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 4
THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 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 4, 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 the second public testimony session of the joint public hearing of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the Land Use Planning Commission on Central Maine Power Company's New England Clean Energy Connect Project.

This hearing is to evaluate the application submitted by Central Maine Power pursuant to the Department's requirements of the Natural Resources Protection Act and Site Location Development Act, as well as the Commission's Site Law Certification process.

This hearing is governed by the Maine Administrative Procedures Act, 5 M.R.S. Section 9051 to 9064, 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 on April 2, 2019 only, that was Tuesday, the Commission's rules for the conduct of public hearings, which was 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 line would be to deliver up to 1,200 megawatts of electricity from hydropower generating facilities in Quebec, Canada to the New England power grid.

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

This week's hearing is being conducted jointly by the Department and the Commission. The Commission's portion of the hearing took place on Tuesday, April $2 n d$ starting at 10:30 a.m., and extended into that same evening with public testimony. The rest of the week is testimony for the Department only.

The criteria for consideration at the hearing are limited to specific Commission and Department criteria. Testimony provided this evening by the public must be limited to the following criteria, one, scenic character and existing uses; two, wildife habitat and fisheries; three, alternatives analysis, and four, compensation and mitigation packages. Criteria for the Department are available for you to look at on the table where you signed in.

My name is Susanne Miller. I am the Director for the Department's Eastern Maine Regional Office and I have been designated the Presiding Officer for this matter by the Commissioner of the Department.

1 This designation is limited in its scope to the
2 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 retains.

Joining me from the Department of Environmental Protection this evening are, to my left, Commissioner Reid, to my right, Mark Bergeron the Director of Bureau of Land Resources, to my right, Jim Beyer, the Project Manager for NECEC Project. We also have April Kirkland, who's sitting up front, she's going to be our timekeeper. We have Doris Peaslee, who's outside helping everybody with the sign-in process and then to my left I have Peggy Bensinger, who is the Assistant Attorney General and Counsel to the Department. Although not part of these proceedings, I do want to mention that we have Jay Clement here from the Army Corps of Engineers. He's here to answer any questions anybody might have about the federal process that impacts this application.

Our hearing today is being transcribed by Dostie Reporting Service. Over to our right is Lorna Prince and she's going to be transcribing this portion

1 of the hearing this evening. In order to ensure an
2 accurate transcript, $I$ may ask you to clarify the pronunciation or spelling of your name and ask you to speak clearly, or more slowly as necessary.

If you wish to speak, please sign in on one of the appropriate sign-in sheets that's just outside in the hall. We have three, there's in support of the project, opposed to the project, or neutral. I will call names from the sign-in sheets for you to come to the microphone and speak. I'm going to call about three people at a time just to make this go a little bit more efficiently.

If you spoke Tuesday night, you will not speak again this evening. Also, if you plan to speak on behalf of somebody, that's not going to happen because we do need to be able to swear everybody in who speaks and cross-examine them, or they have to be available for the opportunity for cross-examination.

To ensure everyone gets an opportunity to speak, people wishing to testify will have about three minutes to speak. As I mentioned, we have a timekeeper who will let me know when you are about to exceed that time limit and I'll let you know when you need to wrap up. When I tell you that your time is up, I expect you to wrap up quickly. Please be concise so that
everybody has a chance to speak and please focus your testimony on the Department's hearing criteria. Prior to presenting your testimony, please state your name, where you are from andor who you are affiliated with. Please direct all testimony to me. Do not address or speak to the audience. In this hearing there will be no signs, no booing, no clapping or cheering allowed.

All participants in the public hearing this evening are expected to conduct themselves professionally toward the Department, each other, the general public, and University staff and students. 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 even escorted.

At this time, please silence or turn off your electronic devices, including cell phones, so that there are no interruptions. As a logistical matter, the emergency exits are located in the back. The restrooms are located out the back and towards the left down the hall.

As I mentioned earlier, all witnesses at this hearing will be sworn and all evidence already entered into the record will be available during the
course of the public hearing for inspection by anyone who wishes to do so. Witnesses testifying this evening are subject to cross-examination by the parties and the Department. I will expect the parties who are here 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 just in the back to the right, my right, your left, over there. After the hearing, the project 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 who are 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. Question?
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, Tuesday night we were told that we could only speak to the items that the LUPC said we could speak to, so I did not speak the full time, nor did I speak to every point that I wanted to make because it was my understanding that the DEP had certain criteria, so by not allowing us to speak on

1 behalf of the DEP's topics kind of restricts people to be able to voice their opinion and concern.

MS. BENSINGER: If you felt that that was one of the rules, that wasn't one of the rules on Tuesday night, but if you felt that it was, we could give you a limited amount of time tonight to address the DEP criteria.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Sure, okay. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, the communications director in Bangor, so perhaps he was -but it was he who gave us the understanding that we could speak to LUPC on Tuesday and DEP concerns Thursday.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm under the similar circumstances. I didn't specifically say on Tuesday night that I was just directing my comments to LURC, but I was and I was told that that's what I had to do and if I wanted to add comments for DEP, I could say those as well. I didn't sign up as myself. I signed up to speak for my wife just in case you brought up what you said, are saying now, but I didn't specifically speak to the points.

MS. BENSINGER: So you would be testifying yourself tonight, not on behalf of your wife?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I would prefer to do that, but I signed up to testify for my wife. MS. BENSINGER: I think that would be okay.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay.
MS. BENSINGER: One other thing I wanted to mention is the application and most all of the substantive materials filed pertaining to the application can be viewed on the Department's website and Jim Beyer can speak to how you find out on the website.

MR. BEYER: The easiest address for me to give you is Maine.gov, and if you know go there, you can search for any and all State agencies. You can find the Department of Environmental Protection's page and once you're at our home page, there's a tab that says major projects before the Department. If you click on that tab, you will get a list of those projects that are currently pending with the Department, one of them is the New England Clean Energy Connect project. When you click on that link, you will get more information than you will want to read, trust me, because I've read it all, but everything, with the exception of what's been submitted this week, because I haven't been able to get to it, almost everything
that's in the public record is on the Web page.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can I just ask for clarification again? Did you change it then so that some of us who spoke on Tuesday night on one topic and we are prepared on a different one topic, then we can testify tonight or not?

MS. MILLER: Yes.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do you have
opportunity to submit written testimony after this meeting?

MS. MILLER: There is. I'll talk a little bit about that at the close of the hearing, but if you have something in writing you would like to submit, we put that red chair right over there, you can put it right on that chair and we'll collect it at the end of the evening.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is it open for say two days from now?

MS. MILLER: Yeah, it will be open after the close the hearing. The hearing isn't actually going to close until after May 9th.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.
MS. MILLER: Yes?
AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm sorry, I wasn't
aware of the limitations on what we could speak about, but speaking about climate, we're speaking about the outdoors and the northern woods and so forth, so is that okay?

MS. BENSINGER: Generally speaking, climate change and the effect on greenhouse gasses was not included in the items to be discussed at the hearing, although you may submit written comments and information on that. We have given a little bit of leeway on that for the evening sessions this week, so there will be a little bit of leeway given on that point.

## AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Okay. I'm going to go ahead and call about four people at a time, if you could just all line up behind that microphone. I would ask if there's anybody that has mobility issues, if we could just let them go ahead of the others so they don't have stand there for too long. Okay, so we'll start with Matt Wagner, Kim Lyman, Robert Bond and Barry Dana.

And while everybody is lining up, I want to just mention that we are being live streamed, and that's the camera over to my right over there, so people who aren't here can actually watch through the

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UMF system as this all happens.
MS. BENSINGER: Are you an intervenor? MATT WAGNER: LUPC. MS. BENSINGER: Oh, okay, right.
MATT WAGNER: I'll get to that right in the first opening remarks, I was going to get to that right after. Good evening, I'm Matt Wagner, Registered Maine Guide, lifelong conservationist, noble energy professional. I'm also the spokesperson for LUPC, Intervenor, Group 10 representing the Upper Kennebec River Water Shed, local residents and recreational user groups. Thank you for the opportunity to address you formally. We missed the opportunity to become intervenors in the DEP process.

What's most important to me tonight here is my role as a father. My familiarity with the NECEC corridor section one is deep. You've heard throughout the hearing repeated threats with the loss of public access to the surrounding working forest in attempt to bully us into support. CMP's Visual Impact Assessment never took into account the fact that Maine law provides access to all great ponds, ponds defined as being larger than ten acres to all foot traffic.

Our exposure to the undeniable impact of NECEC should it be built would be expedientially more

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frequent and longer in duration than the Dewan Associates appear to have even considered. I remind you that the Kennebec River log drives were stopped for a similar loss of public access to a public resource by a private for profit venture that obstructed that public right. I'd also note that the idea of public access to rivers and ponds is a wholly American idea. The land mitigation deal negotiated on behalf of my communities by Western Mountains and Rivers Corporation makes me sick. Our community does not need a private resort operated by Maine Huts and Trails. Our idea of camping doesn't generally involve wine and cheese. Our guiding industries require the clear cold water and deer guards this project would endanger. And finally in closing, and I hope I'm not using too much of your time here tonight, my takeaway from these proceedings, and I've been at every one of them, is that there exists a reasonable alternative to CMP that would minimize, not eliminate our concerns. Thank you for your diligence in evaluating this application. It's been a long week for all of us. We urge you to move to deny the application for NECEC. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
ROBERT BOND: I'm a little nervous,

1 excuse me. I don't represent anybody but me. My name 2 is Robert Bond. I'm a retired school teacher. I live in Portland. I have a camp in the town of Carthage. I moved to Maine 30 years ago because it was the kind of place that didn't tear down its natural world. I moved here from Louisiana where they do.

I was kind of amazed at the name, this Clean Energy Corridor. I don't know how many of you have been there, but I've been to where Hydro-Quebec does all their clean energy and seen what it did to the native tribes in that area and it's disgraceful. I've also seen the power lines that come from there and go through Canada, which is vastly larger than Maine and it will ruin what we now have as the beauty of living in this place.

I don't know if I'm following all of your protocols and whatever, but it would be a disgrace to what's here to let it be destroyed by an organization that can't get its billing system straight. It's disgusting. And I don't know how much plainer to put it than that, other than think about what you're doing over the long haul and think about those who come after you and think about what you're destroying, or potentially destroying versus what you're getting for the people of Maine. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
KIM LYMAN: My name is Kim Lyman. I live in Caratunk and I have 21 years of experience in the tourism industry, so I know firsthand that this region is special and worthy of protection. I am one of the many who have this type of expertise who can supply details and opinions based on thousands of visits to an area, thousands of trips down a river, hundreds of camping trips, not just one visit to a number of areas by a consulting firm who then gives their observations to submit as evidence that they think should be held to a higher standard than the very people who live, recreate and work in that area.

I can tell you that visitors come to our region for remote nature experiences and scenic beauty that are becoming harder and harder to find and therefore, more precious and more worth preserving. I'm concerned about the habitat and wildife impacts of fragmenting the north woods with a 53 mile power line. I'm concerned that this power line will ruin the character of the region and threaten our tourism economy. Our livelihoods depends upon an intact forest that gives our region its remote scenic character. A long, tall power line through the north woods isn't compatible with this.

I'm also a person who's very concerned about the impacts of climate change, so I take issue with CMP's claim that this power line will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. CMP's spokesman, John Carroll, said at a Wiscasset select board meeting in March, quote, so the question about whether, whether this NECEC will make a difference in climate change, CMP has no -- no doubt that it will. We can't guarantee it. That's not our job. That's not our business, end quote.

Not only that, there hasn't been a study that looks at the effects of this power line in total carbon emissions beyond New England's borders and the people of Maine need to know this information before a decision is made.

I also take issue with the fact that CMP has helped create a nonprofit Western Mountains and River Corp to give the appearance that people who live near the power line support this project. I want the record to reflect that Western Mountains and Rivers doesn't speak for me and it doesn't speak for so many of us who oppose this project and found out about it long after they knew.

To the record I'm submitting articles and letters of towns opposing CMP's power line or retracting support. I've also included poll results
show that the majority of the people in Maine do oppose this project. Thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. If you can put any of the documents on that that chair and also, I don't know if you've already done this, but if you could identify your name on it somewhere so if we have questions, we can call you. Thank you.

BARRY DANA: Good evening, thank for this opportunity, Department of Environmental Protection. My name is Barry Dana. I'm from the Penobscot Nation. I'm not here representing the Penobscot Nation, I'm here representing the people we are descended from, which is the Abenaki, which is from this very region that we're looking at on this map, so I'm here representing 12,000 years of my ancestors and I'm here representing future that my granddaughters will one day be enjoying this area.

I think it's important that we understand something here, that it's not all about money. Life is not all about money. Life is about enjoying the essence of living and in the native perspective, which is what I'm here to share, a native perspective takes in all living creatures as our very own relatives, as you would your son and daughter, I consider the deer, moose, eagle and the dragonfly as important in the
sacred circle that we all live in.
There's only one animal we can take out of that circle and the circle is still healthy, and that's us. But if you take out the bee or the dragonfly, or any other insect, or any other animal because of industrializing our forest, industrializing our lands, you are insulting the very essence of a lifecycle that was given to us by creation, not to destroy it, but to preserve it, to protect it, to pledge stewardship in the form of making sure in all areas of discussion and decisionmaking we ask one very important question, how does this project affect future generations? I don't see it destroying our western mountains, the land that we use for our canoeing, the land that we use for running our dogs, I've been there, I've seen the color of the trees that are not natural and I don't want to see it more in a bigger project.

I want to be able to take my family in these areas and not worry about drinking the water and not having to worry about the air that we're breathing. We should be able to enjoy this creation that creator gave us.

So I ask the State of Maine, I ask the Department, I ask everybody, let's leave something for future generations that is worth leaving. We don't
need to leave them a legacy providing more electricity to Massachusetts so they can enjoy air-conditioning. We need our land here. We need our clean waters here. We need our clean air here. My ancestors' spirits are in that soil. My ancestors' DNA is in those dragonflies. That needs protection. I ask you all to deny this project on behalf of future generations. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Tom Saviello, Bob Woodbury, Sandra Swatsky, Becky Bartovics.

BOB WOODBURY: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Bob Woodbury. I am 81 years old and I live in Winslow. I am a member of the Kennebec Valley Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Maine's largest chapter formed over 35 years ago. The chapter has been inducted into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame in Hayward, Wisconsin where I am also a charter member. I am here to testify on behalf of brook who aren't able to be here to testify this evening, nor were they able to provide written testimony. Central Maine Power claims a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions would occur if Maine permits construction of the New England Clean Energy Connect project. Would it? We don't know. No one knows. That claim has in no way been proven to anyone by anyone. We can make

1 the claim, but we don't have to prove it. Don't we need to know for certain that this claim is valid? Do we require proof of some kind of that claim or do we take the money and run? I have wonder if the algorithm is hiding somewhere. My main concern is the sanctity of wilderness and its inhabitants, basically brook trout, probably the most vulnerable creature in the way of the corridor.

There's a page on the Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife website titled wild brook trout. Please let me quote a paragraph from that page. Maine is the only state with the extensive intact populations of wild self-producing brook trout in lakes and ponds including some lakes over 5,000 acres in size. Maine's lake and pond trout resources are the jewel of the eastern range. Lake populations are intact and 185 water sheds, 18 percent of the historical range, in comparison to only six intact water sheds among the 16 other states. Furthermore, Maine is the last true strong hold for stream dwelling populations of wild brook trout supporting more than twice the number of intact sub water sheds as the other 16 states in the eastern range combined.

What do all these statistics mean? Well, in a nutshell Maine is only 97 percent of the wild native

1 naturally producing eastern brook trout remaining from 2 its historic range on the eastern seaboard. That's since the ice age, ladies and gentlemen.

So how do we interact with this information?
One way is to say we have plenty of wild brook trout, so if we kill a few thousand, it really doesn't matter. So on one particular section of CMP's glorious power line, we'll do that. We could go around, and there's a reasonable way to do that, but that would be more expensive, so let's endanger several thousand native brook trout and their prodigy for many years to come and save some money. After all, money is what this corridor is all about, isn't it, and they're only brook trout.

Why is it necessary to tear up wilderness claiming it's for our own good and then refusing to prove why? Why can't we leave the wilderness alone for all to enjoy? Brook trout don't live in no ugly places. Wilderness is beautiful. It was created however your belief tells you how it was created to be beautiful and appreciated for its beauty.

Point of thought for the only reason I can think of, and not just in the cause about what which we testified today, greed and money. I really do appreciate your time and I do not envy the charge with
which you've been burdened. Thank you.
MS. MILLER: Thank you.
SANDRA SWATSKY: Good evening. My name is Sandra Swatsky. I'm from Industry, Maine. I graduated from UMO with my bachelor of science in biology and I'm a medical laboratory scientist and I've been a microbiologist for most of my career, and I just say that because I want to explain that I do know how to read a material safety data sheet and that I'm opposed to CMP's NECEC because I'm particularly concerned about the use of herbicides.

