STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND
MAINE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF
CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY'S NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT PROJECT

> NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT SITE LOCATION OF DEVEIOPMENT ACT SITE LAW CERTIFICATION

EVENING HEARING - DAY 2
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 2019

PRESIDING OFFICER: SUSANNE MILLER

Reported by Lorna M. Prince, a Notary Public and court reporter in and for the State of Maine, on April 2, 2019, at the University of Maine at Farmington Campus, 111 South Street, Farmington, Maine, commencing at 6:00 p.m.

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## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

MS. MILLER: Good evening. I now call to order this public testimony session of the joint public hearing of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the Land Use Planning Commission on Central Maine's Power's proposed New England Clean Energy Connect Project. This hearing is governed by the Maine Administrative Procedures Act, 5 M.R.S. Sections 9051 through 9054. The Department's rules concerning the processing of applications and other administrative matters, which is Chapter 2, the Department's rules concerning the conduct of licensing hearings, which is Chapter 3, and today only the Commission's rules for the conduct of public hearings, which is Chapter 5.

Notice of this hearing was given in
accordance with the Maine Administrative Procedures Act and rules governing hearings. Notice was published twice in each of the following Maine newspapers, The Lewiston Sun Journal, The Bangor Daily News, The Kennebec Journal and The Portland Press Herald.

The New England Clean Energy Connect project is a proposed new high voltage direct current transmission line that would run from the Maine border with Quebec to a new converter station in Lewiston as
well as additional construction on a separate line in parts of southern Maine. The purpose of the New England Clean Energy Connect project line would be to deliver up to 1200 megawatts of electricity from hydropower generating facilities in Quebec, Canada to the New England power grid.

Portions of the proposed project will be in the following municipalities, Alna, Anson, Caratunk, Chesterville, Cumberland, Durham, Embden, Farmington, Greene, Industry, Jay, Leeds, Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Moscow, New Gloucester, New Sharon, Pownal, Starks, Whitefield, Wilton, Windsor, Wiscasset and Woolwich.

In addition, the proposed project line would traverse the following townships and plantations, Appleton Township, Bald Mountain Township, Beattie Township, Bradstreet Township, Concord Township, Hobbstown Township, Johnson Mountain Township, Lowelltown Township, Merrill Strip Township, Moxie Gore, Parlin Pond Township, Skinner Township, T5 R7 BKP WKR and West Forks Plantation.

Portions of the proposed project will abut boundaries of T5 R6 BKP WKR, Haynestown, The Forks Plantation and Pleasant Ridge Plantation.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive
evidence from the Applicant, Interveners and members of the public regarding the applications submitted by Central Maine Power for a Natural Resource Protection Act permit and site location of Development Act Permit.

The Land Use Planning Commission must certify to the Department whether one, the proposed project is an allowed use in any area for which it is proposed that is within the Commission's jurisdiction, and two, that the proposed project meets any land use standard established by the Commission that is not considered in the Department's site law review.

This week the Department is holding a public hearing on CMP's proposed NECEC project. The Commission and Department have separate roles with regard to review of the proposed project; however, due to anticipated overlap in factual testimony relevant to the review both of the Commission and the Department, the Commission's -- we are holding a joint proceeding. The Commission's portion of the public hearing is today, April 2nd, and the DEP's portion of the proceeding is throughout the week.

My name is Susanne Miller. I am the director for the Eastern Maine Regional Office for the Department. I have designated the presiding officer for this matter by the commissioner of the Department.

This designation is limited in its scope to the authority necessary to conduct the hearing and administer governing procedural statutes and regulations in the development of the administrative record. My role does not include the ultimate decisionmaking authority on the merits of the application, which the Commissioner expressly detains. Joining me from the Department of Environmental Protection this evening are Commissioner Jerry Reid; Jim Beyer, who's the project manager for the NECEC project; Mark Stebbins, the director of Land Management; we also have in the audience David Madore, our communications director; April Kirkland and Doris Peaslee are here supporting us for administrative support; we are also joined by Peggy Bensinger, Assistant Attorney General and counsel for the Department. I'll now invite the Land Use Planning Commission to introduce themselves.

EVERETT WORCESTER: My name is Everett Worcester and I am the commissioner -- commission chair and presiding officer for this hearing and I reside in Piscataquis County and now I'd like to have the other LUPC folks up here introduce themselves and we'll start with Betsy.

BETSY FITZGERALD: Betsy Fitzgerald,

Washington County.
BILL GILMORE: Bill Gilmore, Freeman Township, Franklin County.

BILL HINKEL: Bill Hinkel, Land Use Planning Commission staff.

NICHOLAS LIVESAY: Nicholas Livesay, director of Land Use Planning Commission.

LAUREN PARKER: Lauren Parker, attorney general's office, counsel for the Commission.

MILLARD BILLINGS: Millard Billings, Hancock County.

DURWARD HUMPHREY: Durward Humphrey, Aroostook County, thank you.

MS. MILLER: Also not part of these proceedings, I wanted to let everybody know that we have Jay Clement from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Jay is standing up right now in case anyone has any questions about the federal process related to this application.

The criteria on which the Department is hearing testimony for consideration tonight are limited to a certain group of the licensing criteria. Testimony provided to the Department this evening by the public must be limited to the following criteria, scenic character and existing uses, wildlife habitat
and fisheries, alternatives analysis, compensation and mitigation including -- compensation and mitigation.

Criteria to be addressed at this hearing for the Department are free to look at, I think they put them on the table in the hallway -- no, at the back table over there, okay. So at the back table over there you'll see a copy of -- a list of the criteria that are applicable to the Department's hearing if you would like to take a look.

If you wish to comment on other criteria which the applicant must meet to get approval from the Department for this proposed project, you may send written comments to the Department to Mr. Jim Beyer until the close of the record, which we'll explain at the close of this evening.

MR. HINKEL: Within the area served by the Commission, the proposed project crosses or traverses three separate Recreation Protection, or $P-R R$ subdistricts; one at the site for the proposed Kennebec River Crossing; one near Beattie Pond and another near the Appalachian Trail. Within a $P-R R$ subdistrict, the utility facility is allowed by special exception. The public comments directed to the Commission this evening are intended to focus on the portion of the project proposed in the subdistrict and aid the Commission in
its valuation of whether the special exception criteria have been meet.

For the Commission to find a use is allowed by special exception, the Commission must find that an applicant has shown by substantial evidence that A, there is no alternative site, which is both suitable to the proposed use and reasonably available for the applicant. B, the use can be buffered from those other uses and resources within the subdistrict with which it is incompatible. And C, such other conditions are met that the Commission may reasonably impose in accordance with the policies of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

The two hearing topics applicable to the Commission's role in certifying the proposed project are one, scenic character and existing uses, and two, alternative analysis.

MS. MILLER: Our hearing today is being transcribed by Dostie Reporting Service. At the end of this row here you'll see Lorna who is going to be transcribing everything for us. So in order to ensure an accurate transcript, I may ask you to clarify the pronunciation or spelling of your name. I'm going to ask you to speak clearly and I may need to ask you to repeat yourself. And please keep in mind speak slowly so we can catch everything.

If you wish to speak, please sign in on the appropriate sign-in sheet, which is just outside this auditorium. We have three sign-in sheets, in support of, in opposition to and neutral, so we ask you to please sign in on the appropriate sheet.

How I'm going to do this is I'm going to call eight names at a time from the sign-in sheets and I'm going to ask four people to line up on each side behind the mics. This is to ensure that we can go through this a little more quickly and also ensure that everybody has an opportunity to speak who wants to. I do ask that you don't stand in front of the mics because we're live streaming this from that camera over there and we want to make sure that nobody is blocked. So to ensure that everyone gets an opportunity to speak, those who wish to testify will have three minutes. We have a timekeeper who will let me know when your time is up and I will expect you to wrap up quickly once I let you know your time is about up. Please be concise so that everyone has a chance to speak. Please focus your testimony on the Department and the Commission's criteria and again, please don't block the aisle and please remember to stand behind the mic.

Prior to presenting your testimony, please
state or clarify your name because there's a chance I may mispronounce it based on what I'm reading on the sheet. Please identify where you're from, or who you're affiliated with, and please make sure all your testimony is directed to this table. Do not speak or address the audience, just this table.

During this hearing there will be no signs, no booing, no cheering or clapping allowed. If you brought written testimony and you would like to submit it to the folks on the Commission and the Department, I ask you to place it -- there should be a box up front, or Mr. Madore, can you just stand so everyone can see you? Please provide it to Mr. Madore up front and he will collect that. Also please remember to put your name on your testimony so we know where it comes from in case we have any questions.

All participants in the public hearing this evening are expected to conduct themselves professionally toward the Department, toward the Commission, toward each other and the general public as well as to the University staff and any students you might see throughout these proceedings. If a member of the general public is unable to conduct themselves professionally, I will take appropriate action, which may include excluding the individual from further
participation, or have them escorted out.
At this time I ask you to please silence or turn off your electronic devices, including cell phones so that there are no interruptions. As a logistical matter, the emergency exits to this room are located in the back of the room the way you came in. The restrooms are located towards the left side of the hallway as you first come into the building.

All witnesses at this hearing will be sworn and all evidence already entered into the record will be available during the course of a public hearing for inspection by anyone who wishes to do so. Witnesses testifying this evening are subject to cross-examination by the parties, by the Department and by the Commission. I will expect the parties to let me know if they would like to cross-examine any of the witnesses this evening.

A copy of the project file is located up on the table to my right up there by the exit. If anyone would like to take a look at it, it's there for public review.

After the hearing, the public file will be available for public review by arrangement during regular business hours at the Department's Bangor office.

At this time I ask all persons planning to testify to stand and raise their right hand. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give is the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: I do.
MS. MILLER: Thank you. I may have to do that periodically as people show up.

So with that I'm going to call the first eight people, and I'd appreciate it if you can, like I said, try to line up four on each side. It will just really help with making this run a little bit more smoothly. So I've got Duane Hanson, Jack Nicholas, Helena Kelley and Daryl Kelley, Steve Robe, Christopher Ayres, David Hyde and Jay Clement -- oh, not Jay. I'm really struggling on deciphering handwriting, somebody from the Farmington Flyer, starts with a D.

DARBY MURNANE: That's me. I'll be reserving my questions as I move forward. We're reporting on this for the campus newspaper.

MS. BENSINGER: You don't want to
testify?
DARBY MURNANE: I'm here to ask impartial questions at any given point when it's appropriate to speak.

MS. MILLER: So this is an opportunity
for public testimony, not questions.
DARBY MURNANE: Got it, okay.
MS. MILLER: Mario Carrier. So please correct me if I said anything wrong. I do apologize if I butchered anybody's name. We'll start with Duane Hanson.

DUANE HANSON: I'm Duane Hanson. We live at T5 R7. The power line is coming close to where we live. I've lived there for a very long time and raised a family there. We basically live off the land, grow a big garden, eat the fish and hunt for food and make brown ash baskets and handmade knots. I hope everyone will wake up to the fact that this project is all about money, profits for a big corporation.

There's been a lot of lies told. Global warming has been used to drive this project through, but when you look at all the facts, they don't add up. What we have to realize is what we have here in Maine, the last of the big woods. We need to protect this for the future for people to enjoy. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you very much. I think what we'll do is alternate, so I'll just ask you to introduce yourself, if you don't mind.

HELENA KELLEY: I'm Helena Kelley.
MS. MILLER: Can you speak a little

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1 louder into the mic because the transcriptionist needs 2 to hear you.

HELENA KELLEY: Hello? Is this good? I'm Helena Kelley and --

MS. MILLER: Can you put it almost like you're talking on it? You're doing good.

HELENA KELLEY: Hello, my name is
Helena. I'm 11 years old. I live in Portland, Maine and I oppose CMP's power line. My father's family is from the Solon and Jackman area. My great, great grandfather, Henry Redmond, was a hunter and a trapper. The land is very important to my family and not to be taken for granted.

The corridor will cut right through this
land. It will cut straight through his trapping line and the areas he explored. The land up there is gorgeous and home to many animals.

MS. MILLER: I'm sorry to interrupt you, I just really need you to speak up because we can't hear you and neither can the transcriptionist.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can somebody read it
for her?
HELENA KELLEY: Hello, my name is Helena. I am eleven years old. I live in Portland, Maine and I oppose CMP's power line. My father's
family is from the Solon and Jackman area. My great great grandfather, Henry Redmond, was a hunter and trapper. This land is very important to my family and not to be taken for granted. The corridor will cut right through this land. It will cut straight through his trapping line and the areas he explored. The land up there is gorgeous and home to many animals, both large and small. It will cut straight through a large brook trout habitat.

Tourists come to Maine to see the ocean and the beautiful land, not 53 miles of metal. It isn't just tourists that love our land, We Mainers love it too. There is no benefit to Mainers from the CMP corridor. I don't understand why people would ruin this amazing environment. The woods are beautiful and the woods are part of many of our culture.

Take a moment to imagine Maine without its forests, without its natural beauty, without its critters and natural sounds. Is this what you want? It's definitely not what $I$ want. It's definitely not what my family wants. It's not what many, many Mainers want. Please do not approve CMP's corridor.

MS. MILLER: Thank you very much. No clapping.

JACK NICHOLS: My name is Jack Nicholas.

