I think the DOE only has one point of entry to the United States. That's not an alternate. That's one point of entry. I think you should not allow that to happen. That's my comment. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments,

James. Our next speaker. Robert Giuda. Am I
close?

SPEAKER: Thank you. Bob Giuda from
Warren. That's the town with the Redstone
missile, and we've kept the Russians away for 50
years. I'd like to say that all of this is as a
result of living on a farm that has transmission

lines across it, but I can't make that scientific.

23

1

2

I speak in strong opposition to this. Ι have served my state and my country, both as a military officer and a Selectman, as a moderator, as a state representative, as deputy majority leader of the New Hampshire House. in fact had the honor of being prime and sole sponsor of Section 12 A of the New Hampshire Constitution, the result of a decision in which public entities took private properties and turned them over to other private entities for the purpose of gain, either in tax base or in employment or their friends, the contractors. That's a critical decision where Justice Souter was vilified but actually gave to the states the right to make the determination as to who and how would we take private property for public use. The issue of need arises. Scientifically proven now there is no need, either within New Hampshire which produces a 50 percent surplus of the power we use or now with the ISO study within the regional grid. There's no need.

19

20

21

22

23

Secondly, I think that your travels around our state would indicate to you that there's no desire. There's a very strong opposition from the population of this state to keep that which has made us great ours and not sacrifice it for commercial good. Specifically addressed, by the way, in the constitution and regulations that were put in place by the Senate as part of that Constitutional amendment. Who benefits? Certainly not New Hampshire. Certainly not our environment, not our businesses, not our property owners. Boston is south. Canada north. Money goes north, the power goes south, we carry the burden on our businesses that's already struggling, our economy which is perilously weak and on the backs of our property owners.

This project violates not only the desire and the constitutionality, it violates the intended spirit of what New Hampshire is about.

Of what people come here for both as tourists, 9 million a year, to the White Mountain National Forest, and as people that come here to live. I

would ask you in your deliberations to consider the need. There is none. Consider our country and what's happening with money going to Canada for power being used for the south that's not necessary. Consider your responsibility as Department of Energy to find ways to rid ourselves of the dependency on foreign energy sources. It's right in your mission. I do believe that you'll do the job, and I thank you for offering the opportunity to speak.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Robert. Our next speaker, Clare Mowbray.

SPEAKER: Hi. I am Clare Mowbray. I live at 135 Shepard Hill Road in Holderness, New Hampshire, 03245. I'm opposed to this. I think it's a dinosaur aspect of all of this, but one of the things that hasn't really been addressed yet and I think that needs to be addressed by the commission is the effect of herbicides on the right of ways. In 1989 I spent a year when we were living in Sandwich, New Hampshire, trying to research and present to the people some of the dire aspects of herbicide poisoning

from herbicide spraying underneath all these power lines, and I think there are so many environmental hazards, not only to people and to You have organic farmers where farms are affected by spraying. The herbicides go into the ground water, into the wells, into our river systems and this is a huge, huge problem. I mean, I've got one tenth of the research that I did that year. It's a very small thing compared to all these other things that have been presented by people tonight that all in total represent a reason why this is not a sane alternative to supposedly needing more energy. 14 I agree with people who previously said perhaps we need to cut down on the idea of always using more and more energy.

> I invite people if anyone is ever interested to get some of this information from I live in Holderness. The name is Mowbray, me. and I think this needs to be really researched. And what are they planning to do under these How are they planning to clear the huge towers? land? The land has to be kept clear. What

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

particular type of herbicides are going to be used? This is all very important stuff. Thank you very much.

MODERATOR: Thank you, Clare, for your comments. Our next speaker, Richard Hage.

Thank you. Dick Hage, 35 Smith SPEAKER: Street, Plymouth, 03264. I'm opposed for many reasons. Here are some. Any transmission design that in any way jeopardizes the health of livestock, wildlife and humans is simply unacceptable. New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut have both the capacity and the economic and job development needs to create our own sources of energy in locally based safer and sustainable ways. A conduit through New Hampshire which robs New Hampshire of similar economic and job development opportunities and sends Massachusetts and Connecticut profit resources to Quebec is very bad state and U.S. policy, and I love Canada. No project that increases land erosion so significantly interrupts wildlife and flora habitat and diminishes our forest's ability to absorb carbon

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

should ever be allowed. We have a climate problem. Super voltage transmission that threatens or children's health such as with the adjacent Profile School site is sinful. 90 to 135 foot towers adjacent to businesses and recreation and tourist attractions such as the proposed Owls Nest site is economically irreversibly negative.