Here are some of the chemicals that I've seen listed on the CMP website in use during the 2018 calendar year. These are brand names of course, Garlon 4 Ultra, Arsenal Powerline, Milestone VM, Rodeo and Stalker. So I've looked them up. They're not benign chemicals. Their safety data sheets include toxicity for fish and/or aquatic lands, among other warnings such as not being readily biodegradable. I've attached one of them. They're very interesting documents. You can find out an awful lot about them and it's pretty scary.

CMP's herbicide plans that I have found for the 2018 calendar year states that there will be a minimum buffer zone of 25 feet maintained around open
water and a minimum 100 foot buffer around drinking water supplies. I submit to you that this is not sufficient. What about springs, vernal ponds, bogs and when the rain washes the chemicals into ground water? Who is testing the surrounding water sources for these chemicals and how often will they be tested? Who will monitor the effects on the deer and moose? Who would want to drink that water or eat those blueberries that have been sprayed?

Once damage is done to our environment, it's awfully hard to fix, as I've heard other people explain too. I believe we'd be better served by CMP with the already existing dams were upgraded for power generation, and all the land in the existing corridors, which is already cleared, were put to use as solar farms. We need to provide our own power to Maine instead of sending it off to Massachusetts.

I can do little, but this Commission can intervene and make the difference. In closing I'd like to leave you with this quote from Joni Mitchell's Big Yellow Taxi, and let's not have it happen to us. Don't it always seem to go you don't know what you got until it's gone and they paved paradise and they put up a parking lot. And I'm afraid that's what's going to happen here. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
BECKY BERTOVICS: That's a tough one to follow. I think it's better if I come before Tom Saviello. I'm Becky Bartovics and I represent 1,800 members of Sierra Club Maine. I live in North Haven Island. Good evening, thank you so much for holding this hearing and allowing me to speak. We stand opposed to Hydro-Quebec's power and stand opposed to the high voltage transmission line ruining the landscape of Maine's unique environment and scenic character and its current value for tourism.

Under the Natural Resource Protection Act, the applicant is required to present all practical alternatives. This application does not consider any other alternatives than a huge transmission line. Where in this plan can we find energy efficiency and renewables that does not only benefit our economy, job development and potential of local incomes to the state, but also improve the health and our overall environment.

For Maine practical alternatives already exist. Efficiency comes first for any energy usage, then renewable development insulation, both of which enormously benefit local economies. The DEP and LUPC need to evaluate the impact of fragmentation on file
though, contiguous forest for adaptation and hydrology, how Mainers of this highway side swathe of corridor through the region will impact streams and wetlands. Our continuous forested lands are unique east of the Mississippi River. Not only is this project impacting forest, but it's also built on destroying the forest of the eastern Canada. Therefore, there must be a full environmental impact statement, EIS, on the entire project before it is permitted only due to the impacts of wetlands, streams and rivers.

We have serious questions about the lack of demonstrated need in Maine for this project and the benefits that will accrue for Maine citizens for ratepayers, especially given that we pay the lowest price for a prices for electricity in New England already.

To develop Maine's forested lands for outside energy projections is not going to benefit our economy or the health of our environment. While CMP Hydro-Quebec are -- a huge infusion of cash to Maine, their compensation is inadequate at best. The 258 million represents 13 cents per kilowatt hour and it pales in comparison to the funds that shareholders of this international consortium will generate.

Mitigation is by the way by its very
nature a net loss of wetlands, so neither compensation nor mitigation are adequate as far as we're concerned. Seasonal withholding of release of water at periods counter to norms behind the dams, flooding in wintering depriving systems in spring and summer impact the ecosystems in dire ways in Canada, removing microscopic organisms that provide feed for this species in the Gulf of Maine.

There's likely been a result in dramatic impact on the important fishery resources that's incomes in Maine as result of those dams. The St. Lawrence River introduces nutrients in the ocean current that feeds into the gulf of Maine. Our fisheries are impacted by loss of food sources throughout the food chain. These issues represent costs to Mainers that Hydro-Quebec Power are currently causing us. We do not need more of this.

The damage to Maine's environment for Massachusetts to benefit from false clean power is huge crossing 115 streams, 263 wetlands and numerous other ponds that provide critical wildlife habitat while dangling power lines over one of our most iconic forested waterways.

CMP's transmission line rights of way will clearcut and -- will be clearcut and maintained with
periodic herbicide and spray, which was already talked about. CMP's transmission line is an onslaught of the people and environment of Maine and our economy, the opportunistic and blatant disregard for the functions and values of the forested land in western Maine for its current value, scenic use and values for tourism. It's a travesty.

Our forest will provide benefit to clean air and water that most corridor with no scar of a transmission line kept open for years with herbicides and cut over can possibly amend. To suggest that this is a clean way for Massachusetts to don renewable energy going into the future is highly ridiculous and mendacious.

Meanwhile how does Maine benefit from this project? How do our children and grandchildren benefit? The benefits will only accrue to the shareholders of CMP and Hydro-Quebec. The Sierra Club of Maine urges that the DEP and LUPC reject this permit on the basis of NRPA. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
TOM SAVIELLO: Thank you. I'm Tom Saviello and I'm a recovering politician and I'm speaking for myself, and I want to emphasize that I'm not being paid by any dark money. In fact, if anybody
would like to make a donation to me, I'd be glad to accept it. I welcome you to Farmington, especially number 14, which he can explain to you later what it means.

Some of you know my background, some of you don't. I have a bachelor's degree in forestry, a master's in agronomy and a Ph.D. in forest soils from the University of Maine. I'm not a political science major at all. Being old and that I've had 16 years experience in the this other job called legislature, or State Senator last year, I want to bring you to a decision that the DEP made, which I don't agree with because I believe it's part of an alternative analysis, and that's to look at the greenhouse emissions and the impact of MECA on these emissions. I disagree with that decision and I believe that an alternative analysis should be done.

As you know, Senator Carson has offered LD840 to look at the greenhouse emission impacts of this particular power line. In number 14's testimony Mark stated, and I'll just go to the bottom of it, that there's a section of the Site Law, Chapter 375, Section 2 , that requires the project not cause unreasonable alteration to the climate. In his testimony, and this is the privilege of being old and in the legislature a

1 long time, he forget LD845, an act in addressing climate change sponsored by Representative Coffin in the 121st legislature. That bill passed and it became law as part of 38 MRSA, Chapter 237. I helped write that bill unfortunately for all of you and I'll refer to just one part of the section, paragraph 577 where it talks about shall the -- State shall adopt a climate change plan and allow a sustainable managed forest, agriculture and other natural resource activities to be used in sequestering gas emissions.

Let me point out that this law, we set goals for Maine, not New England, so I can suggest this part of the law should be addressed as part of the site location permit before it can be issued. And let me explain why, let me give you a little foresting story. One tree can absorb as much carbon in a year as a car produces while driving 26,000 miles. Over the course of a life, a single tree can absorb one ton of carbon dioxide. So if we take the 55 miles of the corridor that's 150 feet wide and the rest at 70 feet wide, we'll cut a lot of trees which will equate to about 800,000 pounds of car carbon emissions. Now I think there are those that are out there saying that we'll make -- actually reduce -- this project will reduce the carbon emissions by an equivalent of 700,000 cars, yet
my good friend, Mr. Dickinson in his testimony against LD640, he said the project will take roughly equivalent to taking 5,400 -- I'm sorry, 54,140 passenger cars off the road in Maine every year, quite a difference about what's been -- so I give the proponents right now the benefit of the doubt. It's a wash, or is it? If only 54,000 cars are off the road, we're really losing on our climate change carbon sequestration in the State of Maine.

So based on this information that I just presented, Chapter 237 and Chapter 275, Section 2, reductions in carbon emissions are not being met and the climate is being altered. The analysis proposed by Senator Carson needs to be done before a permit can be issued, so -- or you can issue the permit and agree with John Carroll, I won't read his quote other than to say we can't guarantee it, that's not our job.

So to me the question remains would you
rather have a mythical a 54,000 or 700,000 car emissions gone or real trees cut that do sequester carbon? Once cut, the future sequestration is gone. The project does affect the climate change in Maine and needs to be vetted before this permit can be issued. I'll be glad to answer to any questions you might have. MS. MILLER: Thank you. Okay. Tony

Marple, Peter Vigue, Lloyd from Wayne, I can't make out the last name, Tom Nason, Steve Johnson and Cynthia Soma.

LLOYD IRLAND: Good evening, my name is Lloyd Irland, thank you for having me here.

MS. MILLER: I'm sorry, is that Earl?
LLOYD IRLAND: Lloyd Irland.
MS. MILLER: Can you spell that?
LLOYD IRLAND: Lloyd Irland,
I-R-L-A-N-D.
MS. MILLER: Thank you so much. LLOYD IRLAND: Funny you should ask because they misspelled it in the PUC report. I speak for myself in two, a lot of time Maine conservation leaders for whom I've worked in the past in Maine State Government and elsewhere, together with Richard Anderson and Richard Barringer, among us we have well over a century of career involvement in these matters of both land conservation and economic development.

We are sympathetic to those who like us value and enjoy the Maine woods and live near the corridor, but have drawn a conclusion about the NECEC. Their hearts are in the right place. We share with them the concern for the woods future, but we strongly endorse the NECEC project.

Yes, there will impacts, as the PUC report concludes, but the report goes on to state that the significant benefits outweigh the impacts. Almost a thousand acres will be harvested along the 53 mile corridor covering ten townships that were just mentioned. This is a drop in the bucket --

MS. MILLER: I'm sorry, can you slow down a little bit for our transcriptionist.

LLOYD IRLAND: Pardon me. Yes, there will be impacts, as the PUC examiner report concludes. Almost one thousand acres will be harvested along the 53 mile corridor covering ten townships. This is a drop in the bucket compared to the acreage harvested annually in western Maine and our people and our visitors are used to a working forest landscape.

By my calculations, almost as much is harvested annually in each and every one of the ten corridor townships, not to mention a larger area that is there permanently as permanent roles to access all that timber and all that recreation.

People traveling the roads snowmobiling or hiking in the woods will not see the towers unless they're close or nearby. From some ridges, ponds and prominent heights, the line will be visible, so is Route 201, a long permanent scar on the landscape and

1 likely -- not as wide as the New Jersey Turnpike. This corridor will have a small impact on resources and uses relative to the entire local landscape. Will a power line damage prospects for a stronger tourism economy? No evidence has been produced. Huge increases in visitation to the new Katahdin Woods and Waters National Heritage are predicted, which is reached by driving under power lines.

Not only is there no evidence that the area of tourism is at risk, but these fears draw -- distract attention on the real threat, which is climate change. And one more thing, are three of us concerned about brook trout? We sure are, but I believe that the brook trout have worked here for climate change and for me and other avid trout anglers than from this power. I was going to bring my fishing rod, but I thought that would be a little too -- I will forgo reading the qualifications of us, which will be here. I know you need more reading materials so I brought you some. Would it be okay if I leave this? I doubt that you'll want to cross-examine me.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Go ahead.
TONY MARPLE: My name is Tony Marple.
I'm retired from a career in hospital administration
and four years as Medicaid director in Maine. We have a farm that includes 30 acres of wild blueberries in Whitefield and Whitefield is the town to which the secondary line would pass, but I totally agree with the governor's position on the NECEC. It's all about climate change and, you know, I've been a hiker all my life. I'm as concerned as anyone about the northern forest and if you read the University of Maine climate position, they're basically saying that the forest is totally at risk from warming, that spruce and fir are the most beautiful part of the mountain hike.

And secondly, the warming is going to bring more southern insects that are going to create tree die offs throughout Maine and meanwhile the warming of course is going to kill fish, fresh water wish and salt water fish.

So in my opinion in our town the opposition for the power line is kind of a mean spirited ideology and when you speak out in favor of it, you pay a price. I've seen that in our town when I was selectman and held a hearing on it, but I'm more concerned about our granddaughters and the price they'll pay if we don't act aggressively to mitigate climate change.

So CMP is constantly accused of lying and Hydro-Quebec, which is the biggest source of clean

1 energy in eastern North America, is accused of green washing. Meanwhile is anyone demonizing the owners of the fossil fuel plant, and by the way, the biomass plants, how many trees are they cutting? Those are the biggest funders of the opposition.

So in New England, we're in a New England grid, the electricity production is 51 percent fossil fuel, 30 percent nuclear, 7 percent biomass and garbage, 8 percent existing hydro and 4 percent wind and solar. So Hydro-Quebec is being asked to do a project that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and who's asking the natural gas companies who are sending natural gas from track wells to leafy pipe lines to New England, what's their impact on climate change? Nobody is asking that.

So we need to replace the fossil fuel component in New England -- well, in the world really, cover the loss of closing old nuclear power plants and at the same time when we need gear up for the electrification of transportation and heating, so that's going to require massive amounts of clean energy.

So the open, you know, the Conservation Law Foundation led a productive negotiation with CMP, the governor, the public advocate and others and it

1 includes 50 million for electric vehicle charge and 50 million for expanded use of heat pumps and a lot more, but of course somebody once called it a bribe.

MS. MILLER: I just need to ask you to
wrap up.
LLOYD IRLAND: Sorry, okay. I'll just add that I think, you know, reaching that 80 percent goal by 2050 is going to be a real challenge and can't be done without some controversial project, even off shore wind is going to come underwater cable and then it's going to be an above ground power line and people will object to that, so we need all the clean energy we can get. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you very much.
PETER VIGUE: Good evening, my name is Peter Vigue. I'm a resident of the town of Pittsfield, Maine in Somerset County. This evening I brought some pictures of the right of way and what is depicted as being pristine forest, which it is not. What is shown on these documents, and I can provide more if you'd like them for the entire right of way from the Quebec corridor all the way to Lewiston. These are scale with the exact width of the right of way depicted as well as the elevation as well as each structure that is planned along the right of way.

My point here this evening is a proponent of this project for Central Maine Power and there are seven copies there, at least one for each of you, is the fact that these pictures include Township Skinner, Appleton, Bradstreet, Johnson Mountain and The West Forks. Clearly as a result of the clearcuts that have been done over a period of years and the amount of trees that have been removed clearly indicate through these pictures that this is not pristine forest. This is a working forest with roadways going in every direction that are utilized by people that want access for snowmobiling, that are utilized by people who want access to the ponds so that they can go any way in any direction that they want and that is allowed on these properties, which are privately owned, yet they are accessible to all of us here in the State of Maine and we should be grateful for that.

I'm prepared to answer any questions that you might have ongoing and provide additional information that supports my comments.

MS. MILLER: Thank you very much.
TOM NASON: Good evening, my name's Tom Nason. I'm a lifelong Mainer. I was brought up in beautiful downtown Leeds, one of the communities where the power line is going to be extended. I also work
for E.S. Boulos Company, electrical contractors. E.S. Boulos was established in 1920 and is Maine's largest electrical contractor. Tonight I speak in favor of the proposal of the New England Clean Energy Connect project.

ESB is also a wholly owned subsidiary and let me explain each company' working relationship with CMP. ESB has constructed many of CMP's high voltage substations as well as transmission and distribution lines through some of Maine's most rugged, yet sensitive terrain. Each project has been constructed with the least environmental impact possible. That fact does not change from town to town, county to county or project to project. Minimal environmental impacts before, during and after completion are one of the most important factors in constructing projects for CMP. They resolute with Maine's specifications that no leaf, tree or pathway is left in an environmental and unsound condition. They fully plan each step to make sure positive results for neighbors, partners, recreationalists and New England's power route.

MYR, the parent company, constructed the northern loop of the MPRP project that included over 1,100 poles and structures and 210 miles of 345 and 150

KV transmission lines. The project employed 2,100 plus Maine and New England workers. That team included linemen, engineers, planners, community relations professionals, environmentalists and numerous Maine subcontractors.

The environmental impact to that 210 mile project, 60 miles longer than the proposed NECEC project were zero. CMP and MYR worked closely with the municipality and landowners to ensure the finished project looked as it had at full construction. The outcome provided a very a positive environmental statement and a roadmap for the NECEC project. We also had the need to consider the economic impact of an environmentally sound construction project. We put Mainers into high paying apprenticeship programs to work and learn from our construction professionals who invest in the economies of the communities they work through and where they live, release land from homeowners and tenants, the lay down area for equipment and materials and remediate those areas. Local stores, motels, gas stations, to only name a few, saw increased revenues from construction professionals utilizing their businesses. Upon project completion, the MPRP corridors were available for ATVs, snowmobilers and outdoor

1 recreationalists, that's a bad word, to access and enjoy. Any construction project, whether it's a gas station, hospital, school, strip mall or a transmission line is going to affect the communities where they are constructed.