I live in Winthrop and I own land in Upper Enchanted Township. That would be about two miles from the proposed 53.8 miles of the transmission corridor. I would recommend the Commission to require CMP to place the transmission cables underground and underwater, which has been the preferred approach for HVDC transmission lines, and I refer to the pre-filed testimony of Christopher Russo.

Undergrounding the transmission lines will allow this project to overcome many serious deficiencies by realizing advantages over above ground lines including the following, reduces significantly negative environment or natural resource impacts of overhead transmission lines by substantially narrowing the path of the proposed transmission corridor from 150 feet wide to between one meter and ten meters wide, avoids negative impacts on important scenic views and scenic character, eliminates probable reductions in property values for families near and around the new 53.8 miles of transmission corridor, minimizes effects on wildlife from electromagnetic fields, eliminates threats to low flying aircraft, minimizes damage from windy and severe weather conditions, decreases the risk of wild fires, increases the useful life of the transmission lines by twice that of overhead
transmission lines and reduces the maintenance cost compared to overhead transmission lines.

And in my testimony I've included a spreadsheet that does a life cycle cost analysis that shows that the cost of undergrounding is, in my opinion, pretty minimal in relation to the corporate resources.

Under proposed compensation for impacts, there's no amount of compensation mitigation that could offset the immense damage that this proposed 53.8 miles of new transmission corridor would cost. A recent article stated that CMP had offered 2,800 acres of conservation land, although 1,997 scattered parcels as far as 107 miles appears in the official record. Regardless, that land would only offset the use of public reserve land with a lease agreement with the Maine Bureau of Parks and Public Land.

If there was a fair market value, it would require CMP to contribute 40,000 acres based on the testimony of John McMann, conversation land to offset the damage up to one kilometer beyond the edges of the proposed 150 foot wide corridor, and that would not cover the damage of scenic views and the tourism economy.

The $\$ 254$ million stipulation is an illusion
of compensation since the payout spans many years, up to 40 years making it worth 35 cents a month for each CMP customer on a net present value basis. That concludes my testimony.

MS. MILLER: I was just going to ask you if you were about to wrap up and it sounds like you were about to. Thank you, I'm sorry.

DARYL KELLEY: Thank you for this opportunity. My name is Daryl Kelley. I'm from Portland, carpenter and registered Maine Guide, and I'm very much opposed to this project, the corridor. I've been exploring this area over the past five or so years following the travels of my great grandfather, Henry Redmond, following his travels through anecdotes in his diaries. And he was a trapper, a Maine Guide and a State Game Warden active in this area from 1900 through the 1940s. I witnessed some of the things he wrote about, others are long gone. This area is a special gem for Maine. It's got eight peaks over 3,000 feet with spectacular views from some of them, numerous peaks in the 2,000 to 3,000 foot range, ponds, streams, vernal pools, little valleys, notches, sporting camps that have been a Maine tradition for 150 years.

All of this is at risk from the corridor, waterways muddy polluted by herbicides, animal habitats
gone. Some say the woods are not pristine or prime evil, they are. They've been logged for generations. Hopefully they'll continued to be logged for generations. There's still wilderness that all sorts of critters depend upon.

When you cut down a tree, another one will take its place with good forestry practices. The corridor will not disappear into the ground once its usefulness, which is dubious, is gone, neither will the impact done by the clearing, the herbicides filling the wetlands in the air and visually from the summits and the ground is a scar.

A lot of people come to Maine to be in the wilderness to charge their souls. This area has that potential as parks in the state and elsewhere become more crowded, and to give this away to a business entity, a foreign entity at that is totally egregious.

Paul Whitman said now I see the secret of making the best person is to go in the open air and eat and sleep with the earth. If the corridor goes through, I fear the quote that we'll be hearing from future generations will be why did they let this happen. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. STEVE ROBE: Good evening, ladies and
gentlemen. My name is Steve Robe. I live in Waterville, Maine. I have a bachelor's and a master of science in forestry. I'm a Maine licensed professional forester. I was a senior forester for Scott Paper, S.D. Warren, SAPPI Concrete land base from 1990 until 2017. And in case you're new to the area, that's 27 years on the same land.

Since then I've been working as a land agent for Dirigo Partners Limited. Dirigo Partners Limited is a Maine corporation and it's a contract through the Central Maine Power Company. During this time I work mainly in the western mountains and I've also spent plenty of time practicing industrial forestry in the townships involved with the new portion of the NECEC project, Skinner Township, and by that I mean Skinner Township heading back east towards the Kennebec Gorge and West Forks.

This evening I'm speaking on my own behalf because of my long running experience on this land. I know where the corridor is. I know where the timber roads go and I know the nature of the industrial working forest in that area. I've heard people say that the NECEC corridor is located within a road with pristine wilderness. That's confusing to me. I wonder if we're talking about the same industrial working
forest where I spent 27 years practicing industrial forestry. I may have spent more time on the ground in the area of the corridor than almost anyone involved this hearing, maybe top three anyway. I have concluded that the idea of a road with pristine wilderness is a myth being perpetuated by a project falling under the assumption that a lot of people won't know any better. Well, I know better and I respectfully suggest that you should too.

The NECEC corridor is located in an aggressively and sustainably managed industrial working forest that has been used primarily for timber production since the 1800s. The NECEC corridor is filled with high speed primary and secondary forest management roads and skid trails that were built by the owners of the land and moved with the market.

Creating 1,200 megawatts of clean energy into the grid in Lewiston, Maine through a privately owned industrial working forest landscape seems like good planning to me. We need to remember that the real threat here is not taking realistic and timely action on climate change.
I have every faith that the regulatory
process will sift through the fictions around this project and will make a decision based on sound science
and realistic and timely actions, not conjecture.
I hope my testimony has helped. Thank you for your time you're investing in reviewing this important project. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
CHRISTOPHER AYRES: Hi, my name is Christopher Ayres. I live in Pownal, Maine and I'm familiar with this region hereabouts. I've canoed the Moose and the Beattie, the waters of Flagstaff, Brass Wood, Little Big Wood, Poland, Beattie, Kennebago and more. I've driven the woods road and the main roads throughout the area. I have flown over the entire region countless times in the last 40 years to photograph it for newspaper articles, conservation organizations and various other projects.

I see Maine and the world as an environmentalist, an avid bird watcher and as a lover of the outdoors. Already in my backyard on the coast of Maine and around Baxter Park, which I routinely visit, I see firsthand undeniable changes in bird migration patterns in food sources such as insects. It is clear to me that global climate change is the expediential crisis of our time.

I support this corridor project to bring renewable energy to the New England Power Group. It

1 will not, as some environmentalists and environmental 2 organizations maintain, sound a deaf mill to the regions for it. It will not irreparably fracture the integrity of the region's forest lands. There will be local effects to be sure, as with any energy project, but this corridor will not spell disaster to all the birds, the fish, the animals in the forest or the people of this area.

This energy project does address an eminent capacity to climate change. We all see daily reminders of the widespread catastrophic effects of climate change and global warming. The United Nations issued a urgent call to action in its 2018 special report. The secretary general of the UN said this report by the world's leading scientist is an ear splitting wake-up call to the world. It confirms that climate change is running faster than we are and we are running out of time. We are running out of time.

We have 12 years to reduce the carbon emissions by 50 percent, 12 years in the whole world, 12 years in New England, 12 years in Maine or we will really start to see increased catastrophe. This energy project represents a first step towards that goal that we can implement virtually overnight. Of course this is first -- this is just the first step, but it is a
highly effective first step. We cannot wait. We must start right now. We must deal with the facts and accept reality and move forward to protect ourselves, our children and our ecosystems by supporting the corridor to bring clean energy to Maine and New England. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
DAVID HYDE: My name is David Hyde. I live in Pownal as well. I'm not an advocate for CMP, but I am an advocate for the environment and for the future of my daughters and their children and their grandchildren. I was against the CMP project because I looked at it as another project that would increase the cost of electricity and force this process into our lives.

This project is a point of conflict for me personally, as I am sure it is for many others, you can see by the signs around here. What I hadn't realized is the long-term benefits of this proposal outweigh the short-term costs. If we're serious about addressing the removal of carbon from our atmosphere and maintaining a regular supply of electricity, we need to make some tough decisions.

I love the outdoors. I spent most of my life hiking, canoeing, fishing, paddling. I started and ran
a nonprofit specifically to go to the people in the Maine woods as a place of renewal and healing and it is my source of joy and serenity.

The power gives us the best short-term boost to address climate concerns, lower costs of electricity, our cost of electricity, substantial financial plans to towns and to residents. We have to make a move to clean, reliable supply of electrons.

Our lifestyles necessitate that availability. There are costs to making this happen, the forest being cut, for example, but the cost of building more natural gas pipe lines to the generation facilities or nuclear facilities will be more by Maine taxpayers, rate payers. We do not need more nuclear and that will not survive in New England.

We are benefitting from -- we are also benefitting in this if we move to the hydro to the reduction of our electric bills -- are not delivering lower prices to Maine or New England. They're not looking to lower our carbon footprint. They're not looking to service low income customers. They're not concerned about the rivers, the lakes or the forests. They want to grow the bottom line, which I understand, but at what cost to Maine?

Quebec-Hydro production capacity now is
capable of increasing that capacity in the long term is reducing a carbon footprint to potentially all people in Maine. Maine needs to be a leader and not a follower. The State of Maine's logo, though I'm sure you all know, is I need. So let's be leaders, leaders for the state, leaders for the citizens and leaders for our health.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. I'm going to call another eight people. I do apologize for making many of you stand, so if anybody has any issues with standing, please let me know and maybe we can have them go up right away so they don't need to stand the whole time. We're going to start with Kerry Hegarty, Sandra Howard, Dot Kelly, Theresa York, Mario Carrier, John Fairlene -- Fontaine, and Peter Campion and Judy Diaz. KERRY HEGARTY: My name is Kerry Hegarty. I'm from Jackman. I own Superior Boundary Line Renewal. I mark property lines and I thank you for letting me speak tonight. This letter is to the Maine DEP and LUPC in opposition to CMP's New England Clean Energy Connect Proposal.

Permitting a new transmission corridor in this beautiful remote area will open a can of worms in many ways. Once NECEC is in, there is basically nothing to stop the wind industry from using the
corridor causing much more environmental damage. It would be a ticket to grid access for Somerset County Wind Development. Once the DC line is permitted, the stage is set for adjacent wind transmission lines.

There are 115 streams with native brook trout in them that would be affected by this corridor. The new corridor is located well within a half mile of seven state heritage fish waters. They are ponds with native brook trout in them. They are Beattie, Rock, Iron, Grace, Mountain Number Two, Wilson Hill and Little Wilson Hill Pond.

The corridor is only 800 feet from the nicest campsite anywhere around Jackman, the Rock Pond Campsite. It is only 1,100 feet from the Beattie zone, which is also a designated remote pond. I believe you said a PRR zone, meaning there is no public motorized access within a half mile of it.

A similar transmission line proposal from CMP a few years ago was the Maine Clean Power Connection, or MCPC. That corridor was in much of the same location and was for wind transmission and hydro eventually added. This AC line was proposed to include 450 megawatts of head room for additional wind production above and beyond proposed projects. That converts to 150 of the new 600 foot towers. Approval
of NECEC sets a precedent for approval of MCPC, which is big wind that we don't want.

NECEC and MCPC are in the heart of many proposed wind projects, Somerset and Northwest Wind are two of them. They currently have no grid access. I have enclosed maps of Johnson Mountain with the name Somerset Wind on them. Up to 85 towers have been proposed encompassing Misery Ridge, Little Chase Stream Mountain, Williams Mountain and Long Pond and Parlin Pond Township. This whole junction with the NECEC corridor at the marshall yard if NECEC is permitted.

There are proposed wind projects in Maine bidding on requests as far away as Rhode Island. Wind energy from the western mountains could be sent to Quebec via NECEC and cross the border again to supply other states. Also it could be sent to Quebec for their mandates. We could destroy boundary mountains to satisfy Quebec's politics. It may be a short inexpensive transmission, but Quebec needs no power from us and they have wind turbines up there for nothing.

MS. MILLER: Can you wrap this up?
KERRY HEGARTY: It's not conceivable -yup -- that wind transmission lines alone would be permitted to go over or under the Kennebec corridor and
across the border to Quebec without permitting, pre-permitting from NECEC in place. There would also be other obstacles ahead. If NECEC fails, the corridor remains, but may not be used -- but may not be used and the hydro line will probably go through New York, Vermont or New Hampshire.

That action will not cause one more wind turbine to be placed in Maine. I hope this subject helps defeat this project. That's long enough. MS. MILLER: Thank you for your
testimony.
KERRY HEGARTY: Thank you.
DOT KELLY: Good evening. Thank you for
allowing us to present our testimony. Hi, I'm Dot Kelly and live in Phippsburg, Maine and I'm co-chair of the CR Club Energy Team. I have three points. One, the NECEC is a high impact transmission line and that insufficient and analysis was done regarding alternative routes that includes significant undergrounding.

Two, the visual, economic and environmental impacts of NECEC as well as the risks associated with the overhead high voltage DC line using VSC technology and monopoles has not been shown that that line is appropriate, nor that this plan is compatible with the

1 LUPC region.

And three, the risk and risk reduction solutions have not been vetted or made known. The VSC HVDC overhead line has significant reliability and hazard issues due to things like lightening, ice, wind, line contact from birds and line damage. In addition, the fire and hazards are due to security risks from arson, explosives and firearms must be considered as well for an overhead line. Compared to underground lines, the risk would seem to be less and should be evaluated as an alternative as well as an underground line that follows Route 201, which would be a developed area.