Tourism is a major economic driver for New Hampshire. Skyscraping towers will at best engender erector set nostalgia. No citizen of this country should ever have his or her land devalued or stolen by eminent domain.

We are a people who deeply cherish our land. We take backyard and mountaintop photos, and we send them to our distant friends and relatives with captions that speak of God's country. I want the quality of my grandchildren's lives to be as good as mine.

Finally, for our local residents who may not know, if NP comes to fruition the view we so love looking east to the Holderness Ridge will be littered every 800 feet north to south along

its entire span. For 36 years I've traveled 93 north. The highlight is my favorite 6-mile view from Ashland's Windsock Hill. You know the feeling as our beloved Pemi Baker Valley comes into view, but I will already have passed mile after mile of distracting towers. I pray that tomorrow as I peer into our valley this enormous scar will not render her a mere memory. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Richard. Our next speaker is Sallie Fellows.

SPEAKER: Sallie Fellows. I live on Mt.

Prospect Road in Holderness, New Hampshire,

03245. I'm going to talk about just one issue.

Location. The United States Department of

Energy is responsible for identifying areas of
the country where consumers are adversely

affected by transmission capacity constraints
and congestion. There are two such areas known
as National Interest Electric Transmission

Corridors. One is in the southwest, the other
is in the northeast. It includes all of New

Jersey, parts of New York, and parts of New York

that stretch from New York City to the Canadian border. It does not include any of the New England states. This means that the U.S. Department of Energy believes that there is a serious need for transmission lines in New York but not in New Hampshire.

So please address these questions in the Environmental Impact Statement. Why through New Hampshire? Why not via the designated corridor to reach Connecticut via New Jersey? If the route must be in New Hampshire, then why to Franklin and then Deerfield? Where could you locate a converter station so that the route to reach it would have the smallest negative impact? Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your time. You can clap a little more if you'd like. I apologize for interrupting it. Thank you for your comments, Sallie. Our next speaker, the last one on my preregistered list, Gisela Estes.

SPEAKER: My name is Gisela Estes. I live in Plymouth at One Maple Street, 03264, and I'm proud to be a New Hampshire resident. I've

lived in this state now for 45 years, but you can tell I was not born here. I came over here from Germany. And the reason I'm speaking today is because maybe I can give you some things that they do in Germany that could be copied here.

I am against this Northern Pass project for all the reasons that you have already heard so I won't repeat any, but every time I travel to Germany I am just so amazed about all the solar panels that people have on their homes, on their garages, in their back yards. Some bigger, some are smaller, but they're just everywhere. They're millions of little power plants.

We don't need this power from Hydro Quebec. That is not green power. And I urge the Department of Energy to look into truly green power like these voltaic cells that are built with the help of banks, of companies, so that local people can afford them, and the power that is not used is being fed back into the grid and can be used by those people who need more. And if these would be built in this country, and the research for making them better and for being

able to store the energy better, that would generate clean jobs for this country which we need.

And furthermore, you might think that we might not have enough sun in New Hampshire to have these voltaic panels. Germany lies as far north as James Bay. This is kind of strange that it's exactly the same, as far north as the Quebec power that comes here and they have enough sun. They get a lot of rain just like we do. They have enough sun. If they can do it. We can do it, too.

MODERATOR: Gisela, thank you for your comments.

SPEAKER: It's Gisela.

MODERATOR: My German is worse than my New Hampshire. As I promised so very long ago, I would have a period of time after the registered speakers had spoken to take anyone who had been sitting in the room and thinking, "My comments haven't been heard yet". So I'm now going to go up to people who have not yet spoken and I've got row 1 and row 6 if people would want to come

down and fill up in there, and I'll take you in the position that you are seated in that row. This is people who have not spoken yet at this meeting. Fill row one first and then overflow to six if we need to.

AUDIENCE: Before everybody leaves I would like to thank the people from DOE for coming up here. I think they deserve a round of applause.