My goal is to share our past experience in how environmentally and economically sound the NECEC transmission project will be for each community that it passes through and for all of Maine. The environmental impacts I believe will be minimal upon completion. I'm also relieved when NECEC is completed and carbon free power will be flowing into Maine and New England and at that time the fossil fuel plant will have to quickly and inefficiently ramp up to meet our energy needs during very high electric demand periods in which millions of tons of carbon into our air will no longer be needed. That in my opinion is sound environmental progress for the State of Maine and why I am in favor of the NECEC project being permitted and constructed. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
STEVE JOHNSON: Hello, my name is Steve Johnson. I am from Solon, Maine. I am a relative newcomer to the State of Maine. We've been here for about a year so I am still trying to learn how to

1 become a Maniac, even though I -- I haven't figured it out yet, but. Since I've been here I've been caught up in the environmental concerns of this project and I have to say that I am against the proposal to build this corridor.

Mainly I see that Maine is at a tipping point where the choices that we have as the people of the State of Maine, choices are being taken away from us in that we are now being told by out of state, out of country outfits how we have to conduct our state, how we have to run our state. We know in the news that Emera Electric Company has been bought out by a Canadian company. I understand that CM -- Central Maine Power is owned by a Spanish company and now we're talking about bringing down Canadian electricity through our state. We have no control over what is going to be happening in this state.

The voice of the people needs to be heard and I would urge that this whole proposal be brought before the people of the State of Maine in a referendum. Let the people vote on this statewide, not just letting the politicians, not just letting the corporate CEOs dictate to us what they are going to do to our state.

Last summer I had the opportunity of bringing my granddaughter up to the State of Maine. I was proud

1 to show her the vistas that we have in western Maine, the mountains that we have. Are we going to be the last generation to be able to observe an unblemished vista? Are my grand kids going to be able to experience coming to Maine enjoying the pristine wilderness of this state?

I would say also that the State of Maine is not allowed to build any new hydroelectric dams to provide electricity for our state, whereas why then are we going to be abetting this company from Canada to exploit their resources up in Canada by abusing their hydroelectric resources and allowing them to bring their electricity down through our state? We don't allow new hydroelectric power plants in our state. Why are we abetting Canadian interest to run their electricity through our state?

I would say that the alternative to this project would be that for Massachusetts, which would be the primary beneficiary of this project, but also the New England grid, that there is American Green Energy available from the midwest. I am a native from Illinois and of the prairie states of this country there are tens of thousands of turbine wind farms that have been constructed, which is part of electric grid of our country. There's no reason why Massachusetts

1 and a New England grid cannot tap into American Green 2 Energy.

I'd also say that New Hampshire has voted down this same scheme. This scheme was tried to be brought and approved by the State of Maine and the wise people of New Hampshire voted down this same scheme of bringing down Canadian electricity. There are other alternatives. We do not want to give up our pristine wilderness. Where else can you travel in the world but to see what we have here in Maine? We have wilderness. We have forests that are working forests that those forests regenerate themselves.

Transmission lines are permanent. They do not regenerate themselves, but they are a constant eyesore and I would just urge you people involved to allow this project to come before referendum before the state. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. CYNTHIA SOMA HERNANDEZ: Can we stop the runaway CMP train by moving from paper mills to hemp mills? My name is Cynthia Soma Hernandez. I was a Bernie Sanders national delegate. I am from North Anson, Maine. I hope to inspire, insight and guilt CMP into doing something constructive for the Maine community.

First of all, we need to question why an overwhelming statewide disapproval of the proposed CMP line is being dismissed. Why would the disapproval rates of 90 percent in Franklin County, 83 percent in Somerset County and a statewide disapproval rate of 65 percent persist in this apparent following for the love of energy?

Secondly, while agreeing a new deal in Maine cannot happen fast enough, there is more that we can do and we can't do it fast enough, that is the reopening of a closed paper mill as an industrialized hemp mill. When will Maine develop a sustainable industrialized hemp industry? When will an economic feasibility study be conducted to present to the legislature to request funding? Could CMP underwrite this study as an act of goodwill? Yes, yes, yes, they could.

We must do better. Why? Theory has it the clock is ticking at 12 years and counting. Hemp is biodegradable. We can maximize our farming industry. We can employ our mill workers. We can process hemp from the tri-state area and maintain a sustainable green economy. An industrial hemp manufacturing facility would activate businesses and soil -- fuel production, building and construction materials such as hemp -- semiconductors are stronger when they're made

1 with hemp. Plastics are cleaner when they're made with hemp. Within ten years we could be manufacturing hempmobiles in Detroit, Maine, can't buy that kind of PR. Help us CMP. Do something really great for New England. Have you heard the train whistle blowing? Alternative analysis.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. All right, Hank Washburn, Cliff Stevens, Troy Hull and Tim Bryant.

CLIFF STEVENS: Cliff Stevens, I'm a resident of The Forks, a father of two who were born in The Forks.

MS. MILLER: Can you speak into the mic, please. Thank you.

CLIFF STEVENS: Cliff Stevens, I'm a resident of The Forks, a father of two who were born in The Forks. I've been a professional guide for 40 years. I own Moxie Outdoor Adventures, an outdoor company and rafting company, and I also own Lake Moxie Camps, a sporting camp on Lake Moxie. All my properties and businesses directly abut the corridor and the transmission lines.

Recently I've been, you know, thinking about the Maine brand and I saw a TV commercial put out by the Maine Department of Tourism. They're marketing a brand new campaign for Maine, the this is me campaign.

It's a national TV ship campaign and it shows Maine is a beautiful state made of unique individuals living and working in spectacular locations, smiles on their faces and content. They go through their activity and they say this is ME, capitalizing on the abbreviation M-E, this is me.

For example, a fisherman in a remote trout stream turns and looks and says this is ME; an AT hiker on the summit of the mountain screaming this is ME; paddlers on the river, this is ME; an innkeeper with a view, this is ME; and an snowmobiler in the wilderness, this is ME. Their message is to live in or come to Maine and you can live and feel this too. This is ME, the Maine brand.

Imagine the same TV commercials, same backdrops, only now 150 miles of 90 foot high towers and 150 foot wide corridor, now the same scenes with the transmission poles in the background. I am Matt, I'm hiking the AT, this is me? I am Joe, the fly fisherman, this is me? I am a paddler, this is me? We are Tom and Jane, leaf peepers on the National Scenic Byway, this is me?

The DEP is to consider potential impacts to scenic character and existing uses, potential impacts to the wildlife habitat and fisheries. This project
has a huge impact on both. I have heard many people speak to the impact of the health of the animals in the corridor were it to be approved. We as humans are one of those animals in this wildlife habitat. This wilderness area with the working forest that is part of our heritage, this remote and scenic locations are important to the health and well-being of us as humans. The million people who live in Maine and the millions who are attracted to come here from away come to unplug, come to recharge, come to look around, Maine is not a huge wilderness area. We look big in New England, but nationally we rank in the low 40s. That's 40 out of 50 states. That is not a lot of wilderness to play with. We need to protect this wilderness and our jobs.

Maine's tourism jobs, Maine's guiding jobs, there are 5,000 registered Maine Guides every year. Those are renewable jobs over years, hundreds of years. We need to protect our wilderness. I strongly recommend and request the DEP request further studies, request alternatives such as burying the line, but mostly not approve this project at all as proposed. We are M-E. We are Maine. Thank you for your time and this long week.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.

HANK WASHBURN: My name is Hank
Washburn. I'm a retired elementary school teacher and I don't envy you guys, your task. It's really a lot to think about. Thank you for your service.

It's been claimed that hydropower from Quebec is clean and that the New England Clean Energy Connect would be clean energy too. We've talked a lot about the effects of the corridor in Maine, but I was curious to know where this power line would really be coming from and how it would be created.

Here's some things I didn't know.
Hydro-Quebec is wholly owned by the province of Quebec with subsidized the sale of electricity in the province. It is, however, free to charge more for the power that it exports. Seventeen percent of Hydro-Quebec's power is currently exported mostly to New England, New York and Ontario, but the exports create 27 percent of the company's profits, so Hydro-Quebec has a clear incentive to create more power for export. What are the outcomes of this profit margin?

Hydro-Quebec's latest scam, Romaine Number Four, which completes the series of Romaine One, Two, Three and Four on the same river is scheduled to be completed in August 2020. Premier Legault and Prime

1 Minister Trudeau are on record as supporting building more dams in Quebec once the main corridor is completed.

The motivation behind the construction of more dams is profit from exporting power, not just power for domestic consumption. The problems with that are briefly, enormous alterations of the natural landscape, complete rerouting of rivers to create catch basins, flood in some areas and be -- in other areas of water. Displacement of a -- and disruption of their traditional way of life and the release of methane and methylmercury from flooding soils to vegetation to the point where fish from the dam rivers are no longer safe to eat.

The only remediation that anyone could think of to do up there with the mercury and water was to truck in chicken and fish to let people eat, but no other remediation has been tried to my knowledge. These environmental impacts of Hydro-Quebec's dams ought to be taken into consideration when deciding whether to go forward with this project in addition to the more local effects of the transmission corridor in our own state, its effects on brook trout, deer, habitat disturbance and loss of connectivity and habitat and the use of herbicides like Round Up to keep
the power line corridor clean.
A word more about the native tribes in Quebec, they did enter into some agreements with the province over giving up the rights to, you know, their rights to their, you know, native lands, land that they've been there for, as Mr . Dana said, 12,000 years. Those negotiations took place in a spirit a lot like negotiations with native tribes in the United States, a great disparity of power and, you know, the tribes managed to get a settlement out of it and they have had some benefits, but it was not their idea that they should be taken off their land.

In fact, when they were negotiating some of the initial contracts, they would -- the construction was supposed to stop during the negotiation, but it went right on. So, you know, everything is connected. We're all in the same biosphere here, Quebec and Maine, and if we go ahead with this project, I think that, you know, people in Maine will be complicit in the destruction of more habitat and Quebec and then will be responsible for creating more demand to build more dams. That's all I have. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
TROY HULL: My name is Troy Hull. I am a resident of Starks and a local business owner. I

1 graduated from Bassett College and chose to live in western Maine because, like many, I love this land and the people of this area.

The NECEC corridor will damage the integrity of the western Maine landscape and experience and set a precedent for further development. The east coast of the United States is largely developed and more so every day. Western Maine and its working forest are to protect, especially from a false solution to climate change and a skewed interpretation of public need.

NECEC evolved out of an RFP from
Massachusetts for energy that would help reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The problem is that Hydro-Quebec can shift power from existing markets in Ontario, Quebec and other parts of Canada as well as New York and New England to feed Massachusetts. Those markets will then be forced to compensate with fossil fuels.

Further, Hydro-Quebec sources some of its power from fossil fuels and the language of the contract does not preclude them from using those fuels for NECEC. Both the Daymark and limited economic studies are cited as bashing the greenhouse gas reduction's argument, but both are limited and have clear disclaimers. The LEI disclaimer states in part,
quote, LEI's analysis is not intended to be a complete and exhaustive analysis. All possible factors of importance have not necessarily been considered. There can be substantial variation between assumptions and market outcomes analyzed by different organizations, end quote.

In cross-examination an LEI expert witness was also a former Hydro-Quebec employee was quoted as saying LEI is confident Hydro-Quebec will have to redirect sales from other markets to supply the NECEC. In cross-examination of the Daymark study, their expert witness said there was not enough information to confirm that Hydro-Quebec wouldn't have to shift power. The town of Caratunk brief from February 1st states that other various intervenor experts stated Hydro-Quebec doesn't have the ability to supply Massachusetts with one hundred percent clean energy and that they don't even have to given the flexibility they were able to negotiate in the contracts.

CMP argues that Hydro-Quebec had an excess electricity and last year even had to spill water from some of its dams; however, going forward, the existing markets are growing. They will need more power. Visit the Hydro-Quebec web page, their strategic plan for 2016 and 2020 reads, quote, Quebec's capacity needs
will increase over the next 15 years driven mainly by growth and residential demand, unquote. Existing markets will need more power than Hydro-Quebec can get you.

The conviction that NECEC will lower global greenhouse gasses is baseless. No study has yet been done that is exhausted, which is why thousands like myself support LD640, a bill to have the DEP carry out a much more exhaustive study.

MS. MILLER: I need to ask you to wrap up, if you can, please. Thank you.

TROY HULL: Let's see, I'll wrap up with the conclusion here that keep in mind that NECEC is an elective transmission upgrade. It is not the result of a need for more power that CMP is trying to say and it will crowd out the market for real renewals. At the very least, we need to hold off until we look at Maine's renewable energy development options and pass LD640. Hydro-Quebec isn't going anywhere and neither is Massachusetts. We can plug in any time within two to three years of the decision if we really need to. Meanwhile let's begin designing and developing our own renewable energy resources while preserving our natural heritages that is priceless to so many.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.

TIM BRYANT: Good evening, my name is Tim Bryant. I'm here tonight representing the Mile 10 Owners Road Association and to submit information from our board of directors. The board of directors of the Mile Ten Owners Road Association has voted on a resolution in opposition to the Central Maine Power New England Clean Energy Connect proposal. The Mile Ten Owners Road Association has 70 members, all of whom are private landowners between Mile 5 and Mile 10 of the Spencer Road near the proposed power line construction corridor.

As an association we are compelled to oppose this project for the following reasons, Massachusetts and Canada are the main beneficiaries of this project. Rather than providing clean, more affordable energy for Mainers, the environmental damage created by clear cutting thousands of acres in one of the last remaining forests in the United States east of the Mississippi River is irreversible and opens the door for future large scale projects.

This project would have a negative impact on our members' property values. Most of our owners, myself included, enjoy the pristine wilderness views that will be destructed with a direct line of sight with the proposed project. The cost of this project
could suppress new investment in clean renewable energy such as land or solar power in Maine.

The 140 mile project would be harmful to native brook trout habitat and other wildlife as it clears through 263 wetlands, 115 streams and 12 inland waterfowl wading bird habitat areas. We as a board endorse this resolution to oppose CMP's NECEC proposal enjoyment groups such as Maine's Environmental and Natural Resources Committee, Maine's Energy Utilities and Technology Committee, the Natural Resources Council of Maine and many other property owners in the area. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Matt Marks,
Susan Clary, Lincoln Jeffers.
SUSAN CLARY: Hi, I'm Susan Clary. I apologize, the only class that $I$ ever didn't pass was penmanship. I'm a resident of Livermore Falls. I am in support of the New England Clean Energy Connect project for many reasons, two of which lower electricity costs for Mainers and clean hydropower to displace carbon living fuel sources. In addition to Maine, consumers saving $\$ 40$ million per year over the next 20 years, the project will establish $\$ 140$ million rate relief as well as providing $\$ 50$ million to assist Maine low-income customers.

The most important feature of the lower electricity costs associated with this project is that the New England Clean Energy Connect will displace 1,200 megawatts of fossil fuel energy production with clean hydropower energy. The clean hydropower will reduce emissions in New England by 3 million megatons annually and Maine's carbon emissions will be reduced by 265,000 megatons annually.

Taking steps today to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is essential for the future of Maine and the world. Greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas for electricity production releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. It is wildly known that releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere has a direct correlation on climate change and health of all citizens.

Supporting the New England Clean Energy Connect project is just one way that Maine can step up and help lead the nation in taking steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This project not only helps protect the air we breathe, Maine consumers will also benefit from lower electricity costs. Thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
MATT MARKS: Good evening, my name is

1 Matt Marks. I'm a life-long resident in Maine and I'm here today in my capacity as CEO of the Association of General Contractors of Maine. Since 1951 AGC Maine has represented nearly 200 commercial contractors, suppliers and service providers throughout the entire state. The Maine construction industry is still recovering from recent recession devastated our members. We lost about 10,000 workers throughout the state.

Our workforce and many families rely on a healthy economy. We lost a tremendous amount of knowledge when this four year project dragged, much needed consistency to the firms and those families who are supported by the construction. Projects of highly technical skills are increasingly attractive as college debt becomes a serious issue for Maine families. When construction of projects are a long-term schedule, they provide an opportunity to train new skilled workers in the field and the classroom, which we believe that will be a major public benefit.

Maine, along with five other are states are responsible for the generation of New England's 32,000 megawatts of power, more than 5,200 megawatts for oil, coal, and nuclear power plants will have to have retired from 2010 to 2022 and another 5,000 megawatts
for coal and oil fired generation could be retiring in the coming years. We do not -- and they're all connected, which is very important.

We need to replace these plants, 1,200 of megawatts clean reliable hydropower delivered to Lewiston, Maine with the region's largest source of electricity from clean energy. As contractors we certainly prefer to build generation, transmission and delivery. However, we also recognize that a project that immediately connects Maine to existing clean hydropower, especially if it's an escape towards growth is essential for the New England grade. I would add, we are long-term advocate for green energy and that includes solar and wind. We also recognize that that still needs power to get to the marketplace.

This project will provide 1,700 construction jobs on average for a four year build and 3,500 jobs at peak. A four year project will attract new skilled workers for the market. To help with recruitment and training, an educational fund will be established for vocational training programs in Franklin and Somerset Counties as well as scholarships and internships for the University of Maine Farmington right here.

Clean Energy Connect will deliver one billion dollars in jobs, taxes and other benefits in Maine, not

1 Massachusetts. The construction of a transmission delivery system would continue to occur throughout Maine as we build additional generation, or in this case, tie into an existing source.