And finally I'd like to comment that the whole industry, the electric industry, has been hiding from the danger of the transmission lines and they're increased and they're causing fires throughout the world. It is now reported that ten percent of the forest fires in Texas and California are due to power lines.

Given the dramatic economic and environmental impact that we see in California from fires started from power lines, I urge both the Commission and the Board to assure that this project will be protective. Thank you for allowing me to comment.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
SANDRA HOWARD: Good evening, commissioners and staff. My name is Sandra Howard and I am the cofounder and director of Say No to NECEC, a grass roots nonprofit organization representing thousands of citizens who oppose the CMP corridor.

Since 1997 I've worked as an outdoor educator and as a registered Maine Guide, white water and recreation and I spend every summer living at my family's property in Caratunk.

The majority of Mainers oppose the project according to the recent NECEC statewide poll and as evidenced by the public comments being submitted to the record. As a follow-up to this testimony, I will submit 11,762 signatures by those who signed Stop the Corridor petition. The public is here to demand that the DEP and the LUPC prioritize protecting Maine's environment and not this for profit industrial project.

NECEC will not enhance or protect Maine's environment. As you're aware, segment one of the proposed corridor has no large scale infrastructure development and is considered to be one of the last intact contiguous forests remaining in North America. Throughout CMP's documentation and public marketing propaganda, they want you to believe that working
forests have decimated the entire landscape; however, the truth is the State of Maine works carefully to manage these forests and these trees.

A cleared corridor would be incompatible with the existing landscape, result in devastating habitat fragmentation and cause a permanent dissection of the wilderness leaving a massive scenic interruption.

Industry standard is to bury HVDC lines, and we've heard a lot about that today. This is Maine's brand. NECEC will not improve wildlife habitat or protect concerned, threatened or endangered species. The cleared corridor will not protect Maine heritage waters. It will not improve recreational tourism experiences in Western Maine.

And the members of the public have many questions. Why did CMP not use the existing corridor from the Quebec border to The Forks for the expanded 100 foot tall towers? Why did CMP not include a buried line for the 53 and a half miles beyond burying under a class A Kennebec River? Did they prioritize their own profits over minimizing the impacts? Why isn't an independent climate analysis being conducted on this proposal? Why did CMP not include the public in these plans two years ago? Were they afraid the project would not be supported? Well, they were correct and
now not a single town along the new corridor supports this project and additional towns are in conversation about rescinding support.

Another question that I have is why is CMP allowed to provide funds to form a nonprofit organization, Western Mountains and Rivers Corporation, and use funds to pay for their legal counsel in Group 7 of these proceedings? It appears that the applicant is trying to stack the deck of supporters.

And to wrap up, to date there's no grass roots group that supports this project. Testimony in support of the corridor are generally by those who stand to financially gain if the project is approved. We ask the DEP and LUPC to deny these permits and act as good stewards of Maine's environment, wildlife habitat, waterways and maintain Maine's wild and scenic brand. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
JUDY DIAZ: Good evening, I'm Judy Diaz.
I'm a resident of Jay. I own property in the unorganized territory. I support the New England Clean Energy Connect Project. I'm a retired contractor and view this project similar to the Turnpike widening back in the '90s. If you have a project that needs to be expanded, you use your existing corridor, you don't go
and build a new one, or take your infrastructure and use it in place of somewhere else.

The demand for electricity in the northeast is expanding and the existing infrastructure should be expanded to support the New England power grid. Last year it produced 100,000 gigawatts of power. Our power plants are ancient. Many will be retiring over the next years. We're going to be in a similar situation with Maine Yankee closing, the hydro dams closing. Where will the future power come from? One of these days there's not going to be enough power and we're not going to be doing enough to fix the clean energy.

This project makes sense. CMP is using their existing corridor and working with all the state agencies to mitigate the environmental impact to our natural resources. In addition to the project being paid for for Massachusetts, it's a huge economic influence on Maine and the Maine counties that will be going through the corridor.

Maine will be receiving a lot of economic benefits. There's going to be to a lot of energy information coming out, the funds available for electric vehicles, expanding use of electric vehicles, charging stations. There will be educational grants, economic development in the areas, the property tax
payments to the local areas will be a godsend in the area where it's so economically depressed.

I look forward to -- I'm hoping that you go ahead with the clean energy project and issue the necessary permits. Uses of the New England grid are all of us and we're facing a major shortfall in the coming years. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
PETER CAMPION: Peter Campion of Wilton.
I would like to support --
MS. MILLER: I don't have your name on the list. You need to sign in on the list and -PETER CAMPION: You read my name. MS. MILLER: Can you say it again, please.

> PETER CAMPION: Peter Campion. MS. MILLER: Thank you. PETER CAMPION: I would like to -- Peter Campion, Wilton. I would like to support the cases made by the three speakers who are in favor of burying this power transmission line to minimize its environmental effects. I would also like to point out my concern that in attempting to find a regularly available environmental impact assessment, or economic analysis to prepare for this meeting, I was not able to
do so. Apparently there is data available there, which I look forward to reading, but it certainly was not readily available. Thank you very much. That's it. MS. MILLER: Thank you.

THERESA YORK: Good evening, my name is Theresa York and I'm a resident of Farmington, Maine. I'm opposed to the proposed CMP transmission line and I'm here to urge the LUPC to deny CMP their special exemption certificate for the ATP-RR zone and stop this project.

Hikers from around the world and across the United States are drawn to the Appalachian Trail. I know this because I've met them as I too hike sections of the AT. These hikers who start in Georgia tell me that the trail here in Maine is unique and special because it seems more remote than other parts of the AT and has the wilderness and scenic setting that has put them on the trail in the first place.

The NECEC project could destroy this thought process and here's why. The project will be located within the existing transmission corridor that crosses the AT no less than three times in less than a mile. That we are certain of. We are also certain that the existing corridor will be widened by 75 feet and 90 foot towers will be installed. I'm also certain that
if I was to hike this section of the AT and stood on the summit of a mountain, my scenic vista would include those towers and a swathe of emptiness and that would certainly keep me and others from hiking that section of the AT again.

I think the most damaging piece of information of the impact of this corridor on the AT is given by the company of Avangrid themselves. The company proposed to relocate the AT to eliminate two of the crossings, thus eliminating some of the impact to hikers. I propose that as a hiker and a concerned citizen of Farmington, that we eliminate these larger and scenic impacting projects called NECEC. We should do everything we can to keep a corridor of this size from crossing the Appalachian Trail.

I hope you will join me in opposing this project and denying CMP their certificate. Thank you for allowing me to speak.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. I apologize for any confusion of the names, it's difficult. I'm going to call number of names, Darryl Wood, Ryan Linn, Susan Davis, Tom Bassford, Bob Daigle, Rollie Brown, Albert Howlett and Peter Titcomb.

DARRYL WOOD: Good evening. My name is Darryl Wood. I live in New Sharon. I'm a registered
nurse and a registered Maine Guide. Thank you for the opportunity to comment tonight really. I'm opposed to this project for a variety of reasons, most of which have been covered in some detail here and in the news and other forums. I'll make some of my larger points and then hope to add a couple of personal anecdotes.

I go to the region for two major reasons, the quality of hunting, fishing, hiking, recreation and the quality of the overall experience in that area. I live on the Sandy River with great deer hunting and snowmobile trails out my back door, yet I travel to that area in question because of the sense of wilderness that comes from not seeing manmade structures. I think I speak for a lot of people when I say that the experience is priceless and when it is gone, it is gone forever.

In my opinion this project negatively impacts the scenic character of the viewshed and would negatively impact people's experiences and harm small businesses in the area. Certainly now and as development approaches, it will become increasingly valuable to future generations of people in the State of Maine.

I also think that you cannot underestimate the impact on wildlife, be it habitat fragmentation,
the loss of shade for cooling waters or the widespread use of herbicides are all detrimental. I concern myself most with the impact on brook trout, a very sensitive species that is on its last leg in the eastern U.S. here in Maine, particularly in that region north. When the species is gone, it will be tragic. There is no doubt that this project will harm brook trout.

Also, as far as mitigation is concerned, in my opinion no amount of today's dollars for alternative habitat tradeoff should be considered to compensate for this corridor. There's no doubt in my mind that once in place, this strip will be a beacon for other developments such as wind power that will further erode the experience of the iconic Maine brand.

It is extremely shortsighted to sell our future for foreign profits and pennies per month to Mainers. In one hundred years do we think our future generation will thank us for development or for saving a unique place to recreate and generate tourist dollars?

A couple of personal anecdotes, when I was a child in Buxton, we used to ride our bikes down the road down the logging trail miles into the woods in search of an adventure. About halfway down the field
was a giant power line we had to cross. I remember the first time standing under it in awe listening to the corona hum and feeling the magnetic vibrations viscerally. On subsequent occasions, however, we would scurry across unnerved, our instincts telling us not to linger under the corona hum.

I would wonder, have there been studies on the impacts of this corona hum and leaking voltage on vernal pools, spring salamanders or the roaring brook mayfly? I can imagine at the minimum they would scatter from the area and possibly be harmed or killed.

Second anecdote, I work for an organization in town that has 40 acres we have developed into gardens and hiking trails less than one mile from where we stand right now. On that property we have developed a support stewardship plan, which includes keeping all the springs and intermittent streams shaded. We use culverts and stones to make sure the trails don't send muddy or warm waters to the Sandy River below out of concern for the brook trout. All the work has been done by volunteers with a goal of human recreation and sustainable habitats. The existing line goes through the middle of the property and has a moderate impact from the experience currently. The new line would certainly diminish the
woods bathing, an experience we've been developing over the years through -- though the new sections are of the greatest concern to me, there will be hundreds of abutters with a similar concern over wildlife and the impact on the corridor on the value of their own property and experiences. Thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
AL HOWLETT: Good evening. My name is
Al Howlett. I'm from Yarmouth, Maine and I want to preface my remarks by what you mentioned at the beginning, my remarks are a little broader, but I feel like the biggest potential damage to the north Maine woods is from climate change, and if you don't put this project through, that's what will do most damage, so it's an issue related to greenhouse gasses and to climate change itself. They do directly affect this project and are within the criteria.

So will this project reduce greenhouse gasses emissions? Yes, it will. It will replace a huge amount of electricity from dirty fossil fuels with inexpensive renewable hydropower from Canada.

In 2018 Hydro-Quebec spilled more than enough water to generate NECEC's 1,200 megawatts. HQ can generate additional electricity from refurbished plants. Their Romaine 4 plant is nearing completion.

Claims by gas companies and some Maine green groups, many of which I belong to, that this project will not reduce greenhouse gasses without merit.

The environmental impact on the local area of the line will be limited. Much of the land along the new 53 mile right of way, as some people have said, is a working forest crisscross with logging roads and some clearcuts. The area is not pristine. It is not untouched. Under the power lines, small trees, bushes, grass and blueberries will all grow, allowing for wildlife habitat. And I'm sure many of you have, as I have, driven up to Millinocket to Baxter Park and you cross the power lines that run down to Ripogenus Dam and there you get great views of Katahdin because of the right of way. I've been traveling that road for 60 years. I first did it in 1969. I have never ever heard complaint about that power line. Power lines are not evil. They bring us power and climate change is the big environmental issue of our time.

As was said earlier, it gives us only
12 years to take urgent and unprecedented actions to avoid catastrophe. Our planet is warming and extreme storms are causing untold damage, thousands of climate refugees are looking for new homes. People are losing
their lives. Climate change is wreaking havoc in Maine. Fish at the coast are gone, lobsters crawling north, tree diseases increasing. Extreme storms are damaging AT and Baxter Park trails. The list goes on.

Climate change must have the highest priority of land use climate conditions and Department and Environmental Protection in Maine, across the United States and the World. New England Clean Energy Connect is the single biggest contribution Maine can make right now to slow warming of the planet and to preserve Maine as we know it.

The benefits of this project outweigh the negative aspects. Let's follow the lead of our esteemed governor, Janet Mills. It's urgent. Support NECEC now. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
TOM BASSFORD: Good evening. My name is
Tom Bassford. I live in Salem Township on the side of Mount Abram and I appreciate the opportunity to speak tonight. I oppose the CMP and Hydro-Quebec corridor project for many reasons, just like some of the other speakers. As the speakers have mentioned, what a bad economic deal it is to Maine in spite of the minimal economic sweetener CMP has offered various groups and the unsubstantiated protections of the future
environmental and economic benefits and the vague promises of help with electric bills.

I want to talk tonight about the effect the corridor would have on wildlife habitat, water sources and the area as an ecosystem and a refuge, especially the 53 mile new section from the Quebec corridor to Caratunk.

The clearcut for the corridor will be permanent. It would not be allowed to grow back. Right away we lose the carbon sequestering and air purifying for the entire forest. The clearcut would be maintained with the use of herbicides. Due to increased erosion and runoff from the clearcut, these herbicides would eventually end up in the brooks, wetlands, ponds and lakes in the clearcut and beyond impacting fish, wildlife, waterfowl and other things. The proposed corridor and its construction and access roads would result in further fragmenting division of this mostly contiguous wildlife habitat and ecosystem and would encourage even more development. However, the main reason I reject the corridor proposal and urge both the public and the decisionmakers to do some so is harder to define.