MODERATOR: Thank you. I was told I skipped over a Sharon Penney, and I did not do that on purpose. So Sharon Penney will speak prior to us addressing the people in row 1.

My name is Sharon Penney. SPEAKER: I am the Municipal Planner for the town of Plymouth. 6 Post Office Square, Plymouth, New Hampshire, I'm a resident of Franconia and I am a 03264. six-generation native of Coos County. I'm here in two capacities. First of all, as a municipal planner. The town of Plymouth as Attorney Ratigan mentioned earlier has applied for and been granted official Intervenor status in this process which means that the wonderful town meeting votes and everything that our neighbors

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

have made speak to their passion for the town of Plymouth has legal standing and status for this process, and the Board of Selectmen as representatives of the town are very concerned about the alternate route and the multiple and myriad layers of impacts, not only to Plymouth but to our friends and neighbors all around us.

We have one specific question that we would like to address to the group here and appreciate you coming and staying up so late. This is probably like the Planning Board meeting from hell, but it's very important, and we're awfully glad you're here.

The town of Plymouth would also like to also get an answer at some point. This is for the record because this has not been addressed, and it has been asked at least once if not several times before. They would like an answer to the question that if there are future plans to use these proposed towers to run alternating or AC current, what's going to happen because that definitely speaks to any alternative methodologies in getting current through such as

burial and this and that, and that's apparently from what I understand has been circumvented.

I'm going to cut to the chase here real quick because I know we're tired and there's been a lot more eloquent speakers than I who have spoken a lot more thoroughly, but this book I have in my hand is the New Hampshire RSAs as they apply to land use planning which in this state is our Bible for how we comport ourselves and how we function in democracy which as we know is really the best process even though it's not necessarily always pretty.

And people have said this several times before in many different ways tonight but these books are what your planning boards use and zoning boards use to determine who gets to do what and why and how it affects everyone else. And repeatedly, over and over again, it says that any projects must look to regulations that enhance the public safety, health and general welfare of everyone at large and that we must encourage the appropriate and wise use of land.

And I think as I said earlier this has been

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

spoken to many times but that puts it in a nutshell. Quite frankly, if this were a Planning Board project, I would probably call up the applicant and say why bother. It does not meet the criteria, it is not the highest and best use of the land nor for the people, and it's basically illogical and the antithesis of thoughtful planning. So there you have it.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments.

Moderator apologizes for having missed you. My
understanding was that when John Ratigan spoke
he took your spot.

First speaker. Again, importantly, name, address, zip code.

SPEAKER: My name is Quentin Mack. I'm at 19 Route 25 A in Wentworth, New Hampshire.

03282. I agree with all the speakers that have spoken against this project this evening. I did register to speak but somehow I must have filled it out wrong out on the front desk. But I think it's important enough. There's a very small point as Alternative B that hasn't been brought up yet. I'm a registered professional forester

20

21

22

23

in the state of New Hampshire, and I represent three of the four landowners in Orford and Wentworth where Alternative B snakes its way through the properties to avoid all conservation My clients, because they have chosen easements. not to place conservation easements, are being penalized by choosing their land as your conduit this portion of corridor B. It isn't the most efficient route or the one with the least environmental impact, rather it was chosen purely for the political reasons that you felt you would avoid group conflict. Besides corridor B in this area is paralleling the megaline we already have that traverses our town and state. You can give all the excuses that you want of why you're not colocating on this corridor, but in the end the real reason is that the corridor is owned by a competitor, and you'd have to share the profits.

But back to whom I'm representing. The first is my son, Kevin Mack, who owns an 125-acre wood lot. We purchased that wood lot in 1972. For 39 years we've been managing the

land for multiple use by sustained yield. It is a certified tree farm and is currently actively enjoyed by three generations. You proposed to bisect it. You cannot pay me enough to repair that damage.

The next landowner is Perriman (sp?)

Incorporated. They own a boys camp and a girls camp that teach over 600 children per year.

That's Camp Moosilauke and Camp Merriwell. They fear for their very existence because of this power line going over the top of their property.

I'm really surprised that the two fathers didn't mention that Camp Pemigewassett is under this power line, too.