Maine contractors have excelled in environmentally sensitive construction techniques much learned through the MPRP. I believe part of the regulatory compliance, but also it's their belief that each of us enjoy the precious landscape that we've been blessed with in the state. As you know, this project has little disturbance of the tremendous amount of energy to live in our market. The 53 miles of commercial would be forest and 94 miles of existing corridor.

Because we've all heard so much from television and radio ads about the curse of this project for the New England highway, I think it's a important to address. The New Jersey Turnpike has 12 foot wide lanes, 10 foot wide shoulders, in some sections 12 lanes and that doesn't include buffer. This project will be close to 50 yards of width, which is about half a football field. That's a small footprint for 1,200 megawatts. Maine has the opportunity to provide clean energy, clean energy jobs and a bright future for the next generation with this
project. I appreciate the chance to speak tonight. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
LINCOLN JEFFERS: Good evening. My name is Lincoln Jeffers. I live in Freeport and in the interest of full disclosure, I also work for the city of Lewiston, but I am here tonight not on Lewiston's behalf, but simply as a citizen.

As a paddler, hiker, skier, former river guide and a number of --

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

LINCOLN JEFFERS: As the debate over whether this project is good for Maine is played out, one significant point seems to have been forgotten. We need the clean energy future. To suggest that the status quo is okay is a matter of sticking one's head in the sand. The long-term viability of the plan depends on a carbon-free future. If steps are not taken slow, carbon emissions, the visual impacts of power lines and potential habitat fragmentation will be the least of our worries. There will be wholesale negative changes in our climate and the ecology of our plan.

This project is a good deal for Maine.

1 Massachusetts rate payers will pay a billion dollars to bring existing clean hydroelectric power from Canada into New England. It will become a part of New England's electric supply when it's converted from direct current to alternating current in Lewiston. We know that one-third of New England's generated capacity will retire over the next decade and that capacity needs to be replaced. There is clean hydroelectric power in Canada for the taking. Clean Energy Connect will reduce wintertime natural gas price spikes and provide price stability. Opponents want an independent study of what the greenhouse gas emissions for this project will be. They're choosing to ignore the fact that two such studies have already been done, one by CMP as part of their application and one by the Public Utilities Commission as part of the review of the project. The studies came to similar conclusions.

Clean Energy Connect will reduce emissions in New England by 3.6 million metric tons annually, which is the equivalent of taking 767,000 cars off the road. To demand another greenhouse study is to deny science. We shouldn't bog this project down with demanding a study. It's not necessary. The evaluation has been done. We also should not be changing the rules of development review in the middle of the game. It was
set forth as here's the policy, here's how you're supposed to be doing it and CMP has played by the rules and trying to change the rules late in the game is just not appropriate. It's really not the Maine way.

There will be impacts with this project. There are places where the power line will be visible where it is not today, places where wetlands and streams will be crossed; however, those impacts must be measured against the benefits. Gas, oil and coal all have emissions, getting them out of the ground is a dirty business. Maine is on the end of the tail pipe for fossil fuel burning power plants west of us. This project will help stop those negatives. People will not stop coming to Maine, hiking the Appalachian Trail, running the Kennebec Gorge or taking advantage of other tourism events because they may catch a glimpse of a power line. Repeating untruths will not make them true.

Will we say no to every project? We can't. Where would we be a hundred years ago if Maine said no to fisherman who wanted to litter up pristine and picturesque coastal waters with ropes and buoys? I encourage your approval of Clean Energy Connect. Thank you for your time and consideration.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Andrea Bowen,

Eliza Donaghue, Cynthia Stancioff and Paul Stancioff. Put all the paperwork on the chair right next to you. ANDREA BOWEN: I'll leave my statement because I understood you had a three minute limit. My name is Andrea Bowen. I'm a former state representative from Sanford. I am here to add information on the discussion of whether CMP's compensation and mitigation plan adequately compensates the impacts of the grid expansion on Maine's environment. It really doesn't.

I offered the first legislation in the nation past to address the risks to our electric power grid from the severe large spread solar farms and manmade electromagnetic weapons. Either could take down our grid in Maine, the whole northeast, the nation beyond for weeks, months or years.

A recent white house executive ordered targets to this issue as an executive order under former President Obama. This project heightens threats to life in the economy because CMP does not harden its grids against them as it could. In order to sensibly compensate for that, CMP and Hydro-Quebec should either provide on, off ramps or add substations so towns along the way can have their own resilient micro grids powered by solar winds like geothermal allowing them
not to have to worry about the grid passing.
Compensation might add an additional $\$ 100$ million. People along the route really deserve to be healthy. They help their wealthier friends, so. Recovery from a blackout would be another cost for the public because CMP is protected from liability in such an instance. Hydro-Quebec experienced a severe solar storm outage in 1989. Their grid was down for only nine hours, but the recovery costs were about \$2 billion and economic costs generally throughout Quebec was several billions more. Like Quebec, we need billions, not millions set aside to take on that risk because the public would be paying for us having to -a severe solar storm is one hundred percent probable.

A recent report of the Electric Power Research Institute shows Maine to be particularly vulnerable, especially along its coast and northwest border, and I provided attachments for you to look at from that report. This proposed line running between those most vulnerable points would allow for a high powered antenna into the sky attracting more electromagnetic solar and energy costs.

Adequate power is critical to the security of the New England electric grid and Maine is a part of it, but placement of an unhardened high powered

1 transmission line in a risky location is not a good design. It threatens life and our ability to care for it and it has high costs, so you really would need to consider that realistically there should be a whole lot more in mitigation compensation if we go forward with that.

This line comes from one of the hottest spots in the country on the western border and comes down to our coast, the Maine coast being one of the hottest spots in the country because the combination of our geology and the coastal effect that we have here. It's really been something tremendously serious and I hope you'll consider putting more money in the budget for mitigation compensation if you put that through. Thank you.

> MS. MILLER: Thank you.

ELIZA DONAGHUE: Good evening. My name is Eliza Donaghue and I represent Maine Audubon and our 30,000 members and supporters. Maine Audubon has long been a strong supporter for renewable energy projects believing that Maine and the nation must always look for opportunities to reduce our collective alliance on fossil fuels. At the same time we must ensure those projects are sited and implemented responsibly to avoid and minimize environmental impacts and that truly
unavoidable impacts are adequately compensated for. We feel strongly that as proposed the applicant has not adequately avoided, minimized and compensated for impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat. We recognize that progress has been made since the applicant submitted the project for review and this indicates to us that it is practicable to build and manage the project in a manner that is sensitive to wildlife.

We recommend to the Department and we will have submitted detailed comments that the applicant applies similar practices in more areas within the corridor. For example, to facilitate movement across the corridor by area sensitive and wide ranging wildife species.
In addition to taking further steps to
minimize direct impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats, we believe that the applicant must do more to compensate for cumulative impacts and impacts associated with habitat fragmentation, both of which are considerable in the proposed project.

Our comments include specific recommendations such as avoiding additional habitat impacts by burying or pole locating corridor, increasing vegetative buffers to one hundred feet for all streams, not
allowing refueling near wetlands, increasing vernal pool compensation rate to at least a hundred percent of the eight to one significant wildlife habitat ratio, increasing the inland wading birds and waterfowl compensation to one percent of the eight to one significant wildlife habitat ratio, retaining the forest canopy and one hundred feet adjacent to all brook trout streams, increasing funding for culvert replacements, using alternative vegetation management techniques, creating additional wildlife corridors and finally truly compensating for the project's significant habitat fragmentation impacts.

By our calculations, we estimate that segment one of the proposed corridor would impact more than 5,000 linear acres of habitat applying eight to one or twenty to one multiplier, similar to that used for wetlands compensation would suggest compensation of approximately 40,000 to one hundred thousand of acres of protected lands to offset impacts associated with fragmentation.

The project, if approved, would set significant precedent for the likely many renewable energy projects that would soon come to Maine. It is vitally important that if it's done, it's done right and as proposed, we don't believe that the project has
been done right quite yet. Thank you.
MS. MILLER: Thank you. CYNTHIA STANCIOFF: Hi, I'm Cynthia Stancioff from Chesterville. I'm an environmentalist and so it may surprise many to hear that my testimony is basically in favor of the project. I might have many things to say in the context of global climate emergency, our children's legacy and it's not in my backyard syndrome and importance of fact based rational policy analysis, but instead I will confine my testimony to the DEP hearing criteria.

Criteria in A3, recreational and navigational uses, businesses have argued that their clients will react strongly to the points along the recreational routes implying that customers will go out of business, be it snowmobiling or rafting. This to me does not seem likely. While longtime snowmobilers may experience a visual change, they will not give up riding, nor will they go elsewhere in protest. In a short time they will be replaced by new riders who are very impressed with the view which still abounds. Kennebec rafting offer an illusion of untouched nature with an exploded landscape working just beyond the riverside beauty strip. Rafters are there for a thrilling ride, something that is not
threatened here.
Putting aside the irony of hydropower dependent rafting, it must be acknowledged that customers will not likely keep coming despite seeing one more power line on their way here from Massachusetts or Connecticut.

Criteria B2, wildlife habitat and fisheries. While the idea of a threat of brook trout survival certainly caught my attention, it has become evident to me that if the thousands of 10 to 30 acre of clearcuts comprising our working forests landscape are not decimated the brook trout, how could a 150 foot strip following the same wide buffer do so? I do strongly oppose herbicide use and I do encourage all alternatives in development for this project.

On the subject of B3, habitat fragmentation, I hardly agree that fragmentation is bad and should be minimized; however, there currently exists so much fragmentation due to our Maine working board as paradigm that it is difficult to address this issue with a straight face. It is this very plan with Google Earth view. How about you consider imposing some new limits to the legal devastation of the vast swathes of the forest on a continuous basis for the profit of out of state investment concerns, solar entities, which --
our economy -- this power line will be constructed with wildlife corridors, tapered vegetation, and underground segments.

The bigger concern should be the working forest waste land that's a stone's throw away from any given spot on the main portion of the corridor and beyond that straight up to the northern border of the state. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
PAUL STANCIOFF: I'm Paul Stancioff from
Chesterville. I teach physics here at UMF including a course about energy and its use and its relation to the environment. I personally don't have particularly strong feelings about this power line, although my tendency is to favor it because someone who studies and teaches about it and issues relating to energy use in the environment, I do know that if we want to address climate change, we need to change how we use energy.

While efficiency and conservation are part of the solution, we're going to need abundant amounts of renewable energy to replace the 85 percent of our energy that we currently get from fossil fuels, that is if you want keep using stuff anywhere close to the amount you do now.

Small scale generation, such as rooftop --
and hot water heaters and Maine solar farms will contribute significantly, but in the long run electricity on a smart grid will be the most efficient effective way of distributing energy. Like many here arguing against the power line, I am a committed environmentalist, but I feel like we need to look at the bigger picture and weigh some of the costs with the benefits.

The costs that are of concern to this committee, as I understand it, are the environmental impacts of the power line. I wish I understood the ecology of the so-called working forest better than I do so that I could make a more informed judgment there, but I don't, but I do want to say something about the scenic impact. When I look out from the tops of the mountains that I climb in western Maine, what I noticed the most are the vast areas that have been heavily forested. I also see wind turbines in a number of different locations, and I know the power lines are out there as well, but they didn't really stand out so much, unless you're pretty close to them.

I have heard that some folks were concerned with the impact of this project on the Appalachian Trail. The trail crosses the project corridor at the south end of Moxie Pond, a section that already has
power lines from Harrison Dam. The closest the new section comes to the Appalachian Trail is about five-and-a-half miles away and most of that is much farther than that. That's from the top of Pleasant Pond Mountain.

In a cost benefit analysis, I feel like the relative cost to the scenic character of western Maine are outweighed by the need for a solution to climate change. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Before I call anyone else's name, I'm going to periodically have to swear everybody in again because there are people that have come in that are new faces and there may been just some folks that haven't been here from the beginning. Anybody who intends to speak tonight who has not been sworn in, I'm going to ask you to stand up and 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?

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: I do.
MS. MILLER: Thank you. Okay, Bill Harmon, Noah Hale, Marge Taylor.

MARGE TAYLOR: Hello, my name is Marge Taylor and I live right here in Farmington, Maine. I'm opposed to the corridor because I feel the loss of the
trees and the views from our mountains and all of that will be lost and will not be the same. Habitat destruction and herbicides spraying are much more harmful to Maine now and into the future than any proposed benefits CMP is saying we will get.

On a more personal note, there is a little trail system I use right here in Farmington that this corridor will run right through. Right now the lines are not that big. Do we fully understand at what point the lines become dangerous to humans or especially vulnerable animals like our salamanders, our frogs, our moths and bats?

I would also hear that this corridor would be the first step in industrializing a very special region of Maine. This would change that area forever and we'll never get it back. I think most of my friends and neighbors feel the same way as I do about this project. We do not understand why all these negatives are happening when we see very little benefit to Maine.

Please consider that once approved there is no going back. We all want a cleaner environment. This is just not the best way forward. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
BILL HARMON: Good evening, my name is

Bill Harmon and I'm from the Benton area and I'm also me. It's very difficult for me to make my presentation for this reason, I want to be able to use that map and a couple maps I put together myself, but the area that $I$ want to talk about actually goes off the map at the top. I'm here for three main reasons. One is I'm not in favor, nor against the proposal itself and the route except for one aspect. Where the line makes the jag due west, if you continue going north, you could continue up Route 201, I believe it's also 8 and 16 highway that goes across into Canada, why does the route have to make that jag due west going through wilderness area? Why can't it just continue on up 201, which is already destroyed habitat, destroyed property. It's an existing road. Use those existing facilities and continue up there.

When you look at a map of Hydro-Quebec and existing transmission lines from Canada and where they come down from in the State of Maine, where the western boundary of the proposed western extension is proposed now versus where Route 201 crosses into Canada, that junction is about halfway in between those two things and about equally distant from the Maine border. What I'm asking is consider an alternative route. If you're not going to consider that as an alternative, because

1 it already exists, you minimize any further destruction. If you're going to go west, I hear there's gash, slash and burn.

I hear it's destroying everything along the way. I've spent considerable hours going through maps documenting where existing roadways are. There are dirt roads where they criss cross that area. This 150 foot wide, half the length of a football field corridor, with transmission lines, it's not going to destroy that area. That's a working woodland. The deer are not going to be impacted. They'll cross from one side to the other. The part that I will get to are the use of the insecticides in that area.

So basically I'm here to suggest, agree with the proposed, but going north. I think it would avoid a lot of opposition here, but if you are going to go west, minimize the impacts by minimizing the amount of roadway, roadways exist, and where you put the transmission towers.

The last thing I wanted to emphasize is this, Hydro-Quebec is a Canadian province covering. If they want to make money off Maine, if they want to make money off New England, let them pay more money than what they're already offering, you know. Central Maine Power will only transmit the electricity. They're not

1 generating it. So that's all I really wanted to say. 2 Thanks very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. NOAH HALE: Hello, Commission, thank you for allowing me this time to speak. Again, I don't envy your job tonight. I got to take it from all -- my name is Noah Hale. I was born and raised in Jackman. One side of my family is from Quebec, the other side is from Wilton. I live in West Forks, so the pristine wilderness that's in question, that area is my house. I'm also a white water kayaker, hunter, fisherman, outdoorsman in this area and I've been involved and kind of have a unique outlook on this since April of last year was when we had our first informational meeting in The West Forks, so I've seen this go from, you know, one governor we're going to push it right through, you know, kind of avoiding this outcry of the project to the we have to be proven a little bit more about CMP from another governor and then the next week they're on board with it.

So what I've experienced started in April of last year and I was approached by Western Maine Mountain and Rivers and their mitigation had already been done at that point in the process. This is the first informational meeting to the people of The Forks

1 in the area, The West Forks, so they took it upon themselves to not contact any of us, including people that had been doing business and living in that town long before they ever arrived, the other people on this board, generations. Let this sink in for a minute. So to join that, you had to support the corridor to be part of that group. You couldn't be in opposition and join that group and have a say in this mitigation. That's another point I wanted to make.

And then there's a conflict of interest part of it that I didn't really want to be a part of. The county commissioner was already involved without contacting us. They looked us in the eye for a year. The brother of now standing governor at that point was running for governor was on the board and they mitigated this without telling us. Information was purposely withheld for a great period of time and that's something, you know, as a community divided, a unique community divided, we now have to look each other in the eye and say well, thinking back two years ago you knew that whole time and kind of put the dots together. So basically their credibility was lost amongst all of us and, you know, then other, I guess you could say frauds and class action lawsuits and, you know, ratepayer mishaps just snowballed all of that

1 together into what we see today. The company is probably arguably the most questionable company in Maine dealing with a project this sensitive is concerning to say the least.

So, you know, the nuts and bolts is -- we say CMP, but it's -- a Spain based company creates wind turbines, they have a big alternate interest in this section of, this very poor section of Maine.

MS. MILLER: Can you wrap it up, thank you.