Large areas like this in the western
mountains of Maine are scarce and becoming scarcer with
development. These places are sources of serenity, peace and regeneration in an all too busy noisy, fast-paced world. That's why we live in these mountains. That's why people come here, whether they come to hike, camp, fish, hunt, canoe, whatever, they come to experience that peace, that connection to nature.

This quality is impossible to monetize. People who think about pros simply in terms of economic costs and benefits don't get it. The sanctuary in the Maine woods belongs to the people of Maine and should not be for sale at any price. If this project is allowed to go through the sanctuary, its refuge would be lost forever and no amount of money will mitigate or compensate for that loss.

Question, does it really benefit the people of Maine? Does it even make sense to destroy our Maine woods to satisfy Massachusetts' need for electricity and their need to feel like they're going green and the corporate greed of two foreign owned companies who stand to make billions over the long run if this process goes through. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
PETER TITCOMB: My name is Peter Titcomb and I'm from Yarmouth. Just a few words, I think --

1 I'm a supporter of this project somewhat reluctantly, but in favor of it because of the urgency of the situation. I understand that there are impacts at all levels of wildlife, individuals who make their living in the woods, but I think all of that is overshadowed by the eminent of threat of climate change that needs to be addressed now and I think this was one step towards addressing that that is reasonably accessible now. Anything else is going to be much longer term and we don't have time to spare.

I also think that it may be false hope for people to suggest putting the lines underground because I suspect that is much more expensive and it would be very difficult to do, as attractive as it sounds, but anyway, I hope we can make the right decision for this. The advantages of this outweigh the impacts. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
BOB DAIGLE: Thank you. Good evening, my name is Bob Daigle. I'm from Arundel and I'm a lifelong Maine native, born and raised here, got my engineering degree from the University of Orono and unlike many others in my generation, I left the state for ten years because I needed to get a job, but I love Maine and I came back and I settled here and I intend

1 to stay here forever. Unfortunately my daughter isn't staying here because she had to go elsewhere for a job. Jobs is one of the points I want to emphasize, which is why I'm wearing this shirt. I understand what you are going through, and by the way, I want to thank you for service coming here. Part of my background too is I served four terms in the legislature serving on the committee for the environment and natural resources, so I spent my evenings in hard metal chairs as well. I'm not going to try to speak to legislative intent because 186 people serve up there and they each have their own opinions, but I do want to bring up one point is that I know that when these laws are created to establish this program, it's called permit for a reason because the default is to give you permission.

The State establishes guidelines and says to
CMP if you can work within those guidelines, you get permission to construct this project. I think CMP is putting forth a serious good effort to do that. I think this process may bring out a few tweaks to do it, but in the end I trust your judgment to say that they have met the conditions, they are within the guidelines, so the default is to give them permission to give them a permit. These laws are not intended to
obstruct development. The fault is to allow it.
I see two major points, which you mentioned at the beginning, the people are talking to, the impact on the scenic character. The law does not say there shall be no impact. The law says there will be no unreasonable impact. We all accept that and you've heard many comments today about it's not a pristine universe now. CMP, we expect to have an impact from this, it's natural, it has to occur.

And the second is the idea of exploring the alternatives. What I see there is really an intent to do paralysis of analysis and we've seen that many times. I see environmental projects in my life. I see it go so far and then get stopped because somebody is always saying -- say this, try to delay. Their intent was never to try to seek the permission for the project. Their intent was to obstruct it. I see the inklings of this. I believe you will resist that and I encourage you to do so.

Thank for a chance to make these points and again, thank you for your service tonight. MS. MILLER: Thank you.
SUSAN DAVIS: Good evening. My name is Susan Davis. I'm from Kingfield. I'm speaking on my own as a private citizen. I've been -- this is my
third hearing. I was very pleased to be able to provide testimony and pleased that legislation is asking for further study and I have to say with all of the testimony that I've heard both pro and con over these last -- my experience at these hearings, I'm particularly impressed with the environmental impacts that go way beyond the savings that we might get from this corridor. So needless to say, I do not support it.

CMP demolished towns and townships to build Flagstaff by taking property and livelihood from hundreds. Now their effort to cut power lines through 53 miles of Maine forest can affect thousands of people who enjoy and earn their livings in low to no impact occupations and recreation. The impact is forest, streams, wetlands, wildlife and scenic beauty will affect one of the last remaining wilderness areas of the United States, very well documented and frequently mentioned.

Furthermore, the impact of Hydro-Quebec's dam on the land and water of the northeast all the way to the forming of the gulf Maine is major. It sets apart global warming that offsets any modest gains in carbon savings claimed by this project.

All of this is a financial boom for large
corporations at the expense of the people and climate use. Thank you for all the work that you do and for allowing us to come.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
ROLLIE BROWN: Good evening ladies and gentlemen. My name is Rollie Brown and --

MS. MILLER: Can you speak into the microphone, please.

ROLLIE BROWN: I'm sorry.
MS. MILLER: Thank you.
ROLLIE BROWN: I live in Gardiner and I'm still Rollie Brown and I want to thank you for allowing me to speak regarding this very important issue.

When I was a young boy, my father said Rollie, if you have something important to say, for God's sake start at the end, so that's what I'll do tonight.

I'm here to voice my enthusiastic support for this project and I hope you'll do the same. I would also like to tell you that I am a master Maine Guide. I'm speaking on my own behalf and I'm speaking from my own experience in the Maine outdoors. I believe there are many benefits to Maine's wild critters living in and around open spaces, including transmission rights

For example, have you ever seen what I call a three-story thatched condo on a transmission crossarm? Have you ever wondered why the ospreys build those nests in those locations? I've never asked one, but I suspect because it's because of the location, access to food and the tremendous vantage point that they have to find the food.

I'm an avid fly fisherman. I know there's been some comments about the trout. You'll often find those nests where a stream crosses a transmission line. When I see one of those, that's a good place to start fishing because the osprey seem to know where the fish are, so I don't think it has a complete negative impact on the fishery.

Many other critters such as deer, moose, grouse, to name a few, use these corridors for pathways, nesting areas and food sources. In fact, if you want to see these critters for yourself, you'll probably have no greater chance of doing so than in one of the corridors. And it's also no wonder that hunters -- you'll often see hunters walking along these corridors during the various hunting season.

So I again would respectfully request that you look favorably on this project, which in my humble
opinion will have a positive impact on Maine's wildife in addition to its citizens, which I'm so grateful to be one.

The benefits even extend to tourists and Mainers who enjoy hiking, taking photographs, cross county skiing, snowmobiling, not to mention white water rafting and enjoying areas of the state that would not likely be available to them if not for the generous open-to-the-public policies of Maine's electric companies and other private landowners who provide the access roads, trails, boat launches, areas to the public and who contribute to so many other ways to our wonderful Maine experience.

I greatly appreciate your consideration and time and I know you have a very hard decision to make and I wish you all the best.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
RYAN LINN: Good evening, I'm Ryan Linn from Portland and I'm here representing myself, but I'm also the owner of a small business that brings people from all over the world to the Appalachian Trail. I work very closely with Appalachian Trail hikers, hikers all over the world, and the area near Moxie Pond and Joe's Hole, which is where the transmission line would cross the Appalachian Trail, I can say is a place that

1 holds special significance to me to -- a place where I've had many good experiences. And while I know that there's already a power line crossing on the Appalachian Trail at that point, I do think that the large new transmission towers would have a negative impact on the scenery and character of that area.

People come from all over the world and from all over the state to do parts of the Appalachian Trail in Maine. It is an incredibly different experience to be on that trail in Maine than any of the other places where it crosses any of the other states.

I'm not totally against all changes in the north woods, but for any change that would make a permanent impact as this corridor would do, especially in the 53 miles of corridor through Caratunk, changes that would leave a permanent impact have to be well worth the tradeoff and the benefits that CMP and Hydro-Quebec have on this new power line do not equal the losses that I would see in the area.

I feel like a lot of the reasons that I argue for it is CMP is assuming that there's no other options and I would love to see other options on the table. I don't want to see my state's future sold to the highest bidder on the first chance that we have to sell it. I'd like to see a lot more deliberation on things like
this. So I am glad for the opportunity to speak here. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. New people have signed in and walked into the room and don't know if we've sworn everybody in, so what I'm going to do is swear a bunch of the new folks. If anyone who intends to testify who has not been sworn in, please stand and raise your right hand. Thank you. I appreciate this. For those of you who wish to be sworn in, do you swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give is the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: I do.
MS. MILLER: Thank you. I'm going to call a number of people. Sandra Swatsky, Gail Lange, John Mahon, Elizabeth White, Tom White, Dave Macomber, William Mayo. That will be it for new now.

JOHN MAHON: Hello, my name is John Mahon. I live in Freeman Township, the unorganized territories. Thank you for letting me speak tonight. My area of resource teaching, consulting for more than 40 years has been on relationship between business, government, society and environment. I have been very lucky to have an award winning national course on abrupt climate change in business and public policy with some of the foremost climatologists on the face of
the earth located right here in Maine. We have a resource that's not being used.

I spent nearly eight years in the Navy, and one of the sayings we had in the Navy was we always had time -- never had time to get it right, but we always had time to do it over again. This is not a do over situation and I think that's what the gist of the argument is. The consequences of being wrong on this particular decision can have profound impacts on our environment, on the growth of new businesses in Franklin County that rely on the environmental attraction, that we can afford to -- which you heard from the young man there.

By the way, many of these new entrepreneur activities are formed by young people, a demographic that seems to be pretty important to the State of Maine. I have had experience with the Land Use Planning Commission living in the unorganized territories and I would hope that you would be as rigorous in your permitting and protection of land resources for CMP as you have been for me as an individual property owner, nothing more, nothing less.

Regarding greenhouse gasses and climate change, you have in this state the oldest climate change institute on the face of the earth with a group
of 50 scientists across multiple disciplines who can look at greenhouse black gasses, who can look at climate change who might tell you, by the way, that the production of the Quebec-Hydro dam destroyed an enormous amount of carbon holding trees that no one has really taken a look at.

Finally, it's not at all clear what the direct as opposed to indirect benefit is to the people of Maine. This is true for both the short and long term. The clear beneficiaries are CMP and its owners, their shareholders and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Your ultimate duty I think by both statue and law is to protect the interest of the citizens of Maine and the wise use of our precious land resources in the state. Asking for more information, better research is not the wrong thing to do. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
THOMAS WHITE: Good evening. I'm going to speak about Section B on the hearing -MS. MILLER: Can I ask you to state your name?

THOMAS WHITE: I'm sorry, it's Thomas White, common spelling, W-H-I-T-E, in Jay, Maine. I'm going to just read over your criteria, which says the applicant must demonstrate that the proposed activity
will not unreasonably harm any wildlife habitat, fresh water wetland, plant habitat, threatened or endangered plant habitat.

Then I'm going to read to you from the March, April magazine, it's a Canadian Geographic and the author is Benoit Gagnon. He's a chief environmentalist for Hydro-Quebec equipment and chair services. And he writes, a good example of our work is the Romaine complex on the Romaine River on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, which has four separate generating stations.

Before we begin work on the project, our team of archeologists, biologists, foresters, chemists and acoustic experts, along with other scientific disciplines, spent four years completing impact studies prior to the start of the building process. The results dictated everything from where our dams were constructed to where the transmission lines and the towers should go.

And I submit to you if Bangor Hydro takes four years to do studies prior to putting down the transmission lines, towers and dams, I think probably Maine should be require that as well. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. WALTER ANDERSON: I think you had my
name checked off, Walter Anderson.
MS. MILLER: Yes, I have you, thank you.
WALTER ANDERSON: Thanks, what a venue, University of the Maine at Farmington. It's been many years since I've been up here. My name is Walter Anderson, a former state geologist and director of the Maine Geological Survey, Department of Conservation. I have been a geologist for over 50 years, 30 of which was with the Maine Geological Survey in Maine and I've testified many times before LURC and the DEP and it's great to see all you people again, not the same people I'm sure, and I must say that I'm here in favor of Connect.

It took me a while to come to that decision and there were three points I guess I could make. And one, I'm retired and I sure would like to see the power rates go down, okay. Also, I'm grandfather I and I have three grandchildren that all graduated from schools here in Maine, now have jobs on the west coast, the mid continent and down south. I'd sure like to see youngsters have the opportunity to earn a living up here in Maine. They all make good salaries down there, but things like power and power generation availability will accelerate that process.

Also, the trigger that really pulled it for

1 me was that lovely speech that our Governor Mills made I guess it was a week or so ago just declaring her support for this project. It sounded just like a Mainer. I mean, she sounded like she's from Maine and she's looking after our interest. I applaud her support for this project.

Also, geologists, you know, I've had opportunities in the past to visit areas up in the Labrador up in Canada and the water resources up there are huge. The sustainability of the delivery of power from those places is also huge. And those who haven't been up there, you might want to take the opportunity to go up there and visit. It's a fantastic area.

I'd just maybe conclude by saying that as a geologist I look at mother earth, which has a diameter of 8,000 miles, and it's constructed like an onion, its very center of which is a solid iron core and then that's surrounded by a liquid core of iron, which generates our magnetic field, and then that is in turn surrounded by what we call the mantle and that in turn is surrounded by a very thin crust, an oceanic crust, even a thinner layer, a very thin layer, maybe three miles, it's called our atmosphere, and it's -- it just seems to me that we shouldn't be fooling around with it.