Lastly, I work with Bob and Sandy Green who own about 7,000 acres in Orford and Wentworth, and they're managing the land for public recreation, wildlife, water, forest and the forest products by sustainable methods. I didn't hear power line location anywhere in those objectives. Those landowners may not have placed conservation easements on their property, but it doesn't mean they still don't love the

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

land, and I promise you they will fight Northern
Pass until the entire program is dead. Thank
you.

MODERATOR: Quentin, thank you for your comments, and I do apologize because your sheet was up here in a pile that was perceived to be duplicate so I apologize to you.

SPEAKER: You know another Quentin Mack?

MODERATOR: No, I just dug through the pile
so -- you're next.

My name is Lauren SPEAKER: Hi. McLaughlin. I live on Davis Road in Plymouth, New Hampshire, 03264. My concern is that I've heard a lot about herbicides. First, I'm not for Northern Pass, but I'd also like to know a little bit more about the maintenance that's intended to be involved if we don't get our way and the power lines go up, specifically with ice storms. 2008 we were out of power for ten days in southern New Hampshire when we were down PSNH allowed us, one of 80 houses, to go without power, when the line of transmission went down. I'd like to know who is going to be

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

1 maintaining that, how the trucks are going to 2 get to these maintenance points, who is going to 3 fund the road damage that's created by more and more trucks going up and down to maintain those 4 5 power lines. Is that going to be Canada, is 6 that going to be Mass.? Because the power is 7 going to Massachusetts. Then underground, if it goes underground how does that impact traffic 8 9 flow on already jammed roads? Is there going to 10 be to additional lane options, things like that? 11 And also tourists being affected going to ski hills or on snowmobile trails if those lines 12 13 fall down on the ground. I know no one probably 14 can answer those questions tonight, but if they 15 could be addressed in some sort of document for 16 other people to read that that would be great. 17 Thank you. Thank you for your comments. 18 MODERATOR: 19 Next speaker? 20 Thank you. My name is Kenneth SPEAKER: 21 Stone, and I'm a resident of Bristol, Wellington Village Drive. I'm also a small business owner 22 23 up on Tenney Mountain Highway in Plymouth. Ι

first got transferred by a big corporation to central New Hampshire 30 years ago and my wife and I as young people immediately fell in love with this state. Unfortunately, I got transferred out but managed to stay in the New England area and basically been a weekend resident for many decades and want to move back up here on a full-time basis.

I'm going to scrap the prepared remarks because so many others have so eloquently stated the factual points about this case. I'm going to give you a perspective of a person that's been a Chief Financial Officer and a Senior Financial Executive in major Fortune 500 companies, and I can tell you with absolute certainty that big corporations make their decisions based on what is going to increase their share value, their return on investment, their earnings per share and cash flow. That is the reality of corporate America. That is what the companies that are involved in this process are seeking to do. This is merely part of the process that they legally have to go through.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

1 And what I am, therefore, going to do opposed to 2 discussing my impact on tourism and all the 3 other negative aspects that are going to come from this if it gets passed is appeal to the 4 5 representatives of our legislation and to the 6 Department of Energy to do what is right for 7 people of New Hampshire in this part of the state in particular. They live here for the 8 9 quality of the life. That's the reason I moved 10 back and always maintained a relationship here. 11 It's about hiking in the mountains, it's about 12 having clean air, it's about having small 13 businesses that rely totally on tourism. This 14 is only going to serve southern New England and 15 perhaps anybody else down in the New York area 16 who is going to live off the grid. It does 17 nothing, absolutely nothing, to benefit the 18 residents of central and northern New Hampshire. 19 Thank you. 20 Thank you very much, Ken. MODERATOR: Next 21 speaker? 22 My name is Margaret Mumford. SPEAKER: Ι 23 live in Plymouth. 03264. I didn't bring

1	written remarks because I didn't anticipate
2	getting up to speak. I'm a local yokel. I grew
3	up here, moved away, moved back. And I am very
4	much opposed to Northern Pass on environmental
5	and economic bases, but I would like to speak
6	for the many families that I've heard the names
7	that I know those names, and there are many
8	towns around here that are approaching their
9	250th anniversary and there are many, many
10	generations of people here who are here because
11	they love the land. And some of those families
12	are land poor and the folks would do anything to
13	hold over their land over all the generations,
14	and there are more than two people in this room
15	who are direct descendents of the first white
16	settlers of this region. There are deep, deep
17	roots here. This is not just economic, we like
18	it here. They're deep roots and people care
19	very much. Thank you.
20	MODERATOR: Thank you very much for your
21	comments. Next speaker?
22	SPEAKER: My name is Michael Leon. I live
23	at 3243 U.S. Route 3, in Thornton, New