NOAH HALE: So it goes on, Spain, Quebec Massachusetts and then Maine gets a benefit, right? But the thing that people forget is this is already permitted to be buried in Vermont, so the need is not really that great. And it's 300 feet wide for an alternate use and that's windmills, so that's what it's about. It's a 300 feet wide buffer for other lines, and that information has been purposely withheld.

And I still think that with 60 to 90 percent, we should have a vote and your jobs are super important because you're going to set a precedence in this state that goes beyond all of our lives and beyond your positions and I would just really recommend just consider how important what this is and that it's already permitted in Vermont. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Susan Theberge, Nancy Walters, Bruce Baker.

SUSAN THEBERGE: Hi, good evening, my name is Susan Theberge. I live in Jay, Maine and I am opposed to the NECEC corridor. My most compelling objection to this project is the new 53 and a half miles of corridor that will permanently scar unique globally important and sensitive habitat in the north Maine woods for every disrupter, the ecosystems changing the very character of Maine.

Despite statements that this project has a 40 year projected life span, which at the end of that time, if it is of no further use due to changing technology, it will be decommissioned, quote, the poles removed and lines rolled up, unquote, yet there is no decommission plan or decommission monies set aside to achieve this. Remember this new corridor will occupy the south side of the 300 foot wide right of way instead of running down the center leaving open room for expansion.

It is becoming increasingly evident there are plans for something else to occupy this corridor in the future and for many generations moving forward, most likely AC lines to accommodate even more gigantic inefficient and environmentally destructive wind
turbines. There's no need to bring this corridor through what remains of the world's largest remaining contiguous forest, the very lungs of the northeast, a place of beauty and respite when potentially less destructive options is this, running these lines underground along an already industrialized route such as Route 201.

What we will be leaving future generations will not be the complex problem with climate change, but a constant haunting remainder of our failure in this place and time to protect and preserve the precious place we Mainers like to call home. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
NANCY WALTERS: My name is Nancy Walters and I'm a resident of Wilton. My family has been in the Franklin County for nine generations so my roots go deep here. I am against the corridor and I would just like to say that there is bipartisan statewide opposition to the irreversible impact on the environmental treasurer that is -- that are unmarked continuous in land Maine woodlands. The widely held objection to the CMP corridor is not merely a case of local decent or nimiety, as it is commonly called. The forest is one of the few treasures that
provide a healthy year-round tourism industry, which is especially crucial in this less well-to-do area of the state far from the coast and southern Maine. It also provides many native sustainable industries and jobs, which work in harmony with the forest, all of which could be negatively impacted by the corridor.

And I'd like to just add that many of those cutting industries that harvest the wood, the wood is allowed to grow back and be sustainably managed, unlike the corridor in which the herbicides would prevent that regrowth.

We wish to keep that final stretch of the AT a jubilant and pure wilderness experience. Many here are suspicious of claims that the herbicides, which will be used permanently along the corridor, will be environmentally harmed, which is a claim that I had heard somewhere along the line. And in addition, the persistent lack of foliage will impact the extreme temperatures for trout fishing, which is another draw for local people and tourists, which has already been mentioned.

This area is part of a clean water shed with fish and various wildlife and Maine people want to protect it as such. Desperate times do call for desperate measures, but no one from CMP or their
affiliates have been able to prove that the corridor isn't anything but the cheapest and dirtiest way to maximize their profits at Mainers' loss without reducing -- without reducing less -- without reducing less clean emissions, but merely shifting them from one customer group to another. And this is what concerns me when they talk about it's the same as taking this many cars off the road, as someone mentioned. Their price for out of Canada exports of the power is higher and I've heard that the energy that they send out through this corridor, their current customers in Ontario may be forced to use their energy, so that isn't being factored into the equation of what might be greener in our direction.

MS. MILLER: Can you wrap it up, please. NANCY WALTERS: Yes, it is difficult to justify damaging forests to combat air pollution. If the day comes when this forest must be sacrificed in the name of climate change, then it must be for a purely scientifically based reason and not merely for a profit driven one. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you.
BRUCE BAKER: Good evening, my name is Bruce Baker. I wasn't really prepared to speak this evening. I was going to be speaking for other people
who couldn't come, but I will leave these on the chair. I'll just make a few observations. I live in Fryeburg. I've moved away and come back to Maine three times. Both of my children were born here. I am speaking in opposition to the line.

Just a couple of other observations,
Massachusetts has struggled to create their own clean energy, most notably on Nantucket Sound, a very much negative situation. I don't see anybody here from Massachusetts speaking in favor of this plan or saying thank you to the State of Maine or to the residents of the State of Maine for consideration of this plan.

As has been pointed out, Vermont has already approved this corridor, which is mostly buried. New Hampshire had its chance and said no and now it's before us. I don't think that there's a certain fairness to the State of Massachusetts to be dumping on its northern New England neighbors. I was born in Massachusetts by the way. My name is Baker and I'm not related in any way to the president.

And the last thing I'd like to point out is that I moved to Fryeburg from Portland this past year, basically occupying my home as of August and since that time through today, I've had seven power outages.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Before we go

1 any further, I just want to let everyone know I am going through these lists in the order that we got them so I know some of you I can see are getting a little restless and want to speak. That's why it's really important for everybody to please keep your testimony concise so that everybody in this room has an opportunity. I have a pretty thick stack of papers to go through tonight, and I'd like to give everyone the opportunity to speak, so please be precise and try not to be too repetitive, okay? I appreciate that. The next person on the list is Wendy Huish, Monica McCarthy and Paul Robinson.

PAUL ROBINSON: Thank you for being here this evening. My name is Paul Robinson. I'm a resident of Lewiston. I'm here tonight to speak in favor of approving the Clean Energy Connect project, a healthy vibrant future for Maine must include clean energy. That includes wind, solar and hydropower. Each of these power sources have impacts and limitations. They all have visual and environmental impacts, whether it is turbines on ridges or off shore, land being consumed by acres of solar or behind dams. Wind and solar are weather dependent. Hydroelectric is a steady supply, so long as it rains it will be water. If we want to have the lights come on long into the
future when we flip a switch, all these sources of clean renewable power should be developed and supported.

A recent article in the Franklin County Daily Bulldog Newspaper written by an employee of Hydro-Quebec noted that over the last 15 years the company has added 13 more generating stations to their portfolio. Half of these generating stations have large reservoirs behind them that are filling up allowing them to generate clean and renewable power long into the future. Hydro-Quebec is planning for the future, so should Maine.

Hydro-Quebec has a surplus supply of energy that are prepared to deliver to New England. Power can be delivered on demand; however, that energy needs to get to market and that is where Maine comes in. CMP has been very careful in the siting of the proposed transmission corridor, 17 percent of it is in the existing right of way with the 50 miles of new right of way running through a working forest. Recognizing the value of viewsheds, sensitive habitats and recreational areas, CMP did their best to thread the needle through these resources. They listened to residents, stakeholders, the area impact and adjusted their plans to address concerns raised.

No doubt this project will have impacts. Power lines will be visible where they are not today. Habitat boundaries will change, but animals and plants will adapt. They always have, as they will currently and have been doing in a working forest.

Change is hard; change is difficult, but critical for our future. To have a future, a clean energy future is imperative. The benefits of this project far outweigh the negatives. I encourage your approval of the Clean Energy Connect project. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
WENDY HUISH: Good evening, panel and audience. My name is Wendy Huish. I have lived in Farmington, Maine for the past 43 years. I'm here representing myself and my entire family, children and grandchildren. I speak to you tonight as a mother, grandmother of five, environmentalist, nature and animal, tree and forest lover, bird and loon watcher, hiker and fishing for pleasure person. I have been opposed to the CMP corridor since day one. With respect and sincerity and in a friendly way I ask the panel members how many of you have been up north 201 and beyond to Bingham, Caratunk, The Forks and on up to the Jackman Mountain area? Well, I have. I've

1 traveled there each spring and summer for the last 30 years to a magical place 40 minutes south of Jackman in Upper Enchanted territory. It's nine miles in from 201 on lumber dirt roads and the end result is Bulldog Camps. It's on, imagine that, the name, Lake Enchanted.

So, it is a beautiful pristine mountain and forest to hike in and to enjoy. The lake is pristine. Now I speak as a -- and here I will present to you pictures and you can see it's a pristine forest. And the last picture is my family on top of Shutdown Mountain. They climbed up Shutdown Mountain and you can see Lake Enchanted at the bottom.

Now I speak to you environmentally. There will be extensive cutting of trees and destruction of forests for the 150 to 300 foot wide corridor. People for the corridor keep saying oh, it's been logged up there, it's not pristine, it's a working forest. Excuse me, look at the pictures. Indeed it is pristine because there is a huge difference between logging. After you log, the growth grows back, but with cutting and destruction for the proposed corridor, that part of the forest will be gone forever, vacant of trees due to the herbicide sprays.

Oh, so herbicide sprays all along the
corridor in our Maine mountains, it has great potential for doing tremendous harm to animals and bird life surrounding the geographical area. As the spray seeps into the soil, it can erode and travel to nearby streams, lakes and ponds, so how many animals, fish, birds, loons, etc., will be affected?

MS. MILLER: Can you wrap this up,
please.
WENDY HUISH: Sure. MS. MILLER: Thank you. WENDY HUISH: I am also amazed that it will travel -- the corridor will travel near the Appalachian Trail. The Appalachian Trail has been thought of as a wonderful wilderness adventure contacting with mother earth in the wilderness.

In closing, I ask that the members of each representative panel seriously consider the end result. Our Governor Mills said the corridor will not cost the taxpayers in Maine anything, but I tell you indeed it will cost us a major piece of our spirit. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. MONICA MCCARTHY: Honorable Chair and Commissioners, Monica McCarthy from Rome and I thank you for the opportunity to comment specifically on DEP review criteria this evening.

Regarding scenic character and existing uses, the applicant CMP has not demonstrated that NECEC will not unreasonably interfere with the scenic character or existing scenic aesthetic recreation uses and that the development will become limited in the natural environment. The Visual Impact Assessment was conducted with a land public data from 1991 to 2001. The 2017 data was available for most of the project area and was disregarded by the firm that conducted the VIA.

MS. MILLE: Can you slow down a little? I know I asked you to be concise, but we also want to get this on record, thank you.

MONICA MCCARTHY: Sure. Do you want me to go back at all? We can't credibly rely on visual representations using data bits two decades old. The firm that conducted the Visual Impact Assessment has not provided sufficient data to establish acceptable mitigation of impact on viewsheds either. Their team stated under oath that none of them has ever seen a self-weathering steel monopole used in a project, so they can't claim to understand what NECEC would look like when complete, let alone attest to it.

Further, the simulations they offer do not represent the full range of existing uses and
approaches to the viewsheds in four seasons from vantage points above as well as below the proposed project. Their representations were largely limited to a single season from vantage points below the project, which minimize the extent to which the viewshed is impacted.

You've heard a number of wildife habitat and fisheries experts over the last couple of days testifying the unreasonable harm that will come to wildlife and fisheries and the likely impact of habitat fragmentation from NECEC. You may also have drawn the same conclusion I did, that the areas offered by the Applicant CMP for conservation were chosen north of the proximity to lands and businesses owned and operated by the members of Western Maine Mountains and Rivers Corporation than they were for their strategic importance and wildlife habitat and fisheries.

It's been clearly established in the record that WMRC was created with a $\$ 250,000$ donation from CMP and the legal fees including their participation in these proceedings are paid for my CMP. And there's ample evidence that the CMP and/or their counsel prepared the testimony of the WMRC members who appeared before you, that WMRC is involved in no activities today other than supporting this project.

The NECEC support is a condition of their memorandum of understanding with CMP that provides their funding and that they have engaged in no other fundraising activities to date. There are no Maine environmental organizations that support NECEC.

The reasonable alternative to this project is to site it where the power is required. Maine DEP has no obligation to find a way to permit a project that compromises Maine's natural resources in order for another state to meet their public policy goals to send billions to a global energy conglomerate based in Spain and to richly reward CMP, who's already providing some of the worst service and reliability in the country and overbilling us for the privilege as well as consciously conducting a misinformation campaign about greenhouse gas emissions reductions from NECEC, which they have consistently opposed having to discuss or approve because they know from their experience in New Hampshire that they cannot.

NECEC was not proposed to address climate change. If it were, it stands to reason that there would be some reference to addressing climate change and greenhouse gas reduction in their application.

MS. MILLER: Can you wrap it up, please?

MONICA MCCARTHY: Yes. In closing, this fear of mitigation is to help compensate for unavoidable negative impacts of human action on the environment. NECEC is entirely avoidable. It meets no public need in the constituents you serve and you are the last line of defense for the unique natural resources that would be negatively impacted by this project and for enjoyment of those natural resources that stand close to it. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Steve McCarthy, Pamela Prodan and Nancy Prince.

STEVE MCCARTHY: Good evening, thank you for having us, Steve McCarthy, I live in Rome. And again this evening I'll be speaking to facts, not fiction, not my feelings, but straight up facts. The area that Hydro-Quebec has flooded to make these dams is the equivalency of 30 million acres, the size of New York. So when they talk about carbon sequestering from trees, that's gone. That number is not taken into account. The State of Maine economically gets $\$ 3.5$ billion a year from tourists. That number equates to 52,000 jobs. That number is dependent upon the pristine areas that people come to visit and see that they don't have in their own backyard.

Restoration of a damaged lake or pond is very expensive. Allowing this project would allow numerous places that the restoration would have to take place. There's no money for that. There's no money mitigated if there's a spill from one of the chemical tanks that they use. Upon a body of water you need to have 250 feet of horizontal line from the average high water mark in the State of Maine that you can do any work. You can't build a house. You can't build a camp. You can't cut the trees 250 feet unless there's a building there, so all of these bodies of water, they're going to be allowed to cut up to within 250 feet. All of those areas would be created from nonconforming law. One of the mission statements in the DEP is to make the lots as conforming as possible. Protecting fish spawning grounds is a major thing. Removal of natural vegetation is not in the best interest of the Maine people. All of these facts that I've just listed you can find on the DEP website. Nowhere on the DEP website where there was a picture showing Maine depicting our wilderness is there a power line. Every single picture is a pristine beautiful area because we want to invite people here.

In closing, I will say that at the Wiscasset meeting when John Carroll was pressed, he gave us a

1 long roundabout answer, but the final answer was CMP cannot guarantee any carbon footprint reduction from this project. It's on the recording. I don't have that for you, but it is on the YouTube recording under the Wiscasset town office meetings. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. PAMELA PRODAN: Good evening, my name is Pamela Prodan, and just by way of background, some people may know that name, may remember me or not. I was elected to be treasurer of Franklin County in 2015 and my term goes through 2022. I say that because I speak for myself tonight and no one else appearing before this tribunal, but I speak from my own experience and firsthand knowledge.

Before being elected treasurer, I had a prior career as an advocate and some of my advocacy work started in environmental advocacy about 32 years ago when I helped start No Thank You Hydro-Quebec to oppose CMP's power line back then. Eventually we in the organization came to work with Quebec because our issues are very closely related.

And I know that the corridor is wrong for a lot of reasons, but $I$ just want to speak to three points tonight. First on the impacts of the corridor. I feel they are truly sickening. I did read Janet

1 McMann's testimony until I had to put it down and I 2 think anybody who's been to remote places in western Maine mountains and the north woods without a money making motivation for being there knows that this quality of remoteness is what makes these places unique and they're worth cherishing and protecting.

I don't buy the argument that rivers and roads already fragment the landscape. I also don't buy that forestry is a type of development that's equivalent to a permanently de-vegetated power line corridor.

I want to speak to the alternatives and compensation briefly. As part of my work I was able to interview Bill Namagoose, the executive director of the grand council of The Crees about 20 years ago. He said, and I quote from my interview, Hydro-Quebec gets its greatest motivation from the hunger of the American's formal energy. The projects they're promoting they're not saying they need them for Quebec; they say they are needed to sell to the Americans. The American people, especially in New England states, need to be aware that they are pawns for Hydro-Quebec. Quote, deregulation is coming and we can stop blaming American utility or customer in the states, quote. Quote, they are really, really power hungry. Quote,
that's the image portrayed in Canada. That's the end of his quote there.

About a month ago I read in the Boston Globe that the governor of Massachusetts proposes in his budget to divert money away from current energy efficient programs and put that money toward climate mitigation instead. These funds come from the regional greenhouse gas initiative and energy efficiency currently how Massachusetts spends the tens of millions of dollars it receives from the program. Perhaps the only real reasonable alternative to this corridor is for Maine to say no and that could force Massachusetts to adopt more energy efficient measures as well as local generation alternatives.

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

PAMELA PRODAN: We don't want the compensation, Matthew -- said in 1989. Why would we want to exchange for something that doesn't last? The land has more wealth than anything you could compensate for. And also from my interview with Bill Namagoose, we don't want to be compensated, compensation applies to something terrible has happened to you; therefore, you should get compensation. It's true, something has happened to our land and our people have been
displaced; therefore, they get compensation. It's not honorable to get compensation. There's no honor or dignity in that. The word compensation is demeaning; it's degrading. Thank you.