I know there's a lot of research being done by the folks up at Orono and the climate studies group, I've worked with them, I've done climatic studies with them and they're doing a great job. As a leader in that area --

MS. MILLER: Can I ask you to wrap it up, please.

WALTER ANDERSON: Yes, okay. I'll just say I support the project and good luck.

MS. MILLER: Thank you very much. Okay, Patricia Van Horne, Donna Fuller, Jack Getchell, Jean Getchell, Maryann Ayott, Clarence Ayott, Kim Lindlof and Paul Fredric.

JOHN GETCHELL: Hi, John Getchell, Jay, Maine and I oppose this because I'm a land abutter of the power lines where they're going to be going through real close to my close and I just don't want to be walking out my door and seeing these great big towers more than what we have. And I've seen how they spray these power lines. They're very sloppy with their spray when they go through. The over spray is killing a lot more than the evergreens, they're killing the evergreens too with everything, so I just oppose it and thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.

MARYANN AYOTT: My name is Maryann
Ayott. At first I thought that the information that I wanted to portray may not be fitting into the criteria; however, there is a point to it and hopefully you'll understand my point when I'm done. I want to thank you for allowing me to speak. I appreciate that.

The Forks and Moxie Gore have been a part of my heart and life for as long as I can remember and I'm very fortunate enough to have a home in Moxie. This proposed line has multiple reasons why it should not be permitted of which you --

MS. MILLER: Excuse me, I'm sorry, can you speak more clearly into the microphone for our transcriptionist. Thank you.

MARYANN AYOTT: Start over or?
MS. MILLER: That's fine. Lorna?
COURT REPORTER: She's fine.
MARYANN AYOTT: My major opposition is
to have effects from the electromagnetic fields that these lines will produce. Being that it is about wildlife, this here is a little more on the human part of this; however, we as humans are like animals, so in a sense please bear with me.

I know that there's been hundreds of studies worldwide with different opinions on -- depending on

1 your disposition, you can find whatever you want to match your viewpoint on the internet; however, facts are facts. The World Health Organization has studied that health effects of electrical wiring configuration and childhood cancers, or we can use animals in this wildlife, in a 2007 study reported that cancer risk, specifically leukemia in children, could be a deer or a fawn, doubled for those within 200 feet of these hydropower lines.

This study also confirmed a study that was done in 1979. In 1998 the National Institute of Environmental Health and Science reported that EMFs, like the surrounding electric power lines, should be regarded as a possible carcinogen. In 2008 the American Journal of Epidemiology reported a 20 percent increase in incidences of Alzheimer's of people living within 600 feet of power lines. I don't know if animals can get Alzheimer's, but they might go crazy, I don't know.

There have been observations with people living within 4,600 feet with altered biorhythms. Those living within 1,600 feet, abnormal EEGs. Some homes are located within 400 feet of the proposed line with children living in them. Now that I am blessed enough to have a grandchild, these studies have given
me pause to think about the health and welfare of the children, animals, all wildlife, even insects for that matter, that are going to be going across this line.

I hate to think that if these lines are approved, people's health will be negatively impacted for what? Even the most -- least of us should be able to have a health, even if it's an insect, should not have to live under these electric magnetic fields. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
KIM LINDLOF: Good evening. My name is Kim Lindlof. I'm the president and CEO of the Mid-Maine Chamber of Commerce which serves 20 communities in the greater Waterville area that include Western Waterville, Northern and Central Kennebec and Southern Somerset Counties. I am here tonight representing 630 members, which include paper mills, hospitals, precision manufacturing shops and many, many small mom and pops as well, many of whom are leaders in Maine's business community, but they're also parents and grandparents of Maine's children whose future depends on the strong economy and a sound environment.

I know the DEP and LUPC are concerned about environmental impacts and mitigation. With regards to this, I'm here to say that carbon dioxide emission
reductions as a result of this project advances Maine's progress towards meeting its long-term greenhouse gas emissions reductions goal. It will be very good for the environment as well as the economy. After all, our robust tourism industry calls on us to maintain clean air, healthy water bodies and seasonal changes that support snowmobiling as well as fishing and hunting. The land on which CMP plans to develop the new corridor is commercial forest with hundreds of miles of logging roads that currently exist. The use of this land for a transmission corridor is in keeping with current land use and CMP happens to own this land. In terms of the project's benefits, our chamber supports NECEC because it will lower electricity supply prices and even out energy price spikes and then -excuse me, even out energy price spikes and uncertainty, which is never good for business. This project will result in millions of dollars of rate relief every year for Maine rate payers. It will also provide increased reliability for Maine and the ISO New England region by delivering base load energy to replace retiring resources such as nuclear power set to close later this summer.

There is real value in this infrastructure, which Maine will host and yet not pay to construct. It

1 is also extremely important to ensure we have reliable electricity for the future. As you know, we all depend on your computers, our cell phones, our business machines and the power to run these things and naturally the Mid-Maine Chamber is supportive on the project's economic benefits.

This project will boost jobs in the region by supporting employment for an average of 1,700 people per year over a six year period. Beyond that it will add to the permanent local tax base and the host communities, help to expand broadband in an area of the state that really needs it desperately and help fund essential economic development initiatives.

So I'm here today to urge you to support the New England Clean Energy Connect and I thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
PAUL FREDERIC: Hello, I'm Paul Fredric. Thank you for this opportunity to address the people of the DEP and the LUPC. I hold a Ph.D. in geography. I'm a former director of Maine Land Use Regulation Commission. I'm currently a selectman from the town of Starks and also I'm currently on the Somerset County Budget Committee. I'm a sixth generation Starks farmer. These positions have exposed me to a wide
variety of controversial proposals that involve public policy decisions.

Just because an idea is controversial doesn't necessarily mean it is bad. It means a variety of people have studied the situation and have arrived at different conclusions and we've heard exactly that this evening. Public policy agencies and regulatory agencies such as yourself must strive to make decisions based on best information and provide the greatest good.

I will focus my concerns for the rest of my comments on those items that are of relevance to your hearing tonight.

This nearly billion dollar investment in West Central Maine infrastructure to construct the transmission lines to transmit Canadian hydropower and inject it into New England grade in Lewiston has significant implications for Maine and all of New England. Potential impacts, scenic area, almost two-thirds of the transmission line corridor is along the existing CMP right of way purchased beginning in the 1920s. There is already a transmission line there. Land use will remain the same, so about 70 foot wide additional width that will be cleared, and this will be replaced with low lying vegetation, as we heard
earlier.
The current 45, 75 foot tall towers will be accompanied by towers in the 100 foot range. Power lines are an interesting thing on the visual landscape. There will be change certainly. There will be something new. Most people don't notice power lines because they see them so often that their brain likely ignores them. I've noticed that many people that have expressed concern about this project have no idea where current power lines are. We need to keep that in the back of our mind. There will be visual impact.

The new portion of the corridor through the woods will have presence certainly, but there are mitigations. There are plans for underground passage or under river passage. The design does not cut directly through uninterrupted wilderness. In fact, Routes 201 and 27 and their associate development exist in this area. The Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railway is a river of steel on a gravel bed with many stream crossings. Also there are hundreds of miles of land and roads. These intrusions represent more impact than the proposed transmission line, potential impact on wildlife and in forest clearing, aid some species and may handicap other species and many of these species can move around.

The power line in Starks at the farm I grew up on was always a good place to get your deer. The CMP corridor maintenance on the new lines and the new widening will be the same that they have used in the past.

MS. MILLER: I'm sorry, can I ask you to wrap it up, please.

PAUL FREDERIC: Okay. In terms of the local setting, if we go for wind and solar, we still have environmental impacts and siting and we still have transmission lines and at the very local level the tax base, new jobs, broadband extension are all positive. And the document that Senator Mills recently signed demonstrates the broad support for this project. I might point out that the school district that my town is part of, which focuses on Farmington, Maine, will gain $\$ 1.1$ million in additional taxes each year after the project is complete. Thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. So I'm going to call some names which I've already called. If you do not wish to speak and you're here, just let me know and otherwise I'll just keep calling names until I get people to come down because I have quite a few to go through. Sandra Swatsky, Gail Lange, Elizabeth White,

Dave Macomber, William Mayo, Tanner Symms, Lee Couturier. I'm sure I mispronounced that one. Patricia Van Horne, Donna Fuller, Susan Ruprecht -- or William, I think it's Ruprecht, David Lord, Peter Theberge, Julia Mahon, Theresa York, Terri Ledoux, Jean Stewart, Cliff Stevens. We'll get started here.

DAVID LORD: Hi, my name David Lord. I live in Fayette, lifelong resident of Maine and grew up here in Franklin County in the area --

MS. MILLER: I'm sorry, can I ask you to speak right into the microphone? I know it's kind of a pain, but it helps the transcriptionist. Thank you. Can you start over?

DAVID LORD: Is this okay? My name is David Lord. I live in Fayette. I grew up here in Franklin County and this area this power line is going through has been my playground for long time and my kids. I'd like not to see it destroyed for my grandchildren and great grandchildren.

What I've heard here tonight, some of it has changed my mind about some of it, but I have some concerns that haven't been addressed. One is when I studied electricity many years ago, on a power line like this in order to keep the power flowing evenly, they had to use big, big synchronous motors. They
hummed and whined all night long. I wonder what that effect -- what the effect of that will be on the wildlife. Will it drive them away? Will it keep from them going to their usual habitat?

And the other thing that I would like to know for sure, and I hope you people will research and get some assurances, in the past when Central Maine Power has had their right of way and transmission lines done, eventually they put gas lines and other lines underground and I'm dead against natural gas when you see all the explosions there are. I'd like assurances that there won't be gas, oil or dangerous liquids piped through pipes under those power if that's what comes through.

The other thing, one of the gentleman talked about being in the Navy and never had time to do anything right, but you always could do it over. I worked in one of those places.

This corridor would be a permanent thing. It would be a scar on the face of Maine and if modern technology and new methods of making electricity deem this power line no longer necessary, that scar will never heal and the foresters that work up there can tell you. There's roads up there you can see that haven't been used for 60 years and there are other

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scars on the earth we know from listening to the archeologists and geography and people long before us made and it would never heal and I wouldn't like to see that happen, you know, that's one reason I'm against this project.

In 1820 Maine separated from Massachusetts and in my opinion they ruined what they had and we preserved what we had. I'd like not to see that ruined. Thank you for the chance to speak. MS. MILLER: Thank you.
JEAN STEWART: Name is Jean Stewart. I'm from New Sharon. I'm a visiting nurse and I hear deep concerns from those living in the area I visit from Anson down through Livermore Falls concerning this line. The corridor that is proposed would cut through a miles of undeveloped forest and Maine's north woods using herbicides to maintain the corridor on its entirety and clear the land does harm many species, brook trout, salamanders, deer and other animals, habitats. It would damage significant tourism economy of a broad region. A certain detrimental impact on the Kennebec, Cold Stream and Sheepscot Rivers, all class A and many other waterways would occur.

On top of fragmentation and wildlife impact, indeed there is no evidence, and CMP will not state

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this, that the corridor would reduce climate change and pollution. Neither of the related project proposed through Vermont or New Hampshire would ever preclude greenhouse gas reductions either. This proposed corridor would jeopardize the construction of new in-state renewable energy projects and clean energy jobs that Maine would be benefitting from. To allow damaging the viewshed and lowering property values or having an extension corridor with power that already has buyers in Ontario, New York and thus far no evidence of climate benefit is unconscionable.

Visitors don't come to these areas to view a hundred foot power lines. And remember CMP clearly states that this direct current corridor, in previous meetings, they stated that this will be a priority if weather cause or other outages occur, which would compromise reliable service to Maine customers. Please be informed of this project's shortsightedness and of its permanent damage and impact. Can we look further than tomorrow regarding our energy? No amount of money is worth permanently damaging forest habitat, water sheds and western Mainers way of life. Please deny this certificate. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.

SUSAN THEBERGE: Good evening, my name is Susan Theberge and I'm reading for Peter Theberge, if that's okay. Okay, thank you very much. My name is Peter Theberge. I live in Jay, Maine and I'm strongly opposed to this project. Imagine if however many years ago CMP had approached the State of Maine and its residents and said we'd like to put in a line to supply Quebec-Hydropower to a New England grid and would like to involve as many people as possible to have a project that Mainers could be on board with.

CMP likely would have learned quickly just how important the north Maine woods are to so many Mainers. An alternate route of burying the line alongside Route 201 would likely have been suggested and with that route CMP could have also buried the local power line to greatly improve Jackman area electrical reliability. The majority of Jackman would be on board. Keeping the line out of that working forest would have more on board. The widened corridor of Route 201 would allow for a snowmobile route with connection with other trails. Snowmobilers and their organizations would be on board.

A widened corridor would also enhance the scenic views available to those driving that route, more may be on board. Cutting grass over the buried

1 line as opposed to using herbicides would have even more on board.

In addition to the enhanced views, the utility poles along the route to various local lines could be taken down, maybe the scenic people could be on board with that. If there were necessary mitigation monies, they could have gone directly to the upkeep of Route 201, the Route 201 Byway. Imagine that? There could have been a lot of people on board and appreciative if CMP included them. I would be on board with that.

Instead CMP surveyed and planned their entire written secret. Only when they needed to show that they had support did they approach town leaders with the list of things they apparently couldn't turn down. And only when it couldn't be held back anymore did the public begin to find out about it and the opposition grew and grew. People are against this for many reasons.