Just two quick points I want to Hampshire. inquire of the Department of Energy. I spent most of the day reading the 33-page Presidential permit request from Northern Pass. And reading it on page 20, I won't bore anybody with reading the whole page, but there's a statement that says the quantitative data we're told for all of the potential routes. These data were used to evaluate the remaining alternatives through the application of a mathematical comparison of the routes to identify the routes with the least overall social and environmental impact. question, I'd like to see those mathematical results. Coming from PSNH, I would assume it's monetary value. That's my first point.

My second point which Steve Rand actually stole my thunder because I did some research on Champlain Hudson Power Express also, and there is another new line coming in also. It's called Maine Express, and it's a thousand megawatt high voltage, basically buried in the water, in the ocean, to supply Boston with their power. Now, the Champlain Hudson Power Express, it's

NORTH COUNTRY COURT REPORTERS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23

actually going to be a 200 megawatt line. thousand of those megawatts are going to supply New York and a thousand are going to supply Connecticut so we're told that this has got to come through our state, PSNH is saying this, to supply Boston and to supply Connecticut with We're already burying lines going down there. These are underwater projects. So going on the underwater aspect, I'm kind of a math freak, what I did was I calculated the distance from Pittsburg to Hanover on the Connecticut River. 132 miles. I'm proposing that I'd like you guys to obviously have PSNH show the feasibility of why they can't put it in the Connecticut River. It's 132 miles from Pittsburg to Hanover. It's 40 miles east to I calculated the cost from the Franklin. Champlain Hudson Power Express and they come up to be \$9 million a mile is what it cost them for four lines. Two for New York and two for Connecticut. PSNH's cost is \$6.7 million per Adding the 40 extra miles from Pittsburg line. to Franklin over to Deerfield is 212 miles.

Now, I use the high end, \$9 million so PSNH is telling us it would cost 1.2 billion to do it. With the new calculations, if they buried this in the water and if they buried this on the land going from Hanover to Franklin, it would cost them 1.9 billion. It's only an increase of .7 billion. They're recouping their 1.2 billion within one year. So it's going to take them an extra 7 or 8 months to recuperate the difference. That's all I have to say.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Michael. Next speaker, please.

SPEAKER: Sara Haslett. 165 Cape Moonshine Road, Wentworth. 03266? Question mark. I wasn't planning on speaking, but I speak nonviolent communication, and I kept hearing people say there's no -- people don't want this. I heard that a million times, but I also heard people say we don't need this. And there is no need for this. And I just don't understand how the DOE can oppose the U.S. Forest Service whose mission is to serve the land and its people with this problematic plan of raping the land and

seeing people suffering from disasters that the earth is bringing forth, and we don't need any more human-wrought disasters and tomorrow is the anniversary of Ned Ludd's uprising and he's the one who threw the monkey wrench in the printing press so I just want you all to keep that in mind to have courage in these dark times. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you for your comments, Sara. Next speaker?

SPEAKER: Thank you. Larry Mauchly. 6
Smith Street, Plymouth, New Hampshire. 03264.
Just to offer up a solution for DOE as far as local power, and there is no one solution but just part of many solutions. I noticed last time I was down to visit my mom in New Jersey they had solar panels just about on every telephone pole, and I mean, if you think about it, it works out perfect. It's power where it's needed right at everyone's house right down the road, and I don't know how many millions of poles there are across the country but that seems pretty viable. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Larry.

Row number one is empty. I will remind everyone that is it is 8 minutes after 10. Do we have anyone who has already spoken that would like to

come forward? Any others?

SPEAKER: Tom Mullen. M U L L E N. From Campton. I was reminded by an attorney that I did not give some important information from the DOE so I'll try to do that as quickly as I can.

First of all, I do a lot of business with banks, and when I go to see banks, they tell me, well, we'd like to see a feasibility analysis.