NANCY PRINCE: I think you've had your fill of gray-haired ladies, haven't you? My name is Nancy Prince. Hello, I'm so glad to be this close to you and this is coming straight from my heart as you can see, this is what you see. This is what we see.

MS. MILLER: I need you to address me and not the audience, please.

NANCY PRINCE: Oh, sorry about that, I didn't realize. I am here to speak for the wilderness. I stand as a conservationist to safeguard the treasured forest, the hills and mountains, lakes and rivers, wildife and wildflowers, fields and waterfalls of our honored State of Maine and I call out no to the devastation proposed by the CMP corridor.

And if all this is preservation of the world, a familiar quote from the man who spent many, many years and hours in the north woods of Maine, Henry David Thoreau. Let us preserve the north woods of Maine. Thank you. Please hear me.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Brian Bickford, Sharon Hamilton, Stanley Koski.

BRIAN BICKFORD: Hi, my name is Brian Bickford. I live in Fairfield, Maine, Somerset County my whole life. I am an avid snowmobiler. I don't represent anybody, just myself and I have my own plumbing and heating company. We do a lot of heat pumps and water heater heat pumps, which is a high efficiency electric saver, so.

As a snowmobiler, going through, I go through The Forks a lot, I kept seeing these signs no corridor, I'm like what -- I don't live on this corridor, but I kept bumping into it and even on the snowmobile trails I'm riding, stop the corridor. I couldn't figure out why. I want to thank everybody here expressing why they're against it and I appreciate that, but I still, you know, in snowmobiling I probably do 3,000 miles a year through all those logging roads everybody talks about, climbed every mountain, climbed every hill you can climb with a snowmobile, go to the Canadian border where it's all cut and I see -- every year we ride the trails and you come to a stop and it's totally clear, I mean, it's clearcut. Anybody that says it's pristine, they're standing next to a lake because it's not allowed to be cut there, but other than away from the lakes, it's mind boggling how much of this state gets cut up as it is.

This little piece of cut through here, when we go snowmobiling, you can go through the Coburn Gore, but you can't go any further. There's no way on a snowmobile to get to Jackman from there. You can't. It's kind of an off -- I've been everywhere in the state, every county, every place, but this particular area where this cut is, except for near the Kennebec and Parlin Pond up towards Coburn Gore, there's no way to get there. I've never seen this land. I don't know how to -- to me it would be intriguing to have this open up and make another potential route for snowmobilers to travel from Jackman to The Forks.

That's one of my takes on it. The second take is CMP I guess is offering money for Efficiency Maine Program, which support -- I work a lot with Efficiency Maine Program, which gives money for the water heaters. Right now I know they give $\$ 750$ per water heater, high efficiency heat pump water heaters. My company has probably put in 400 of them, so to me it's, you know, I'm disconnecting an oil, I'm putting a heat pump water heater in saving electricity for everybody that lives in the State of Maine. You can go to the store and buy a water heater for $\$ 250$ because Efficiency Maine is paying \$750 towards it and it's \$15 a month electricity bill to run the water heater.

1 Everybody should have it, I think it's a great program, so that's my second point.

MS. MILLER: I need you to wrap up. BRIAN BICKFORD: Thank you. That's my second point and I want to thank you guys for doing this.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
SHARON HAMILTON: My name is Sharon
Hamilton from Augusta and thank you for this opportunity to talk about this project. My family has always enjoyed the outdoors and the Maine way of life. We've had our hardships, but we also have been blessed with many good things. I'm here tonight to support this Clean Energy Project. I have learned a lot about it over the past year and have read both the good and the bad. I've been to another hearing and witnessed the anger and the fear.

I believe that this project is very important to our future. We must move towards a cleaner energy future, a future that will protect our natural resource and allow for the wildlife to thrive. I'm angry and afraid too, but my reasons for feeling this way are not because this project threatens me, but because if we don't do this project, then we will maintain the status quo and accept the idea that there's nothing we can do

1 to change -- to stop climate change and all devastating impacts on our children and grandchildren. That's all I wish to say. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
STANLEY KOSKI: Good evening, my name is Stanley Koski. I'm a lifelong resident of Augusta, Maine. I really didn't come here fully prepared with a good presentation, but I'll make this brief. I am an advocate of this project. Prior to my retirement a few years ago, I was a licensed, and I am still a licensed professional electrical engineer and worked in the power industry for 44 consecutive years, so I am very familiar with how the electric network functions here in New England. I served on many committees and task forces at the ISO New England, which is called -- had different names back then.

But anyway, based on my knowledge of how the electric system works here in New England, I am convinced that this is a beneficial project that should be approved. So without going into gory details beyond that, please mark me down as an advocate of this project and I hope it moves forward successfully. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Noah Robidoux, Clarence Ayotte, Sheryl Harth and Leslie --

LESLIE MCALLISTER: McAllister.
MS. MILLER: McAllister, thank you.
NOAH ROBIDOUX: Hi, I'm Noah Robidoux. I'm going to go through this a little differently. I'm going to go through A, B, D, C, okay, sorry. This project appears to -- I'm from Ellsworth, Maine. This project appears to violate at least one tenant in every section. For A we see the buffering for visual impacts and Visual Impact Assessment. The point of this is that whole line has to be dead in order for that line to be put through. They have to put down the Glyphosate in order to make room for the power line to go through, so it is just going to be one dead strip through the whole section.

And B, we see the endangered species, brook trout habitat and buffer strips and for $D$, for the cold water fisheries habitat, outstanding -- back to the Glyphosate, we actually see this -- we've seen this in Virginia too, the runoff from farms to the fertilizers and such that heavy rain storms, they bring the chemicals into the water and those have adverse effects on the wildlife there. So what would eventually happen quite quickly would be that the Glyphosate would end up seeping in the water table and into the ponds and that would have a negative impact on the life -- water life
in those areas.
As well as the habitat fragmentation would be a series of problem too, as it would again just be cutting the woods in half. And for $C$ for an alternative analysis, there are -- and please don't -do not hesitate to correct me if there's some reason you can't do this, but is there a way that there could be a state bond towards solar panels being put up and it could be a public utility and would just generally reduce people's electric bills? Yeah, that's all I have to say.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
CLARENCE AYOTTE: Hi, my name is
Clarence Ayotte. I live in North Anson within two miles of where the proposed power line is going to go there, or possibly go, and I have a camp up in Moxie within two miles of where it's going to be tied into the new or the existing line.

I am a lifelong hunter, fisherman and I have trapped for several years. Over the years I have learned most hunters are somewhat lazy. If you can't drive to the area, they won't hunt or fish there. By putting the corridor through it, it will open up a massive amount of land making it more -- making the more remote areas accessible for many four wheelers,

ATVs and other vehicles. At present these remote waterways, wooded areas and trails are protected. People have asked to put the line underground; however, to do that, we'll have a similar or the same effects aside from seeing the towers. Herbicide will still need be used to maintain the growth. Access roads will need to be kept up as well so there will be no regrowth regardless over -overhead power lines.

Allowing a foreign company to forever destroy the beauty of Maine's forest, mountains and waters is shameful. These companies is willing to tell us everything we ask, well, provided we are of a certain status, for billions of dollars in their pockets.

My third grade teacher told us, she kind of had a favorite saying for us boys, sit down and shut up and you may learn something. So since I first learned about this last August when I became aware of this project, I did listen. I asked questions when appropriate to people who have not been as involved in this also and found out what their thoughts -- several dozen people all told me they do not want this corridor. Several public polls showed a majority of Maine people do not want this corridor.

Our wildlife, our forest, our fish and our
mountains need us to speak for it. Our children and grandchildren need us to protect Maine's heritage. This entire project needs to be scrutinized.

The backroom deals should have made this project null and void from the get go. I feel that we need to make these power grids smaller, not larger. We don't need to go through what we've gone through ten years ago where these companies are too big to fail.

And to respond to some pictures that were brought here earlier, if them are the same pictures that were handed to the town a couple years ago when they proposed this, most of them pictures seem to be taken during the spring, early spring because you can still ice in some of the ponds and stuff, so you're looking down through trees. Some of it is clearcut, which isn't good, but it's going to grow back. Some of it's hard cut, but a lot of that area through there is hardwood trees that you're looking right down through so then people think that it's all slaughtered and stuff, but it's trees. When the leaves are on, there's trees growing.

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

CLARENCE AYOTTE: That's good enough for me. Thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
SHERYL HARTH: Good evening, my name is Sheryl Huey Harth. I live in Jackman. I was raised in Moose River, moved out west for 35 years where sadly I watched the rape and scrape of the beautiful Sonoran Desert to bring power from Arizona to California.

So now I'm back in Maine and just a couple of years after I come home, this project lands in our lap to bring Canadian power through Maine to Massachusetts. In my opinion Maine gets very little out of this. I hear CMP throwing around hundreds of million of dollars. My understanding is it's going to be doled out through the life of the contract so when you break it down on an annual basis per Mainer, it seems quite insignificant to me what it's going to have.

I do not believe this is not just in my backyard project, Jackman is loaded people from Massachusetts who own homes there who come every weekend some of them. Every weekend they drive six hours to enjoy what they don't have at home, silence, clean air, access to our heavily timbered forest, something else I think the DEP could take care of down the road when you have time for that, but I just think that it's very unfortunate that we the people of Maine are supposed to compromise our way of life to
accommodate Canada, Massachusetts and Spain.
Now I keep hearing people talk about this being an industrial forest, yes, it is. I really would like to know how many people on the regulatory bodies of the three agencies that are making this decision have actually stepped foot on the territory west of Route 201 that everybody keeps saying is already compromised by industrialized logging. No one is going to deny that we have logging. It's been now since the beginning of time when the first big landowner came in and bought out big tracks of land.

My great grandfather moved here from Ireland. He got a little bit of land from someone he served in England, starting in Canada, moved to Lowelltown, currently owned by the Pasamaquoddy Tribe that graciously worked with CMP to give them a little corner of Lowelltown to continue on through. In my opinion every individual that sold or traded with CMP for their own wallet for their own acreage did not give much thought to how this was going to impact their neighbor. They didn't give much thought about this impacting our economy, our very way of life.

I am a retired public health nurse. I worked with the psychiatric community. I took people with incredible anxiety to the woods, if I could get them
out of their house and in my car for a little ride to an avocado grove, a citrus grove, just some place in San Diego where they could get out from all of the busyness. I watched them relax; I watched them
decompress; I watched them release. And I watched them recharge and that's what our region has been offering people since my great grandparents operated sporting camps on Heal Pond and Long Pond. Both those camps are still running pretty much the same way they did back then. There may be a few more conveniences, but it still offers pretty much the same experience that the folks from Philadelphia and Boston and New York took the train and then took a rough ride into the woods to experience. Their great grandchildren -MS. MILLER: I need you to wrap up, please.

SHERYL HARTH: The great grandchildren are still coming to witness our wilderness. In closing I would like to say that we, the people of Maine, are asking you to put us before Canada, before Spain and before Massachusetts. We celebrate our bicentennial next year, we're no longer holding to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Thank you.

> MS. MILLER: Thank you. No clapping,
please.
LESLIE MCALLISTER: Hello, my name is Leslie McAllister. I live in Bridgton, Maine. I'm a retired teacher. My testimony is simple. I oppose this project. My reasons are many, but you've heard them all over and over again.

I would ask that I be allowed to use this time to ask some questions. These are things that I do not have the knowledge of or the access to information to answer. I hope you have or will consider them in your deliberations.

What are the probable impacts on the dozens of small streams and brooks that will be crossed? Will this open these water sources to more pollutants, sediments and increase the chance of these courses being shifted or ultimately dried up? Will the moisture that they carry evaporate before it reaches area that are presently supplied by them? How will this affect the broader environment of areas well beyond the path of the clearing? Will this newly open swathe of land from the Canadian border to Lewiston that presently is mostly forest, we all know it's forested, but it is very deep, will this allow evasive plants and insects at boulevard to travel into the center of this forested area? Emerald, bittersweet,

1 hemlock and others have a more direct avenue to the center of this wilderness area starting in Lewiston, if not in Canada.

As much as having the wires buried under the Kennebec George is -- excuse me, Gorge. My dyslexia is showing. Anyway, Gorg is aesthetically desirable, the impact of horizontal directional drilling seems to be far more likely to be a cause of serious negative impacts on the environment. It seems to be usual and accepted standards of this process that leaks spills and accidental releases of drilling mud are unavoidable. Also the standard procedure that I had researched and found in fresh water inland settings is to dig reservoirs, pump the used up mud, quote, unquote, into these reservoirs, let it dry, cover it with dirt and then it sits there.

This allows the synthetics and heavy metals that make up these compounds is allowed to leach into ground and ultimately into the water system and down into the river. Will the mud under pressure under the gorge be pushing up in the river bed or changing movement through the ground? Will it be filling the fissures that are in the granite that this is going to be drilling through, which I'm guessing is not the easiest process in the world.

There are specific studies which clearly show resulting fish morbidity with exposure to mud. MS. MILLER: Can you wrap this up, please?

LESLIE MCALLISTER: I will. It is clear that the impact of clearing and blasting the right of way for the power line will be, what's the impact to the access needed for construction, tote roads, landing, storage sites for materials, realizing that the State of Maine will benefit by upgrading certain roads, does this not benefit first and foremost by allowing the construction.

Finally, what is the mitigation plan for all the areas that are disruptive? My time is up and there are no questions, but these were the ones that I felt were the most important. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. So, I just want to let everyone know that it's 9 and we do need to leave by 10. We have over 30 people who want to speak, so I really encourage everyone to be precise and concise in your comments. Elwin Churchill, Fenwick Fowler, Jeff Kerr. I do want to remind you folks too, if you don't want to speak tonight, or if you want to submit your comments in writing instead of speaking tonight, you know, the window is open for quite some
time on that as well.
FENWICK FOWLER: Good evening, my name is Fenwick Fowler. Thank you very much for coming to Farmington. This whole process over the last six months has been very educational and I appreciate being part of it. I live about -- pardon me?

MS. MILLER: Can you speak --
FENWICK FOWLER: I've lived in
Farmington for 45 years. I live about a mile from here and one of the greatest joys $I$ have in the home $I$ live in is the back part of my house borders a 45 acre wood reserve called Clifford Woods and the woods is open to the public and just a wonderful place year round, take a walk and see nature. The woods is actually bordered by a power line by CMP. It's nonintrusive and for the last 45 years I've really enjoyed hiking in the woods all times of the year and have got some raspberries and blackberries.

Last year I retired and I had an opportunity to scout out where the berries were and so I started early in July looking to see how the blackberries were doing and they were doing great, this is going to be a better year and I would have really liked that because we make blackberry jam and use it all winter long.

What I found was when I entered the woods in

1 August when it was great blackberry picking, about two weeks prior to that CMP had come in sprayed the area and eradicated the vegetation and killed all of the blackberries that were there. Unfortunately for me it was just I was losing a delicacy. It really made me wonder about what I had seen over 40 years of nature using that vegetation. I had seen deer. I had seen bear. I had seen hundreds of birds in the area, then I really began to think about what was the impact on that nature on using that herbicide and how was that going to affect their living through this winter.

I know this is hard to quantify and it's essential for the environment, yet I saw over the years and what I believe now we can do better. This does not need to happen. We do not need to use those herbicides. I know that there's a state law that if a town wants to use something different than herbicides, they can negotiate with CMP and at the town's expense go in and eradicate the vegetation that's necessary for CMP in order to have the lines maintained properly.

I also know that really this shouldn't be the way things have to happen. It shouldn't be -- the cost of doing business in Maine should protect nature, not leave to it to the taxpayers to save nature because I really appreciate that you're going to consider this

1 impact on our environment and consider what herbicides

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
JEFF KERRY: Hi, my name is Jeff Kerr and I guess I'm here for two points. Last year they were going to make a solar project behind my house and everyone in Farmington gathered there and thought the same thing as this. And I went through that property, it's right behind my house, and you wouldn't believe the noise that comes from the person that's chopping down the trees until it's just flat as a pancake all because of this solar project.

The second point is I worked on the Appalachian Trail. I learned so many things up there that it's not even funny. It made me probably the person I am today.

The third point is -- the third point is my father came here -- my father came here from a big university down in Massachusetts and he moved here because of the nice mountains and it was small. And I was thinking and I was telling my -- this guy that's living with us, I call him my son, I was telling him I know you're an avid fisherman, but you better get used to taking those pictures of the mountains and liking
those fish now because you're not going to have them pretty soon when this project goes through. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. ELWIN CHURCHILL: Good evening, my name's Elwin Churchill and I was born in West Farmington and raised here and always hunted and fished all my life, and one thing I can tell you is that that corridor is going to ruin everything that it touches up there. It's going to ruin the fishing. It's going to ruin the hunting. It's going to ruin the experience that the people from Massachusetts whose power was we're supposed to be supplying through this project, they're not going to come up here anymore to see those things because they don't -- they want a true wilderness experience for the most part. They don't want to be looking at power lines. If they did, they'd stay home. There's places down there to go snowmobiling.