Recent polls show 65 percent of Mainers are opposed to it with only 15 percent for it. That number rises to 80 and 90 percent of Somerset and Franklin County residents against it.

While the vast majority of benefits go to Quebec, Spain and Massachusetts, Maine is left with a
division between the residents of this state and its government and agencies bigger than any corridor will be. That is of course in addition to the corridor itself, especially when considering future expansions of this corridor. Now is the time to reject this proposal. Thank you, Peter Theberge.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
CLIFF STEVENS: My name is Cliff
Stevens. I'm a resident of The Forks. I own a rafting company, Moxie Outdoor Adventures, and I own a sporting camp and campground which abuts the corridor along Moxie Pond. I'm opposed to the project for its impact on the scenic viewshed and its impact on a working forest, our pristine wilderness that has a working forest in it.

I feel that the corridor is inappropriate in entering to go through this beautiful pristine area. The towers along Moxie Pond specifically, it's a place there's no internet, there's no electricity and there's no cell phones. So when you go there, people do unplug, as they do all throughout this area that we're a discussing. They go there and recharge.

My guests, my neighbors, people who hike the Appalachian Trail, if this project is approved, we will see these poles from everywhere, every little mountain,

1 every little pond. As you drive up Route 201 and crest Rollins Hill, you'll see the power lines. I strongly recommend that we do not approve this project.

Thirty years ago there was a proposal to run power down Lake Moxie to the camps and with your wisdom you denied that and I hope you use that same wisdom to deny this project or to look at alternatives. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Okay. Andre Belanger, Andrew Breau, Tim Walton, James Labrecque, Arno Labrecque, Clyde MacDonald.

ANDREW BELANGER: My name's Andre Belanger. I'm a resident of Farmington. I've been here approximately over 30 years. I have a tremendous respect for the people who oversee our environmental laws in this state. I think they've done a very good job over the years. I think -- things have changed. We've talked about years ago, you know, used this area in the Flagstaff Lake and so forth, laws have changed. Things have improved, but we also -- if we want to progress as a state, we're part of New England, this helps New England. We're part of that New England group that has an impact on us. It may not be direct as some of you would like, but it has an impact. It helps our local community, tax base.

I'm familiar with the corridor existing. I'm a member of the local snowmobile club. I've worked on these trails, which in some places are 10 to 12, 15 miles long and I see wildlife. The fish don't go through the streams, deer cross, birds fly by. I don't see that changing.

As far as up in the northern part of The County, that's a working forest. It has been for a very, very long time. It will continue to be a working forest. Again, I have a lot of faith in our existing laws and the people who oversee it because they study these things and they're well educated on those plans.

Disasters and so forth, erosion, have you ever looked at a stream after a flood, a hard rain? The water changes, things change, it recovers. I don't see any of this happening with a project that is planned like this. These folks do their research. Anyway, that's all I have. Thank you for the opportunity for you folks to come.

MS. MILLER: Thank you very much.
JIM LABRECQUE: Good evening, my name is Jim Labrecque. I was born in Farmington, grew up in Franklin County. I live in Bangor. The last eight years I have been the technical advisor for Governor LePage on energy.

I have a few points I want to make today. One, our standard of living is directly linked to our energy use. Two, like our standard of living, our electricity needs have steadily increased over the last one hundred plus years. There is nothing to suggest that will change. In fact, electric growth will accelerate as we need more for heat and transportation. While our demand for electricity continues, our whole fleet of generation of electrical generation is falling off line. There is no question we need more energy resources. No form of energy generation is without tradeoffs. Given the limited list of options mentioned in these proceedings, what is the most viable option, wind, solar or hydro? I was at the YouToo tech conference and they addressed the conference before Governor Mills a few weeks ago. I said this morning it was zero degrees, and at zero degrees there was 434,000 homes in Maine heating their homes with oil at the rate of a half a gallon an hour. When you calculate those BTUs and transfer it to energy, that's seven nuclear power plants worth of energy just for 434,000 homes that only heat with oil, nothing else in the state, this building, no other homes, no industry, nothing.

I asked where are you expecting to find seven nuclear power plants worth of energy on a cold winter

1 night when the wind's not blowing and there certainly isn't any sun. This stuff about we're going to do all this with solar and wind is a myth for the last 45 years. We to have to get real. We need energy and there is no plan by these people that continuously say we're going to do it with solar and wind like they have for the last 45 years. They have not even a plan on the back of the napkin.

Look at the amount of planning CMP had to do just for this one power line. I'm sure there's tens of thousands of documents laid out in the public to be scrutinized, but we don't have that.

I did calculations for the governor a long time ago and I am going to submit -- do you accept documents? Okay. I am going to submit this. It's a document that I prepared as the governor's technical advisor and testimony of mine to the energy committee. And basically in here it showed that to do those 434,000 homes with wind, that's based on its average capacity. You need 47 Mars Hill mountains, the whole mountain, 47 Mars Hill mountains in each of Maine's 16 counties. All of the calculation here in this are supported and signed off by a whole number of experts and Ph.D.s and PEs and so forth and all the signatures on here and so forth too, so if you look at that -- and
then one other thing I'm to going to submit for documentation is calculations I did for the governor before he left office when he was talking to -- when he was talking to Quebec. And there's 110 megawatts out of that 400 that's not being used, use that. It's unsold. If we grab that and use it to run heat pumps in the state, taking care of eliminating some of our oil. Giving them six cents a kilowatt hour for our electricity, we lose -- we save $\$ 120$ million that don't go to the oil companies to leave the state each year. The calculations are all here for that.

And then one other thing, the savings in having Clean Electricity mitigate that oil, it's 1.94 billion pounds of CO2 a year just by using a hundred out of that 110 megawatts of potassium.

So with that, I want to thank you for letting me talk. I'm not used to talking for just three minutes.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
ANDREW BREAU: Hello, my name's Andrew
Breau. I'm a resident of Farmington here. I'm an electrician and I've worked on numerous --

MS. ELY: I'm sorry, is Mr. Breau on the executive board of IBEW?

ANDREW BREAU: Yes.

MS. ELY: Board members were prohibited from testifying because they're intervenors.

ANDREW BREAU: I did not know that. MS. MILLER: Yup, I'm sorry.
CLYDE MACDONALD: My name's Clyde MacDonald from Hampden. I was one of the -- on the front lines fighting for the Dickey-Lincoln project years ago. The biggest mistake I think the State made was in turning it down, and I believe the Quebec project is even better than the Dickey-Lincoln project was. I think the key question that all of you folks have to answer is if you're opposed to this project, where do you want the power to come from? Some of them don't have an organization and focus on wind, but all the other arguments that are made against the Quebec line, almost all of them can be made against the wind. Do people know they're going to build a wind farm on the top of one of the mountains and all of our winds are going to be on top of the mountain. You have to build a highway up the side of the mountain bulldozing trees, scaring wildlife and these are not roads that are built for cars. They're built for these 26-wheelers that are hauling this multi-ton blaze up the side of the hill.

Now in the newspapers many of the opponents

1 have cited the reason they're opposed is because they do not like the idea of a swathe cutting through trees. Well, wind power cuts swathe after swathe after swathe. Where you go up to the top there's a swathe to get rid of all the trees and stuff on the top of the mountains to put the towers in, and then there has to be transmission lines. And those transmission lines again are going to involve cutting trees, destroying wildife and so on and every one of these towers has between 150 and 300 gallons of flammable oil located between 350 and 600 feet up in the air. How does that make you feel?

I mean, the University in Sweden says that every ten years there are about 200 forest fires in the world that they underreport.

I refer you to two weeks ago there was a turbine fire in Halifax, Nova Scotia and I'd like to report -- repeat what the fire chief said. He said that all we can do was stand there and watch it because there's no equipment in the world that can get up to do anything above a turbine fire 350 to 600 feet up in the air, so they just had to stand there and watch it burn. I think there are other things I could say, but the message that I really want to leave is you've got to decide where do you want your power to come
from. If it's hydro, Americom and the Maine DEP and these other prejudiced organizations have rolled over and played dead on us, I don't disagree that Americom and DEP have done wonderful work in many areas for the environment, but when it comes to wind power, they're brain dead and they're reporting project after project after project.

So with that I'm going to sit down, and I want to conclude by saying what a wonderful tribute it is to the people of these areas and across Maine, people with very strong opinions sitting here quietly listening respectfully to what everyone has to say no matter what side you're on and I feel for you, people that are State officials who have to hear so much repetition. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you, and I agree with your sentiment as well. It's nice to have everybody so peaceful.

CLYDE MACDONALD: Oh, by the way, I have copies of what these bulldozers are doing to our mountain tops. This is Mars Hill.

MS. MILLER: So let's move on to the next person for testimony.

TIM WALTON: Thank you. My name's Tim Walton. I'm a resident of Livermore.

MS. ELY: I'm sorry to object, I think Mr. Walton is a board member of the Maine Chamber of Commerce.

TIM WALTON: That's correct.
MS. ELY: We told our board members that they couldn't come today.

MS. MILLER: Yes, board members are not -- who are intervening parties are not allowed to testify at a public hearing.

TIM WALTON: Well, that's the shortest
testimony I've ever given.
MS. MILLER: Thank you.
TIM WALTON: I wholeheartedly support
the project.
MS. MILLER: And the reason for that, just for clarification for everyone in this room, is that the intervening parties have an opportunity to speak and be heard throughout the week's long testimony, so the boards of directors generally represent those intervening parties, and that's why they're not allowed to speak tonight at the public hearing.

TIM LABRECQUE: I have one more. I'm speaking on behalf of my son. He's on the list, Arnold LaBrecque, he's special needs. I just wanted to
mention a few things regarding those of the lowest disadvantaged income in the state. When you increase costs of electricity, you increase taxes to municipalities. You increase costs of groceries and anything, their Social Security with all the thousands of special needs people we have in the state don't go up proportionate to the cost of electricity. So I'm speaking on behalf of my son, Arnold LaBrecque.

MS. MILLER: Just to be fair, I still have a pretty long list of other people that need to speak, so would it be okay if we put you later?

TIM LABRECQUE: You called out his name, Arnold LaBrecque, you called it out on the list. MS. MILLER: Okay.
TIM LABRECQUE: So when you increase the cost to, say the cost of electricity, all the municipalities, you know, the schools, the fire departments, the hospitals, I mean, the fire departments, police departments, everything goes up, you know, the lights in the streets and then they increase your taxes.

When electricity goes up, electricity is one of the biggest costs per supermarkets as an example. The supermarkets are the largest commercial entity consumer in the country using four percent of the

1 nation's electrical energy, that goes up. So all of 2 these increased costs gets burdened on to so many people that are fixed with very, very limited fixed incomes and they have no way to offset that. So I'm very sensitive about how important it is to have these types of real resources that could come in in a big way to our pool of energy and lower the costs. So that's all I want to say on behalf of my son. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. Okay, I'll start calling a number of other people, Kimberly Schaeffer, Monica McCarthy, Tim Bryant, Raymond Janes, Randall Park, Fred Morrill, Gary Lachance. MONICA MCCARTHY: Hi, I'm Monica
McCarthy. I live in Rome and my position on this project is probably not ambiguous. I'd like to acknowledge the long day that you've had. I plan to confine my comments to just a couple of areas that I noticed came up in testimony over the last couple of days before you until some of my fellow citizens brought up climate change as a reason to accelerate the permitting of this project and so I feel compelled to also comment on that since CMP is taking great pains not to address climate change and not to have discussion about greenhouse gas emissions, or any proof of this project's overall impact on greenhouse gas
emissions be part of the proceedings.
I was there in January during the pretrial conference, I heard their attorney object because it wasn't part of their application, it shouldn't be addressed in the proceedings.

If this project is going to continue to be sold to the public as an answer to climate change, I think it's very important that we have transparency about that. I also understand that your jurisdiction is limited in ways that you can view this project and the things that are able to address, but I would just ask that if climate change is going to be continued to be sold as the reason for this that you support things like LD640 and you support a serious look into getting the data about that so that we all understand what the real impacts are and we understand what we're buying for this tremendous cost that we're paying.

I also wanted to comment on, and I apologize because I'm not sure what the gentleman's name was, but he spoke earlier this evening, one of my fellow citizens, and he seems to feel that your role was to find a way to permit this project, and as a Maine citizen and taxpayer, I see your roles very differently. I'm looking at each one of you right now and what I see you as is the last line of defense for

1 our land and our air and our water and our precious resources in this state and that will be gone forever if we don't take the steps necessary to safeguard those now. You're the last line of defense. So I would like to encourage you to revisit your role in a way that you are looking at this because I believe that your charter is to safeguard those resources that really are synonymous with Maine's land.

So now that I've addressed those two things, I'll go back to a couple of things, just a couple of things that came up over the last couple of days that I want to encourage because we heard a lot about the visual impacts of this and $I$ know for the LUPC this is particularly important, and we heard a lot over the last couple of days about these hundred foot tall south wind monopoles that are going to blend in to the environment. They weren't going to be visually impactful because they were going to be dark brown. But one of the things that got my attention was that none of the four people that were sitting there in the room with you that were represented who did the visual impact studies had ever actually seen one of these in a project. And so they're testifying that this is going to mitigate the visual impact, but there appears no firsthand knowledge of this. And so I would encourage

1 you to look at another project with these or some other visual representations that would provide some more clear and substantial evidence of exactly what the visual impact is going to be.