We'd like to have an understanding as to whether or not you can do what you say you're going to do for what you say you can do it for and whether there's a market out there. And I can't get dollar one from any of those lenders until I do that, until I prove that. Something is out of whack with this whole process. Here we have a company, frankly, in my opinion doing a land grab in order to try to move a project forward much faster than it has a right to go without having demonstrated any need whatsoever for the

project. I think the first thing that the DOE should require as part of this process and wherever it goes from here is that a full-blown economic analysis cost/benefit analysis is done for this project. It is no less than or no more than any firm would have to do attempting to run a project like this through a state like New Hampshire.

Secondly, the applicant should have to pay for that work to be done. When I want it done, my bank says well, you've got to find an appraiser, but we're going to hire him and you're going to pay us and we'll pay the appraiser so we get a fair report from the appraiser. The Owls Nest Resort & Golf Club, somebody else mentioned it earlier, thank you, is a pretty good-size project up the road in Campton and Thornton. We're the largest employers in either of those two towns. We have 75 employees. That goes up to 125 in the summer. This is the project that when it's done would have 750 plus or minus full-time jobs, would ultimately have about 580 single family

homes and condominium units, three nine-hole golf courses. This is a project that would have collectively and enterprise a value of \$850 million. That project has been stopped dead in its tracks by what's going on, and we were just about to ramp up the funding through the EB-5 visa program which has done well. We're dead in the water without that.

I want to do one more little quick thing. I'd like to address Tom Wagner who sat up here tonight and listened to all of this and has a quizzical look on his face as he sits there wondering where is this going from here. There's a very interesting process in the U.S. Forest Service. They make decisions in that government agency from the bottom up, if I'm not Is that correct? So this gentleman mistaken. right here, this very professional man, who has lived in this town for quite a number of years now, he's the one that has to make the decision for the White Mountain National Forest, and he has to make that decision through a process called Decisions by Advantages. Am I right on

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

that? And I may be wrong about this, but I think basically what that means is he's got to make a decision about this project and whether it gets access to the White Mountain National Forest based on whether there are real advantages to this project being allowed to go through as opposed to the advantages that would accrue if it wasn't allowed to go through.

Now, I'm not trying to put words in your mouth, Tom. I know you've had an exceedingly difficult situation, and we've generally left you alone, haven't we? Through this process? Pretty much? At any rate, let's give them a lot of support. A decision as important as this right here in Campton, New Hampshire, made by this man. Very important. Try to give the Forest Service all the input you can. I know they're interested in hearing from you more than just at this meeting if I'm not mistaken. Fair comment?

MR. WAGNER: The public process is what you want to work on.

SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

MODERATOR: Thank you very much, Thomas.

Thomas will be our last speaker, unless anybody has a problem with that. I'd like to have a round of applause for all the speakers. Thank you. I'd also like to have a round of applause for Plymouth State University who gave us the use of these facilities tonight.

I would remind you to continue to follow the process by website, www.northernpasseis.us. There also appears to be a number of Facebook locations and things like that. I would, we've got dates still remaining. Tomorrow and Sunday in Colebrook and Haverhill. Two more days.

I'll get it right. I want to thank you all for your hospitality.

I want you to know that the Moderator's thoughts and prayers go out to Barry and Gretchen Draper. I don't know how many you noticed, but it appeared that Barry fell ill after speaking and was taken to the emergency room. And that officially adjourns tonight's meeting.

AUDIENCE: How about a round of applause

1	for all the people that are sitting up here
2	tonight?
3	HEARING ENDED AT 10:15 P.M.
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	

1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 I, Cynthia Foster, Licensed Court Reporter 4 for the State of New Hampshire, hereby certify that on March 18, 2011, I took public comment at 5 the Northern Pass Transmission Line Project 6 7 Draft EIS Public Scoping Meeting at Plymouth, 8 New Hampshire; 9 That the foregoing testimony was taken by 10 me in Shorthand and thereafter reduced to 11 typewriting by me, and pages 2 through 149, 12 inclusive, comprise a full, true and correct 13 transcription of my verbatim stenographic notes 14 of the public comment; 15 Dated at West Lebanon, New Hampshire, this 16 21st day of March, 2011. 17 18 19 Cynthia Foster, LCR 20 21 22 23