But I find it kind of ironic that your group is called the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and you're even debating this. You should be protecting this state. You should be protecting the interest of people that live here. I bet nine out of ten people who have talked here tonight have talked against this project. I bet if they voted in this

1 state, they'd vote it down. I can't see making the Spanish any richer; they're already rich enough. I can't see making the stockholders of CMP any richer; they're already rich enough. And I can't see us supplying power to Massachusetts and making the people in Quebec a little richer.

As far as the pollution, the air pollution that we're experiencing, very little of that comes out of Massachusetts. As one person already here mentioned, we're at the end of the tail pipe. Most of the air pollution we're getting comes from out in the midwest, coal fired plants. It doesn't come from Massachusetts.

So whatever power we're sending down there, it's going to make those people very happy. It's going to destroy this state. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Del Reed,
Harold Klaiber, Cory King.
HAROLD KLAIBER: My name is Harold
Klaiber and I live in Waterville. I also own a small piece of land in the unorganized territory subject to the LUPC restriction, but not in this specific area. I have a personal interest in this hearing and my testimony is that I only have -- based on my personal knowledge of the area.

I have a bachelor degree in forestry, a master's degree in science from Syracuse University and I am a retired professional forester. Because there was a time limit for making verbal statements, I will present summary of my personal comments with the understanding that this written testimony will follow.

My summary, my personal education, employment as a forester for both Scott Paper Company for 27 years and Central Maine Power Company for 10 years have resulted in my being a strong advocate for appropriate multiple use of relatively large areas of a privately owned corridor.

My 20 years of employment as a forester for Scott Paper Company has provided firsthand knowledge of the history of the area and Scott Paper timber harvesting and road construction in Appleton, Raytown, T5R7, Hobbstown, Spencer Road and Johnson Mountain, Capital Road in the logging truck area.

I am also a former U.S. Navy communications officer who has significant experience in composing and reviewing communications between Navy ships at sea and shore-based commands. One basic premise of successful communications is that they provide accurate, very specific and easily understood information. I'm disgusted by the amount of emotional, inaccurate and

1 often misleading information in communications being provided by opponents to the project, and specifically through the 150 foot widening, clearing.

This location is not wilderness. There are only two designated wilderness areas in Maine, the Allagash waterway and Baxter State Park. Also, the hundred foot clearing is not part of the north Maine woods, which is located northerly from the entire project.

Comment two, the NECEC transmission line is commercial use and also provides multiple recreational uses that are compatible with the transmission line location while including strong environmental protections required by the Department of Environmental Protection.

Comment three, I accept Governor Mills' analysis that it will require 35 square miles of land to produce an equivalent amount of electric energy from solar farms. These farms are essentially single purpose land use. The current large soil raised in organized townships are surrounded chain link fences. They effectively exclude any recreational or public use. Current large -- in organized towns, any recreational use of other public use on those areas is prohibited. Compare that to the total 2.76 square
miles of land included in the entire 150 miles of the NECEC transmission line from Beattie to Lewiston that offer numerous opportunities for multiple recreational and agricultural use.

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

HAROLD KLAIBER: I will. Point four, the extensive personal knowledge of history and use of the area, I submit that the NECEC proposal is a logical, wise and long-term solution. We're supplying the clean emission electric energy and addressing climate change and providing the opportunities for compatible long use for recreation and agriculture transmission line. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
DEL REED: My name Del Reed. I live where I grew up in the Freeman Township, which is just 15 miles north of here on several hundred acres of working forest. My wife and I live in the Maine woods with our children and grandchildren and we share the same views that many have expressed about our scenic beauty and preserving wildlife habitat.
I'm a license professional electrical
engineer and have spent most of my career right here in western Maine. Some say I'm retired. I like to think

1 I'm between jobs, but I've worked in the forest products industry, I've been an operation manager for Central Maine Power and for the last 20 years I have worked as a construction manager building electrical subtransmissions and transmission lines. I've worked as a CMP employee and as a consultant mostly in Maine, but also in Mass., Connecticut and Maryland. My transmission work has consisted of building new lines and new right of ways, building new lines and rebuilding older lines in existing right of ways and most of this work has been for Central Maine Power. I can show you that Central Maine Power has always insisted on extreme care during all of this construction. In some cases we have flown poles and wires by helicopter in sensitive areas to minimize environmental disturbances. Restoration has always been excellent and in many cases we have left the area much better than we found it. I am very familiar with the Jackman, Caratunk area.

During the Ice Storm of '98 I was the operations manager responsible in for this region. The suggestion that this project will lead to an increased fragmentation of the forest and increased development is just plain wrong. The finished product may actually decrease fragmentation.

First, the portion of the new line is in the commercial forest. This area is commercially logged and logging roads created decades ago still exist. This isn't a wilderness area or a national park. This is a very large wood lot. Also the majority of the line is being built in central Maine's existing corridors.

Secondly, this is a DC line which no users can tie into, unlike an AC line. It isn't like a highway or a railroad intended to attract public use. Instead this is merely an express link from Canada to Lewiston that will not promote other development.

But most of all, this project is both reasonable and necessary. It's reasonable because New England is retiring nearly 10,000 megawatts of old coal oil and nuclear plants in the future and will need to replace these with clean power. In fact, the Pilgrim nuclear plant will retire in about six weeks from now after more than 50 years of operation. Now that's 670 megawatts of base load capacity that would be gone as of June 1st. In their term natural gas is almost sure to replace it, but if hydro is not the replacement any time soon, ISO New England will need to find other dispatchable sources and they certainly will not be as clean as this project.

Additionally, this proposed line is excess capacity for Maine rate base and it's not if it is needed, but when it is needed, it will be available. As a Mainer I urge you to approve this project. It's very good for Maine.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
COREY KING: Thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight. My name is Corey King and I'm a Durham resident. I'm an executive director of the Southern Maine Chamber, which covers 16 communities in Maine and prior to that I'm in the Skowhegan chamber.

MS. MILLER: Can you speak a little slower, please.

CORY KING: I'm not here representing either of those organizations, I'm just here representing me.

MS. ELY: I'm sorry, Mr. King, are you a board member of the Maine Chamber?

CORY KING: I am. But I can't --
MS. MILLER: Well, the Maine Chamber of
Commerce is an intervening party and as a board member they're already being represented as part of this process so you can't speak right now.

CORY KING: Wow, okay.

MS. MILLER: Sorry. Can I leave this?
Is that okay?
MS. BENSINGER: Your views were
represented -- are represented in this process by the Maine Chamber.

CORY KING: Right, yeah, but I've got some local stuff from when I was in Skowhegan and --

MS. BENSINGER: Sorry.
MS. MILLER: We can take your comments as comment, written comment.

CORY KING: Excellent.
MS. MILLER: We've got Lois Howlett, Tim
Giddinge, Al Howlett and Dean Look.
TIM GIDDINGE: Hi, I'm Tim Giddinge. I'm from Pownal, Maine. I'm a recently retired selectman and assessor for the town of Pownal. I'm here tonight to talk about how CMP's presence and income affects the town. Pownal is a small town on the edge of Cumberland County. Within the town lies approximately seven miles of transmission lines, substation, I believe one of the largest in the State of Maine. The value of Pownal is somewhere just over $\$ 240$ million. CMP's current value is right around $\$ 60$ million, so that's 25 percent of Pownal's value, which helps a lot obviously. So with this expansion,
we're looking at obviously increased value, I'm not sure just how much, but every bit helps and Pownal's mill rate currently is high because we're in Cumberland County, around 18 mills. So with numbers that were presented to us earlier, I figured the mill rate would be going down to somewhere around 16 and a half.

So CMP has been a very good neighbor to Pownal. Every time that I've been involved in any permitting process that they've come to the board for, they've been very willing to adapt to any needs that Pownal has, environmentally especially.

The substation, by the way, adds zero dollars to the commitment for the town. They need no services, so this is all money that helps the taxpayers of the town of Pownal. The corridor provides many recreational opportunities to the public and to support wildife habitat. CMP is very good about allowing use such as hunting, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, biking, walking and many other uses on their property. There are approximately 6.5 miles of maintained snowmobile trail -- club trails on the property. They're used by many, including walkers, bikers, skiers, birders and the general public.

There's also a multiuse trail connecting Bradbury Mountain State Park to the Pineland Woods in

New Gloucester, approximately ten miles and two and a half miles are on CMP's property.

There are two farmers that are allowed to use CMP property for hay crop and the CMP corridor provides winter feed for deer and there are many, many deer yards just outside of the CMP corridor, and being a snowmobiler, I see them all the time out there and it really helps the deer in the area.

In closing, I'd like to say that CMP is a good neighbor and is good to the residents of Pownal and I support this project. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Janet DeVisser, Stephen Ryle, Eileen McGuire, Rebecca Wood. Okay, Darryl Wood, Sheila Lyman, Kenneth Lyman.

REBECCA WOOD: Hi, thank you for hosting this tonight. My name is Rebecca Wood and I'm a registered nurse and I live in New Sharon, Maine. I've been enjoying The Forks region in northern Maine for many years and have been drawn to those regions for the lack of development and sense of wilderness. I'm also an avid hiker. We have something special and unique here in Maine as compared to other portions of New England and the Appalachian Trail. We have long views of landscapes not threatened by industrial monitors.

I understand the region is working -- is a
working industrial forest, but in my opinion this is very different. As you've heard before, forest and trees can grow. Power lines that are sprayed by chemicals cannot. This power line changes everything forever in that region.

I've heard a lot about this being a bad deal for Maine and I agree with that on nearly every point, but here's the most important reason why I think it's a bad deal. I have a grandson Sam who is three and a half years old. He likes to go outside and play. He likes to explore. He likes to ride on his snowmobile and swim in our pristine lakes. He's also being introduced to technology and there will be an increasing pull away from this wilderness and rejuvenation from being in the forest.

As development encroaches and time spent unwinding become even more important to people's mental wellbeing, to truly be able to relax, I would like to think that the people of Maine are able to prioritize and preserve what we already for our own mental well-being and for that of the visiting tourists. For once it's gone, it is gone forever.

I think the impact of this ought to be considered by the DEP and I implore you to deny the CMP application to build this unnecessary extension cord
from Quebec to Massachusetts as there are plenty of other alternatives. Thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
DARRYL WOOD: Thank you, and thank for the opportunity to speak again tonight. I was under the impressio I was going to be able to speak, even though I spoke to on Tuesday. I'll be brief. My name is Darryl Wood. I've seen the DEP permitting process for small jobs over streams and I think the DEP has done a good job. It's hard to get a permit even for a small job when you've got the right and it's very important.

At Tuesday's hearing somebody made a statement that I disagree strongly with, and that was that it was DEP's role to permit projects to move forward based on meeting the letter of the laws and making sure that all the current boxes were checked off. I disagreed with that because I think lawyers and businesses can learn how to fill out forms and provide testimony in ways that are financially beneficial to them, but do not protect the environment sufficiently. I think the DEP's role is consider all aspects of an application including public and future concerns to make a balance and intelligent determination. I think you guys understanding that process right now.

I agree with the person who stated later in the meeting on Tuesday that the DEP will be the last safety net for the environment. Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak tonight.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Stacey
McCluskey, Drew Bates, Clare Ruthenburg, Chloe Rowse.
DREW BATES: Thank you all for coming here tonight. My name is Drew Bates. I'm a white water kayaker and a raft guide, Farmington resident. I've worked in the forest for about five years. I've been in a raft or a kayak in just about every ditch in the state whenever I can. I've spent most of the time on the Kennebec River. Before I found my way there, I was living a not so much enjoyable life and I found a lot of purpose being on the Kennebec River in Maine. It's an amazing place. My testimony is just my own, but it's not unique to me. Those areas up there are incredible, as everyone said tonight, it's truly an amazing place.

Have you ever seen where the proposed transmission line will go to the Kennebec River? There's nothing that would like more out of place in that particular area than this big ugly power line. It's terribly out of place. It looks like it shouldn't be there and I sincerely hope it won't be there.

When you're on the river, you happily forget about everything you leave behind. You connect with the people, experiences, sights, everything around you. It's the best. This is a really important decision. I think we've got two futures ahead of us. At the Farmington meeting, hearing there was talk about future means to like get more power, renewable energy, something like that. John Carroll said it could be up to two or three more transmission lines following this one and the crowd did not like that and I don't like it either.

So it seems we either -- if we okay this, we're going to open up the floodgates and completely annihilate and destroy everything that Mainers should stand up for. I think it's very important. I owe my life to the places up there. It's amazing. Or we can leave it be and we can leave this amazing wilderness as it is and as it should be for future generations, but also living long-term for jobs and the forest employees around 40, 50 people each summer and, you know, we all know why they're there is for the rafting industry, the hiking, the fishing, it's, you know, they come here because it's not where they're coming from. It's, you know, I guess that's it. I just think this is a very important question -- very important decision, so thank

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
CLARE RUTHENBURG: Good evening, my name is Clare Ruthenburg. I'm from Portland and I'm extremely grateful that I canoed and hiked in the beautiful western mountains. I begin with this quote from Greta Thunberg, a 16-year-old Swedish political activist. You say you love your children above all else and yet you are stealing their future in front of their eyes. Our young people are boldly trying to hold the older generations accountable for the wilderness we're in.

As a retired teacher of 40 years, I am here for the children and the generations to follow. I join them in demanding action to secure a sustainable world with the least time to our most precious ecosystems. You've already heard substantial economic and science-based testimony outlining the harm this CMP hydroelectric collaboration can bring, so I won't rehash all of the evidence that points to a project that won't reduce climate change, pollution and potentially might increase it.

The threats of the project run counter to many things I taught my students across the decades, revere and respect all living things, farmer, people of
all cultures. Walk gently on this earth and embrace the sustainability and stewardship. Make informed decisions based on well-researched facts. Creatively and critically problem solve. Define new solutions to old ideas that no longer work.

I'm here tonight practicing what I preach to speak out when you see economic environmental social injustice. I urge you to deny the application for this transmission line and I leave you with an American piece of wisdom. We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
CHLOE ROUSE: Good evening, thank you
for being here. My name is Chloe Rouse and I'm representing myself. I'm an avid hiker and a founder and director of a small Maine-based nonprofit. We run a summer camp for girls here in Maine. My career and my life are rooted in the health of the outdoors in Maine and I'm here to defend that.

I was born and raised in Maine and I spent a lot of my childhood in Wilton, just a few miles from here, on the same spot where my great great grandfather built his fishing camp in the early 1900s. My sisters and I grew up swimming and hiking in these mountains and lakes. We developed an appreciation for clean

1 water, mountain tops and the peaceful, pristine serenity of Western Maine. This is something we look took for granted, probably a lot of us do, but then last year I hiked the Appalachian Trail. I walked 2,191 miles alone through 14 states from Georgia to Maine, my home. I walked under high voltage power lines and I heard the bzzz as I looked up at the corridor line cutting through the mountains ahead. I saw firsthand how it disrupted the wildlife habitat and scenic character.

Maine is different. It was not only my favorite state, but it has the reputation with hikers worldwide for the most authentic, untouched, rugged beauty of the entire trail. Why should Mainers who value beauty and importance of our natural environment allow people from Massachusetts to cut through our forest, to crisscross the Appalachian Trail three times in our state, to litter the undermine, one of the most spectacular rivers in this country, to build a high voltage power lines so they can meet their own self-imposed power requirements?

Why did New Hampshire say no to this same idea? Why did our governor tell us she was opposed to this project and then change her mind? Why does it feel like we're being bought? When I ask what Maine

1 gets out of this, all I hear about is money. Are we 2 that shortsighted? Would you give up what defines you, your values, your family, your home, your backyard, what you believe in for money? Mainers are not like that. We are not blind and we cannot be bought. Maine needs to entice more young people like me to come here and to stay here. Our unique natural environment will do that. Now more than ever we need to protect that. Serve the people of Maine. Vote to oppose this project and force Massachusetts to create new alternative energy production rather than simply rerouting existing hydropower from somewhere else.

There are a lot of other proposals about how Massachusetts could meet its requirements, but instead they're just trying to pay us off to deal with it. We should not allow it. Mainers value the untouched beauty of our forests, our rivers and our wildlife. We know. We are the stewards of some of the last sections of wilderness in the northeast.

I am adamantly opposed to this project and I ask you, if you want young people to move to Maine, if you want to preserve what makes us unique, if you want to motivate the construction of new, alternative energy infrastructure, then vote to oppose this project. No amount of money can recreate or restore our wilderness

1 once it's destroyed. We stand to lose our reputation, our beauty, our heritage and our identity. Massachusetts wins; we lose. I ask you to do what's best for Maine. Thank you for your time.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. John Sytsma, Steve Byers, Debra May, Lloyd May, Emily Dingman.

EMILY DINGMAN: Hi, my name is Emily
Dingman. I came here tonight with my family. It's the first time I've ever --

MS. MILLER: Move closer to the mic,
please.
EMILY DINGMAN: I came here tonight with my family because my two children are very young and I hope some day to be able to experience this wilderness with them, but I'm afraid that if this project gets passed, I won't be able to do that.