MS. MILLER: I need to ask you to wrap things up.

MONICA MCCARTHY: Sure. I'm just about there any way. Clarity over the distance at which it will be visible to AT hikers because I think that I heard someone testify today that it was five miles in either direction and that's most of the AT hikers trail once they get to Maine and I will echo some other comments that Maine is a favorite along the route because of its rugged character.

Just to close, I believe that CMP so far has failed to show that this project can be buffered from other existing uses, studies and impacts of directional -- really the impact on fisheries haven't been adequately explored and there are some symbols that are universal and have been playing a game lately and all of the popular culture kind of references if you watch TV shows like the Walking Dead or some movies like the Terminator, what you'll see in the background are those tall utility towers. We go to the woods to unplug. Thank you very much for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
GARY LACHANCE: My name is Gary Lachance and I'm a resident of Carrabassett Valley, a native Mainer, and I ask you to please consider this decision because it's forever and it's going to impact that area. The native tribe will never make it and we're one of the last places that have them, even though I'm not a fisherman, it's really important.

The global warming issue is going to be added. This is going to be added to the grid. Maine, I believe, we have a power surplus, so we're doing this to get hydropower money and Massachusetts power line in the grid. New Hampshire said no for a reason. It's a really wrong idea. If anybody looks at Lake Champlain, they could run it down the full length of Champlain. The grid is right there at the base of it. There's got to be a better way than to scar this area forever. And we're getting 30 years of benefits for a line that's going to be here forever, think a hundred years down the road, think when this 30 year grace period is up. So I ask you to please consider the long-term effect. Think about a hundred years down the road.

If you're going to do it, make them do it where the East West Road corridor is and make them put in a two lane highway, you know? I mean, if you're
that serious, make them do it right. Think long term and give us power forever, a percent or a part of percent, whatever is fair, but to get this 30 years is a drop in the bucket.

And I just want to say thank you very much for letting me speak today. I really appreciate it and good luck with your decision. MS. MILLER: Thank you. RAYMOND JAMES: I'm Raymond James. MS. MILLER: Can you just pull the mic down a little, thank you. RAYMOND JAMES: I'm Raymond James. I'm from Warren and I'm really -- I've been really agitated about this corridor project because it seems to me that the corporate line of propaganda is riddled with hypocrisy. I think it really is a tremendous hypocrisy because they totally ignore the dilatory effects on the environment.

The necessity -- first of all, cutting all these down is going to eliminate a lot of carbon sequestration. After the landscape is raked for this corridor, it becomes necessary for them to maintain it by coating the whole corridor with Round Up, or some other herbicides to prevent growth, you know.

It seems to me that -- 70 years ago Rachel

Carson was warning us about the danger of DET. Now we have Round Up, which is probably at least as dangerous and is available across the shelf in every Home Depot and I think it's a -- it's just total officiation to ignore that. How soon do we forget about that?

MS. MILLER: Thank you, sir.
TIM BRYANT: Good evening. My name is Tim Bryant. I'm the least political person in the room, perhaps the city, but I am completely opposed to this and I couldn't help but express my thoughts, so thank you for that.

My wife and I lived most of our life in
Chesterville, Maine, but our heart is in Upper
Enchanted Township in our seasonal home 365 days a year. For that reason we want to left as it is.

We go there every chance we get. It is an opportunity to be away from cell phones, from responsibilities, from power and unwind. We go there and refresh our souls. Short of our children and our lives, it's our biggest pleasure.

To us it is paradise. We just sit and we watch the animals and to us it's paradise. We just ride around on the woods roads looking at the trees. My wife makes me stop periodically in the fall and I see geesh, what's wrong, I just want to get a picture
that red tree, or that red leaf. To her it's paradise. We walk in the woods; we walk on the trails and mountains. To us, yes, paradise. We go out in our canoe and our kayaks in the ponds, again, to us it's paradise.

I tie flies, my own flies, and I go fishing and take great pride in fly fishing for native brook trout in the woods of Maine. There's nothing like a native brookie and this projects causes great danger and fear to that species and that environment. I'll tell you, they don't know that they're little the way that they strike. Again, that experience is paradise to us. For that reason, all the those reasons and so many more, this region is paradise and should be left alone.

In the '70s Don Henley of the Eagles wrote a song about greed and overdevelopment of the state of California. This song is called The Last Resort. The closing line of that song said if you call some place paradise, kiss it goodbye.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
RANDALL PARK: I'm Randall Park from Appleton and I want to thank you for all for staying here so along and listening to all of this testimony. I know it's really tough, but thank you for doing that.

It's a great service to the people of Maine.
I would like to say that I'm strongly opposed to this project and I would like you to reject it, please. I spent about 20 years of my life in Franklin County and Carrabassett Valley and I hiked the, you know, the great Appalachian Trail many, many times and I don't want to see it destroyed. And I have grandchildren, $I$ know I'm probably getting up there in age, but I'd like my grandchildren to be able to, you know, visit that and hike that trail in peace the way it is now.

And to answer the person who said that we have to find out where our power is going to come from, I would like to say the sun provides enough energy in one week to provide all the energy of the entire world for an entire year. I'm sorry, the way I explained it wasn't quite right, but the amount of energy that the sun provides in a week is equal to the amount that's needed for the entire world for one year. I have some solar panels on my house, just one side of the roof is covered and that generates 13,000 kilowatt hours of power per year, which is enough for the entire home.

Unfortunately I have a quite disagreement with Central Maine Power, which I think CMP really stands for Criminals, Misfits and Pirates because

1 they're really not actually giving me credit for all of the power that is generated, but really that balance is still underway.

In terms of the wind generation issues, all the complaints about the giant wind towers burning and that stand there and watch them, I'm saying that yes, we should not -- we should not invest in those giant horizontal acts as wind turbines, but wind turbines are completely silent. They don't make any noise and they are far better in terms of not affecting wildife and they are silent. And the other benefit is that they don't burn. I mean, they can take the highest wind possible without exploding and burning.

So we ought to think more of distributing power and we can solve the greenhouse gas problem. It is a very important problem. And I want to say also I have a bachelor's in chemistry and I'm not going to go into all the photosynthesis issues, that's not supposed to be talked about tonight, but you know that those trees are helping us and we don't want to cut any down. And you can can't compare that to the working forest, which when after you cut trees in the working forest, they -- the new ground generates new growth, which generates oxygen and it converts the carbon dioxide into oxygen. So there's no comparison between those
two and we don't need to deforest and we should not deforest to put up solar panels as a massive scale. We need to have a distributed solar and wind development and it should be small scale. Thank you very much. MS. MILLER: Thank you.

FRED MORRILL: I'm Fred Morrill from
Tenants Harbor. I'm against this project because it is a mega corporate technological endeavor, you know, so far beyond the hidden scale, it might as well be in another universe and it would be great if it wasn't in this one. So it's a dinosaur and so please do not support it. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. I'm going to run down another list of names, Howard Trotsky, Samuel Day, Mark Rains, Stephen McCarthy, John Cote and William Hughey.

HOWARD TROTSKY: Hi, my name is -- first of all, thank you for being here so late. My name is Howard Trotsky and I've had to listen to native Mainers talk about native brook trout, but I must confess before I speak that I'm from Manhattan. I was born, raised and educated there and my father sent me to a summer camp when I was ten years old, fell in love with Maine and have been here since.

$$
\text { I'm a resident of Bangor since } 1969 \text { and I }
$$

have a small home in -- a small house in the village of Caratunk. I've taught high school in chemistry and physics in Maine, in Jackman for 21 years. I have a fishery biology degree from the University of Maine and served eight years of four terms in the Maine Legislature as a republican chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, the Energy Committee and the Public Utilities Committee and also the Education Committee.

I think I have some perspective in knowing that every major energy source, possibly with the exception of solar, requires an environmental tradeoff. There are no simple solutions. Governor Janet Mills realized that global warming caused by CO2 emissions from burning fossil fuels is an existential threat to our way of life. With good intent she is trying to do something about this locally to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. The full consequence of global warming are not yet fully known or experienced.

However, 53 miles of new transmission line on massive towers through the north Maine woods would fragment and damage the scenic beauty of the western mountains, lakes, rivers and streams of Somerset County. This is an unacceptable tradeoff for any questionable environmental benefits from New England's

Energy Connect proposal.
In 1941 the Portland Montreal Quebec Pipe Line was built on an existing right of way, the Canadian National Railway rail line. The pipeline was two feet in diameter, buried three feet beneath the surface and ran for 236 miles through Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Quebec and 5 million barrels of crude oil was pumped to Montreal.

Before the DEP and LURC issue any approvals for this project, which has been rushed through with backroom deals, which some were bribes, the following conditions should be met. First, the DEP should put this project on hold and request that an independent study be made. Senator Carson has introduced LD640 to determine whether there will be significant net greenhouse gas reductions by the construction of this project. We need to know the facts, the real facts. It's hard to tell what the facts are. We could get two sides to the story.

MS. MILLER: I'm sorry, can you wrap it up?

HOWARD TROTSKY: Yes, I will. MS. MILLER: Thank you.

HOWARD TROTSKY: The second, if the transmission project is approved by LUPC, it should
require that the transmission line be buried underground and under the Kennebec River so it will partially mitigate the environmental damage caused by fragmentation to the Maine woods and western mountains of Maine or else a possible alternative route could be found. That's basically what I want to say. Thank you very much for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
MARK RAINS: I'm Mark Rains. I'm from Vienna, Maine. I have three points of questions about alternative analysis. Will the applicants be able to demonstrate the ability to compensate for avoidable impact to the fire attributed by the tower line or transformer malfunction such as experienced multiple times in California and increasingly risk of global warming leads to drier forests and risk that the Maine woods would catch fire at a scope beyond the past fires that demolished mountains. We need to be assured that the corporations can reimburse damage without being overwhelmed or declaring bankruptcy.

Secondly, if this could be prevented by underground lines, that should be fully evaluated, regardless of the profit implications for regional and international stockholders.

Although I do not advocate this next action,
there is vulnerability, risk and danger of vandalism or terrorism to towers and aboveground lines. If it's spring down towers and lines and cut off electricity to Massachusetts, we have lost the potential climate benefits and fires would add to pollution. If terrorists cover their evidence by setting northern Maine woods on fire, could corporations claim this was an act of war and release themselves from liability for reimbursing families, communities and businesses for fire damage?

Again, is this a reason to evaluate alternatives of underground transmission, which I know nothing about, but the alternatives I think should be considered.

Quickly, as we approach Maine's bicentennial, I wonder if we are now experiencing something of the columnization imposed on habitats of the Abenaki from Massachusetts and international corporations from 200, 300 years ago.

Once again, this puts leaders and representatives, our governor perhaps, between a rock and a hard place to negotiate the lesser of negative outcomes in order for corporate interests to profit from our common wealth and resources.

We have an opportunity to explore
alternatives and learn from that past. The corridor should be considered carefully in the context of a comprehensive energy and economic policy for Maine, not just Massachusetts. Alternatives above or below ground should be safe and ecological for all, not just profitable for shareholders. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
SAMUEL DAY: Thank for your time this evening. My name is Samuel Day. I'm 22 years old. I grew up in Hallowell, spent my entire life in Maine. It's by no accident that I've chosen to stay here. I've been offered jobs all over the U.S. and decided to start a small construction company here serving Belgrade and Cape Elizabeth. I once chased a girl to Utah and now I'm back coming to my senses with an elementary school teacher here.

This morning my previous boss sent me a listing for a house of 1200 feet in front of the Eaton River, 25 acres, a wood shop, everything I wanted, $\$ 210,000$, $I$ said that sounds like a deal. So I pulled it up on Google Maps and there's power lines running between the garage and the house. That's all you need to know to know that people value something with that visual impairment much less. People will start to consider the western mountains of Maine the same way.

Many people more qualified and eloquent have broken down the numbers and spoken to the studies, polls, precedence and glaring ecological and economical misgivings that we have insidiously throughout the CMP, HQ, Western Mountains and Rivers managed the clean energy jobs and -- my testimony will be more anecdotal.

I spent a large chunk of my eighth grade summer volunteering for the Maine brook trout project. I carried miles into pounds, turned circle maps -circled ponds on topo maps and notes were in the margins of Maine Gazetteers into what became a map of Maine's greatest most unique treasures, the Maine brook trout. The ponds they called home stuck in the region of this corridor without any damage. You may think who cares, it's just a fish.

What's more important is what these fish represent. Ecologically intact areas are resilient with an abundance of cold, clear, clean water in and out of undisturbed knolls and valleys and yes, I said undisturbed. Maine's forestry practices are world renown for a low impact sustainability both ecologically and financially and compatibility with other rare conditional uses and wildlife.

That is the antithesis of what CMP is proposing. There's no secret in balancing economics,

1 energy and the environment is a game of give and take. I'm not anti-development by any means, what $I$ am is a pro nuance anti-bull crap and the most of the industry-sponsored greenhouse gas emission studies and misleading financial promises qualify as a record. We need to protect what we have left.

The affected region's culture and natural resources are more than a bargaining chip, but if we're going to treat them that way, we need to thoroughly scrutinize any deals that we make. There's a current legislation in the work session that give us that chance. LD640 sponsored by Brownie Carson would require further third party greenhouse gas emissions -COURT REPORTER: I need you to slow down.