I grew up in Leeds, Maine. I often walked, ran and skied on the power lines and then I went to college. When I came home, the lines had been widened and it was clear that they were no longer the sheltering trail that they used to be, and this may seem trivial, but now that we face other expansion of the power lines, which not only expand existing lines, it also cuts a path through forest that does not have a road through it yet. It may have logging roads, but
that is different. I agree with all of the other people who have spoken about it.

I feel it's really important for you to look deeply at this project and consider the greater impact of it on Maine's future and I urge you to decline the application.

The energy transmitted by these lines is not proven to be additional renewable energy from -- as many people have mentioned. It will not reduce greenhouse gas emissions and it may actually increase them. We definitely need to see an environmental impact statement. That has to be part of this. I would read it and comment on it again.

The transmission line will require clearing 53 miles of forest, which people have already spoken about. We know that that will eliminate habitat for wildlife and reduce Maine's appeal to tourism and wilderness experiences, but what we haven't talked about much is that the existing forest itself sequesters as much as 30,000 pounds of carbon dioxide per acre. That's a figure that I found from Cornell University.

If 53 miles of forest are cut, we will lose valuable hunting land, habitat and tourism. We will also lose 22,000 pounds of fresh oxygen per acre of
forest that is cut. Trees, as we know, absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. One square mile contains 640 acres, it's all broke down into math. I used an estimation of the width of the path because I don't know the actual numbers.

For every square mile that is cut, we will lose 19,200,000 pounds of carbon dioxide per year, sequestration that is, and we would lose $14,800,000$ pounds of fresh oxygen. According to the New York Times article from 2012 trees sequester roughly the same amount of carbon, although some poppers grow faster, thereby provide the carbon dioxide and oxygen exchange sooner than slower growing trees.

If anything my estimates of carbon dioxide sequestration and oxygen production are low. These numbers are -- now if you consider this path was a half mile wide and 53 miles long, and this isn't including the expansion through the rest of this state, then that's 320 acres times 53, just 16,970 acres of forest. In one year that much forest has the capacity to sequester $508,800,000$ pounds of carbon dioxide in one year.

MS. MILLER: Can you wrap this up, please.

EMILY DINGMAN: Yes. It will provide
$373,120,000$ pounds of oxygen per year. How much carbon dioxide does this transmission line sequester per year? How much oxygen will it produce?

We will release more carbon in the first year than the forest will have absorbed and we won't have the forest to absorb anything. We won't release any oxygen with this transmission line ever and that seems to be an instant loss, a loss that will only increase this deficit annually with no economic or ecological benefit to Mainers worth mentioning.

This transmission line is being proposed to fill the obligation of the State of Massachusetts and its people in an effort to reduce their impact on global greenhouse gas emissions. Why doesn't Massachusetts produce this energy locally? Why should Maine be responsible for the transmission of energy to Massachusetts with little benefit to us?

MS. BENSINGER: You're talking too fast. The transcriptionist can't keep up with you and we need to have a transcript of you. Can you just wrap up and --

EMILY DINGMAN: I have it written, but I do just want to say that I want to know how CMP is going to be held accountable to their promise to convert us to renewable energy. What terms bind them

1 to making that transmission a reality and what is the timeframe? Why is our last move before converting to renewable energy to destroy the forces of the planet -it seems a backward move in a larger scheme. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
DEBRA MAY: Thank you. My name is Debra May and I'm a resident of New Gloucester and a property owner in the West Forks. I go to my camp for vacations and on weekends throughout the entire year. I go there to relax, have fun and get away from the commercial, busy everyday life. This area has great value to me, including the scenic views. I'm here to express my strong opposition to this project.

This project has alternatives. This project could be underground. CMP made a choice to submit a low bid for the Mass RFP. They did not show enough concern for the Maine environment, the scenic character, fish, wildlife habitat. CMP chose not to consider an underground line in an effort to keep their price below other bidders. Sorry, I'm a nervous public speaker. The other bidders put more thought and consideration into their proposal and chose a higher bid. Maine should not pay for CMP's low bid. My scenic views should not be destroyed because CMP chose

1 to bid their project as low as they did. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. LLOYD MAY: Lloyd May from New Gloucester, Maine. I'm 59 years old. I have a business, an electrical business. I'm a master electrician. I also am a registered Maine Guide. I have a camp approximately two and half to three miles south of where the corridor will cross on 201. My camp looks at Johnson Mountain. I'm the last set of buildings before you get to the Capital Road, or the corridor. I have a rental property up there that I rent to bear hunters, fisherman and snowmobilers. I have been going to that area -- I'm 59, so I would say 49 years that I can remember. I remember before the Capital Road was there. I can tell you that the fishing, since all the cutting has been done and all the roads, have gone downhill, it's still great fishing, but this is just going to add to the problem. Like I said, I've been fishing -- when I started fishing there it was a ten fish limit, you could catch brookies anywhere you wanted. It is different now. I'm also -- I trap. I can tell you when I bought the property, I own a year-round home there, that's a year-round home, it's heated. We're there about every other weekend, if not every weekend.

I've trapped and fished and hunted all that area. I can tell you that I've had a camp there for a little over 30 years. I built a new home about six years ago and that the trapping was great 20 years ago, 25 years ago for pine marten. The pine marten have disappeared. There's pine marten there, but it is because of the clearcuts because of what CMP is trying to do. I strongly oppose it. I don't want to see the insecticides. I don't want to see any of that. I understand global warming. There's other alternatives, whether it's underground, or whether it's through Vermont, it doesn't matter. I just -- I feel very concerned because as an avid hunter, fisherman and trapper, I have seen personally, like I said, I'm 59 years old, I have seen it go down hill with the clearcuts and this type of stuff that's going to happen up there and it's going to get worse because if that corridor is 150 and they've allowed 300 feet and the windmills come, the less pine marten, the less brookies. It's just going to -- it's not going to help that environment.

As being a licensed electrician, a company that I've had for 35 years, six employees, we've put a lot of stuff underground, not transmission lines, I understand, but we've put underground lines in for

1 residential houses, two reasons, visually and maintenance. You put it underground, you do it right, you never worry about it 99 percent of the time. Visually when you build new houses, you put it underground, it's because visually they don't want to see it. So it can go a different way. Thank you. MS. MILLER: Thank you. Christian Savage, AJ Soulmief, Will Hughey, Alissa Holden, come on up.

AJ SOULMIEF: My name is AJ Soulmief.
I'm a student here at the University of Maine at Farmington and first of all, I would like to say I truly admire all of the passion and patience of all of the people in this room. I think that the main reason why so many people have been here today is because they're passionate about mitigating climate change, they're passionate about a preserving a future of our environment for future generations and they care about the wildife, whichever side they're on.

And back in November the intergovernmental panel on climate change produced a report saying that at the current state we're in, since the Industrial Revolution, the temperature of the planet has risen one degree celsius and that by the end of the century that it can rise by four degrees, and so clearly climate
change is an urgent issue that needs a solution, not in the future, but now.

However, I'm not sure that in its current state that this project would be that solution. That is why I am in opposition to this project and I think before it could go through, we would need a fully comprehensive peer reviewed and non biased environmental impact report that considers the removal of carbon like the trees, that considers the fragmentation of wildlife habitats, that considers the aerial spring of toxic chemicals which creates forest suppression and the loss of biodiversity, which helps to stabilize the environment as a whole. Of course climate change mitigation is necessary. Of course we need clean energy, but this project may not be the answer and so please, we need more research before we just go ahead with something. If the leader of CMP can't guarantee to us that we're actually mitigating climate change and that we're actually reducing global carbon emissions, then it's not the answer.

The world is shared by all of us and we definitely do need an answer to climate change because it's a shared resource, and if it's shared, then that is why we should be looking at this more carefully.

Thank you for your time.
MS. MILLER: Thank you.
WILL HUGHEY: Hello again, I'm back and I'm going to read very important testimony from a close friend of mine in Massachusetts.

MS. MILLER: We need you to testify on behalf yourself because you need to be -- the person who's testifying needs to be available for cross-examination.

MS. BENSINGER: And needs to be sworn in, but you can submit that as a comment.

WILL HUGHEY: Okay. That really sucks after driving a long ways down here again.

MS. MILLER: Sorry.
WILL HUGHEY: I recommend you all read it because it's a very good view from somebody that's away and has purchased property here now.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. Okay, Ryan Gates, Quinten Anderson, Nathan McCann and Jay Robinson.

RYAN GATES: Good evening, my name is Ryan Gates and I'm a current resident of Rockport, Maine. I'm a Unity College alumni. I hold two Maine Guide endorsements, white water recreation. My testimony is my own, but I think others feel the same
way.
For the past 20 years I considered myself an avid outdoorsman of this area in question. I currently work for a land conservation nonprofit as a stewardship manager looking after and caring for almost 12,000 acres of the coast of Maine.

Putting all of that aside, I am more importantly a father of two and truth be known, I don't want to be here tonight. I feel that I have to be here. I have to be here for my two kids, for your kids, for your grand kids. I wish I could trust the process, but it seems slightly skewed.

My other reason here is to do my job as a concerned resident of Maine. My job is to convince you as the DEP and the panel, the decisionmakers in this process to reject the project as proposed. I stand with all environmental based on profits in Maine and 65 percent of the Maine residents against this project.

I would like also to ask that the panel members take a mandatory field trip to the area before making such an important decision about the area and its planet. On that field trip I'd like you to think about spraying herbicides from a helicopter as they do to maintain these corridors and think slightly how that fits to what's there.

I would like to share with you a quote from Aldo Leopold, we abuse the land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. I have a hard time believing anybody likes the looks of a scar like this corridor as it is proposed. You may like the looks of a scar covered with the proposed band-aids made of money that come with it.

Please reject this project as proposed and I ask you to research more alternatives to be explored for the future generations of Maine. Thank you, and I don't have envy your position.

MS. MILLER: Thank you.
NATHAN MCCANN: My name is Nathan McCann and I live in Freedom, Maine.

MS. MILLER: Can you --
NATHAN MCCANN: My name is Nathan McCann
and I live in Freedom, Maine with my wife and five children. We all oppose this project and we would ask that you deny CMP's application. CMP is owned by a Spanish corporation, I mean, you guys have heard all of the facts, and I trust that you have made yourselves well informed on both sides. You're all sitting here listening to, you know, everybody here that, you know,
most of the people that I've heard since I've been here at about 6:40 have all been in opposition. There have been a few that have been for this proposal, but I don't really have a lot new to tell you.

A lady a few people before me, she shared a quote that I think that she got wrong. I don't think that we inherit the world from our ancestors, we're borrowing it from our grandchildren, not our children. I'll just leave with you a rough paraphrase of a quote by a 12-year-old girl named Severn Suzuki, she addressed the land emissions conference on environment and development in 1992.

And if you don't know how to fix a problem, don't make it -- don't let CMP ruin our state. We don't have the ability to bring it back once it's ruined and this is the only chance, you know, you can't undo the choice that you guys make, so. I've heard a lot of proposals that people have recommended, that this goes to referendum, you just reject this proposal. You have a lot of choices before you. Accepting is only one of them, and I think it's the worst choice that you can make. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. I have gone through every name on the list that I have, so if you missed hearing your name, now is the time to come up
and --
JAN COLLINS: I wasn't here to sign in. MS. MILLER: Okay. I'll swear you in. Please 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. Thank you and thank you for giving me this opportunity. My name is Jan Collins. I'm from Wilton. I am a Maine master naturalist. As my capstone project for my Maine naturalist program, I studied bats. As a result of that, I am also volunteering every Wednesday night in the summertime at Mount Blue State Park doing bat programs and I do them throughout this area.

I am here specifically to speak about the impact of the transmission lines on those who use air space. You've heard mostly about land. I'm concerned about air space. Tall structures such as power transmission lines can have deleterious direct effects and impacts to flying wildlife, not to mention indirect effects caused by air and facility disturbances from infrared sound, noise and lighting barriers and fragmented habitats.

It is important to note when we talk about this that the vast majority of take by industry goes
uninvestigated, let alone unenforced due to lack of funding, staff and other priorities. In the State of Maine you are probably aware there are three species of bats that are currently listed as either endangered or threatened. Those three species of bats are -- all have separated drastically from white nose syndrome, 98 percent of them have perished. It may be higher than that, but we know at least 98 percent have perished.

As a result, their survival as species is threatened by any deleterious effects of any type of structures. It's important to know that bats, although most of us think of them as negative, have some very important positive effects. They are in -- all of Maine's bats eat insects. They play a critical role and provide ecosystem services to humanity. Bats alone save billions of dollars each year by protecting the forest parts and agriculture industries. I'm a blueberry farmer so I care about that. The estimated savings range from 4 billion to 53 billion. They consume June beetles, leaf hoppers, etc., lots more.

Highly troubling are recent effects due to white nose, which I mentioned was 98 percent. Electrocutions, however, occur primarily at distrubution lines and other infrastructures and they
also affect bats. In addition to direct impacts, they are impacted by indirect effects of transmission distribution lines, power lines, utility poles, towers, etc.

Habitat fragmentation, abandonment disturbance, loss of population, behavior modification, creation of said optimal habitats, loss of refugium and interest specific competitions as a result of those disturbances.

MS. MILLER: Can you wrap up, please.
JAN COLLINS: Yes, I will do that as quick as I can. The ones that we are most concerned about in terms of the high power lines are the tree bats, which are silver haired bats and the eastern red bats, all of which are attracted to high structures. Over 888,000 are killed every year in the United States when they're attracted to wind turbines, but we also know that they can be attracted to other large structures including transmission lines and they are at risk as a result.

So I would urge you to consider these endangered species when you're making your decisions. Thank you very much.

MS. BENSINGER: Is there anybody else that maybe I called your name but you didn't hear it?

Come on down if that's the case. We want to hear you. BEVERLY HUGHEY: You didn't call my name, but I do believe a gentleman brought it down on a piece of paper.

MS. MILLER: I just got you, thanks.
BEVERLY HUGHEY: Thank you for allowing us to talk here and to show our opposition, or the few that do -- are aligned with this. I was born and raised in Jackman, Maine. I've lived there most of my adult life. The joy of living in the State of Maine is only lightened by the people that live in the Moose River Valley. I'm not sure if you folks, any of you have ever been there, I don't know if any of you have ever been on the land that's being impacted by this proposed corridor. If you haven't, shame on you. If you have, then you should have some understanding of how special and unique that little corridor is. The ecosystem up there is going to be utterly destroyed by this project if it goes through. Tearing up mountains, crossing streams, vernal pools, etc., the average Joe Blow, myself included, can't touch anything close to waterways, tributary streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, don't touch it. These big businesses, big corporations, Canadian, Spain, they use CMP. We know why they kept the name Central Maine Power, to fool a

1 lot of people that think they're still a Maine company. They are not. They are owned by a Spanish corporation. That corporation has no skin in the game. They don't care about my life. They don't care about the State of Maine. They certainly don't care about that small section of Maine. We hear you're from a little town, little town, little town, we have little towns, but we have a big anchor and we have blood in the game.

These have been our homes for generations, working forest, yes, it is. I worked in that forest. I helped scale wood when they developed the Upper Enchanted subdivisions that you had to run through the process because of the scope, the size of it.

This monstrosity, and that's what it is, if this gets built, is going to destroy forever, forever some of the most beautiful places. Pristine, that's a word. Come feel why it is so important to keep this land as it is. The woods will come back. They rape them, they scrape them, two years later there's green growth. It comes back. They put this thing through, it's done forever, children, grandchildren, great children, however many generations, done. We've lost it, and when we lose this, if we lose this, we are going to lose a way of life, a way of keeping ourselves
in some sort of balance in this crazy world because we are no longer able to get out there, touch some of these trees, put my toes in those waters and generation after generation is going to miss out on something that is so important for 30 pieces of silver that some corporation wants to throw at us. While making pledges and promises of all this money that's coming in, they went to the PUC and they needed a little increase because their shareholders might have been feeling some of the impact of the cost of living increase that we, the people of Maine should not, do not -- I do not want to add to their coffers.

This is a battle I don't want to fight, but I am willing to fight because the State of Maine is not for sale. The Moose River Valley should not be compromised to enrich two other countries that could care less about us. Thank you very much. Good luck with this job.

MS. MILLER: Thank you. All right. I want to thank you all for your participation and especially with your patience. It's been a long night. I'm going to just go through some closing comments and we can wrap up.

Again, thank you for your participation in this hearing. This hearing will conclude after the
rest of the party, witnesses and the intervenors have completed their testimony. This will take place May 9th. 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 Commissioner. 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.

Parties will not be allowed to submit comments after the hearing concludes on May 9th; however, we will accept closing briefs and proposed findings of fact and reply briefs from the parties and intervenors.

It's anticipated that the transcript of this hearing will take about 30 days to be completed. This will be provided to the parties and can be made available to the public upon request.

I will now officially close this evening portion of the hearing. Thanks again for your participation. For parties and others who might like to be here tomorrow to observe, we will resume at 9 o'clock in the morning at the original dining hall location that we started in this week. Thank you. (The meeting concluded at 10:05 p.m.)

## 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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