SAMUEL DAY: Oh, okay, I'm sorry. Before we cut our nose off to save our face, all the facts should be on the table. Hippies and rednecks, liberals and conservatives, northern Mainers and southern Mainers have all come together to fight this hand in hand. In this day and age that belongs to the DEP and LUPC to honor the concerns of the vast majority of those they represent and deny these permits.

Although they Leopold said I am glad I will not be young in the future without wilderness. That is

1 a future I am facing. I trust this body to act in
2 Maine's best interest. Please do not make expediential decisions based on benefits that are mere speculation. Please do not gamble the Maine woods away. Thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
JOHN COTE: I'm John Cote, resident of Manchester. I want to thank you guys for being here and listening to all of us. I know it's a long day. There's a number points I could address, but I think we'll just talk about esthetics that $I$ think was one of the points you guys were looking for feedback on. And I do want to say that I treat climate change very seriously. I think it is a threat to our environment. With that said, I am opposed to this project.

I think that we've not really explored all the options that are available to us. I will just give you an amicable experience with CMP. I was -- I grew up in Lewiston and I was -- I owned some property that abutted their corridor between 2001 and 2016. During that time they're doing the reliability upgrade, I believe that's what they sold it as. I'm not sure what we got for our money there, but my -- the first time I found out about that was something in the mail saying they're going to be doing some survey work for a long

1 time and having the power lines right in my backyard 2 was not a big deal to have, you know, some woods in between and it seemed great, but they were expanding that line and it was going to be going right up against my residence, and a lot of other people living next to that line experienced the same thing.

And so the number of us residents came together to advocate for ourselves and to try to schedule some meetings with CMP to address concerns that we had about our property values, that kind of thing. I felt for myself in that process that they really already the decision made as to what that they wanted to do. The way that they kind of mitigated that was by putting power lines pretty much right over our houses. They put up those, I think they call them self-weathering poles.

So I would say as far as aesthetics, you know, I welcome you to come down to Lewiston sometime, you know, go by where the poles, you know, cross 126 and you tell me if that would be compatible, you know, with the Maine wilderness. I found it pretty ugly and when I moved I was very happy and I took a loss on the place. And just taking a ride between Lewiston and heading up towards Augusta going through West Gardiner, it seems like there's just a lot of transmission lines
everywhere.
I ask, you know, I mean, is that the best way to go about, you know, creating this outcome? If Massachusetts needs this power so badly, I think they can come up with the money somehow, you know, mitigate some of the effects of this. I know that we're all part of the New England grid and we need reliable power and I know having it from a single source is the smartest way to do it. I think it's dangerous relying on one thing, but, you know, even growing up in an industrial city, it just seems to me that the aesthetics of the line, they just did not make very good choices, even where the lines cross over the Androscoggin River is kind of, you know, a shame to look at that sight.

So, you know, come down and look at it and tell me if you'd want to live next to those things, regardless of the north woods. I'm not a resident of the north woods. I appreciate the wilderness that's up there, but I feel bad for the people who abut the line all the way, you know, into Farmington, Livermore Falls who might have to be next to this thing. I mean, these poles, I wonder if CMP, you know, is really keeping our interest in mind in that way and looking at the best alternatives. I thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
WILLIAM HUGHEY: Thank you for allowing me to speak. My name is William Hughey. I traveled down here from Moose River this evening. We live in the area that NECEC project is proposed to be constructed and we are opposed to this project, this is myself, my wife and my daughter who weren't able to come tonight, because it will have a tremendous effect on the last vested of relatively undeveloped wilderness in the great of State of Maine.

We have also included letters of opposition from the town of Moose River from our vote and from the Jackman Utility District, which you may or may not have received prior to tonight. They were supposed to be sent out, but if not, I have a copies.

MS. MILLER: You can provide copies to
Mr. Madore.
WILLIAM HUGHEY: The will affect future generations of Mainers and where and how they live and recreate forever. The clause of this proposed HVDC transmission line are innumerable and the negative impacts are enormous while the benefits are truly none for Maine's environment, economy, citizens and our way of life. There is no level of mitigation that can prevent the everlasting catastrophe to prove what this
project would have on the state and on our area.
The visual impact at the overlook and the Old Canada Road Scenic Byway will be devastated. Recently binoculars were added by the Old Canada Road group and this will give you nice close-up views of the lines that are dissecting the panoramic view into two.

Some of the proponents state that the area where this green field, as the Avangrid calls it, is not pristine, and to a lesser extent they are correct. However, the areas are a vast, remote, working forest that provides unlimited opportunities to be away from it all and to experience the scenic beauty without industrial infrastructure.

For example, take Three Slide Mountain, there's a notch there, it's about 20 miles out on the Spencer Road and you drive through and on your left you'll have a big beautiful mountain with three rock slides and then there's a notch you can go to and then on the right there will be a beautiful cliff faces and now picture it with hundred foot poles and power lines going through there. It will no longer be one of the most beautiful places that I've seen in my life.

And potentially in a couple of years when CMP reapplies and wants to put transmission lines for wind towers on the north side, this line will be running on

1 south as they've stated, to make it even worse, as well
2 it's more environmental impact.
The undeveloped areas of Franklin and Somerset Counties have been high on the wind scammers list for over 20 years now and this project will make the transmission hurdle much cheaper for them, which has been a major holdup over the years, which is contrary to them saying that it will mean less wind towers. Either way it's going to mean more. They're thinking long term, we need to think long term.

The remaining thousands upon thousands of people that come to western Maine to get away from it all and explore the wild untamed hunting beauty that we have to offer will go somewhere else that isn't marred and scarred by industrial development that destroys the environment for extreme profits in the name of saving, which is quite the irony.

The crossing of 115 streams and multiple rivers, many of which are vital to Maine being the last safe haven for the eastern brook trout will be endangered due to herbicides, such as Arsenal, which is one that was approved for CMP's use by you guys. I believe 2015 was the most recent I could find the information, which is not a widely safe product. As we all know, there's what, 12, 15,000 lawsuits of people
getting cancer from this stuff.
Also, the fact that Hydro-Quebec most likely isn't increasing their actual capacity until 2024 or possibly later, that it will be just shifting from the contracts that are existing, which those people would have to get their electricity from somewhere as well. Would it be more renewables? Possibly. Would it be fossil fuel? Possibly. Nobody really knows and we can't get the answers.

But the future of Maine is on the line here, remember that the motto of our state is Dirigo, I lead. Protecting our area from this type of development that pretends to be green and environmentally responsible is the true way to lead.

Our children will thank us when they can look out over our ridges and valleys and not see row upon row of wind turbines on the ridges and transmission lines going through valleys. It will be a nice thing if they don't ask us why we didn't stop it when we could. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
STEVE MCCARTHY: Good evening, my name's Steve McCarthy. I'd like to thank everybody here for coming out tonight taking the time off for or against and thank you folks for allowing us to speak.

I'm going talk to the facts that I've learned from listening to CMP and some of their spokespeople. It is up to 1700 jobs, not guaranteed 1700 jobs. Out of those jobs zero are guaranteed to Mainers, zero jobs guaranteed. It's up to 3500 direct and indirect jobs, no guarantee where those jobs will be going or coming from or going to. They chose this route because eventually they're going to supply either a conduit for windmills or as has been stated, they're already the third largest windmill producer in the United States, they want to expand that.

Mr. Dickinson and I had conversation while out snowmobiling this year when he explained to me that on the side of Johnson Mountain they had it permitted, but they lost the bid because they couldn't be competitive in transmission, transmission meaning get the power from the windmill to the line. They're not going to get that wrong again. If this goes through, the aesthetics beyond the poles will be the windmills.

The route was chosen directly for the wind production. Cianbro has 39 test sites that test positive along the route that was given to me by a Cianbro individual, so taken in conjunction with the poles and the windmills, this route was chosen directly. They could have chosen to run the pole line

1 along gravel roads that exist from Quebec to Route 201. They could have chose to bury that. They chose not to.

Beyond that, the internet that they're talking about, the broadband, is on the poles. CMP is not putting that into your communities. It is $\$ 25,000$ a mile from the pole into town. It doesn't matter if it goes to 20 houses, 25 houses a hundred houses. It's $\$ 25,000$ per mile from the pole. The reason that it's not there now in the sparsely populated areas is because the companies that provide it as a service can't make the money. It's not that they can't get it there in many communities, it already borders the communities, but the big companies that sell it to the public cannot make enough money off it to make it viable.

Mr. -- they stated they chose the most eloquent route to avoid all of the areas possible that would cause detrimental harm, including vernal pools, waterways, grids, ponds, lakes, streams. They didn't. They could have followed the gravel road, but it's because of the windmills that are going to affect the view of this entire area that thousands of people go to yearly, that $I$ have taken myself for 12 years as a white water guide into this area and the reason people go there is for the wilderness. It is going to cause
detrimental harm, visually, environmentally and as a whole to our economy.

In closing, I'll say these two things, the Conservation Law Foundation opposed this project in New Hampshire, but they're approved it for CMP. And the last thing I'll say -- I won't say anything else. Thank you folks.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
JAN COLLINS: My name is Jan Collins. I live in Wilton. I grew up in here. Maine has been my home all of my life.

MS. MILLER: Hold on a second, you signed in already?

JAN COLLINS: No, I'm sorry.
MS. MILLER: Okay. I need to swear you in and I just need to make sure I got your name correctly.

JAN COLLINS: Okay.
MS. MILLERS: So let me add you to the list. Jan you said? Jan?

JAN COLLINS: Yes, Collins.
MS. MILLER: Collins, okay. Okay. So I need you to raise your right hand. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give is the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

JAN COLLINS: I do. As I was saying, I'm Jan Collins. I'm from Wilton. I grew up in Wilton, have lived in Maine all my life and for a long part of my life I thought Wilton was the center of the universe and part of that was due to my experiences climbing in the mountains around this area and being able to look out in all directions and see nothing but mountains and trees.

In high school I was part of the Youth Conservation Corps working on the Appalachian Trail in Township E. If you don't know where that is, it's near Rangeley. That experience allowed me to meet through hikers hiking the entire Appalachian Trail and they assured me that Maine was the most beautiful state on the entire trail.

A few years later I hiked from the New Hampshire border to Katahdin and fell in love with it again. Then the next near decided to hike from Georgia to Maine thinking that all of the trail looked like it did in Maine and New Hampshire and being very surprised to find that the Appalachian Trail in Maine and New Hampshire is very different from anywhere else along the eastern coast.

In Maine in particular you have a sense of wilderness that is not available anywhere else along

1 the trail, even in New Hampshire, which is very close, 2 you have people driving up to the top of Mount 3 Washington and easily accessing the trail. All of it, believe it or not, after I finished the trail my first time, I went back and did it again, this time knowing that Maine would be the star of the entire Appalachian Trail.

I am telling you this because I need you to know what I know in my heart and what most people in this room already know as well, that what we have here is something precious and unique that cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the east and I would argue anywhere in the country.

I traveled by plane to New York City and watched as I flew over ever increasingly congested areas that were filled only with houses. I traveled to Europe and discovered that wilderness no longer exists anywhere in Europe.

MS. MILLER: Can I ask just you to wrap this up, please?

JAN COLLINS: Yes. I think I have, but I want to say to all of you that this is worth -- this is worth preserving. It is worth not breaking into small pieces. It's worth having wilderness. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. So I have gone through all the list and called all the names on these lists, and if you have not heard your name called, it's possible I may have missed you. David is going to run back to check and if see if there's any more. In the meantime, is there anybody in here who would like to speak who has not signed up who would like the opportunity to do so? Okay. Do you want to --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I am an intervenor, but I'm not attempting to testify. I would just like to clear up confusion on a member who was here earlier who wanted to testify. He's from a different union and not an intervenor union, so $I$ just wanted to ask if I give could give his testimony, submit his testimony for him? So there are four different IBEWs in Maine and his was a different --

MS. MILLER: We'll take it.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you very much.
MS. MILLER: It doesn't look like
anybody else wants to speak, so before I close this hearing with comments, I just want to say thank you to everybody remaining here for your calmness and your patience throughout this process and your participation, so thank you for all of your participation in this hearing. This hearing will
conclude after the rest of the party or intervenor witnesses have completed their testimony, and that's going to take place on May 9th of '19.

At that point the record will remain open as follows, for ten days after the close of the hearing on May 9th, members of the public only may submit written statements to the Department and Commission. That's May 20th. For seven additional days after that, members of the public only may file rebuttal statements to those written statements received in that previous ten-day window, so that puts it to May 27 th. Parties or intervenors will not be allowed to submit comments after the hearing concludes on May 9th. However, they have the opportunity to provide closing briefs, proposed findings of fact and rebuttal briefs.

It is anticipated that the transcript of this hearing will take about 30 days to be completed after this week and I understand that after the May 9 th date, the transcript for that day will take an additional week. This will be provided to the parties and it can be made available to the public upon request.

I will now officially close this evening portion of the hearing. Thank you again for your participation. For parties and others who would like to be here tomorrow, we will resume at 9 a.m., and it's

2 today earlier. Thank you.

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    Dostie Reporting
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## CERTIFICATE

I, Lorna M. Prince, a Court Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Maine, do herby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings as taken by me by means of stenograph.
and I have signed:

> /s/ Lorna M. Prince

Court Reporter/Notary Public

My Commission Expires: February 6, 2026

Dated: May 3, 2019

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