1		STATE OF NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		FUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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4		Case 06-T-0710 - Application of Consolidated
5		Edison Company of New York, Inc. For a Certificate of Environmental Compatibilty and Public Need Under Article VII of the New York
6	İ	State Public Service Law for the M29 Transmission Line Project.
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8	·	Evidentiary Hearing 90 Church Street
9		New York, New York
10		January 23, 2007
11		9:30 a.m.
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13		PRESIDING:
14		WILLIAM BOUTEILLER, Administrative Law Judge
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24		ORIGINAL
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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: This is a resumption of the evidentiary hearings held in case 06-T-0710, Consolidated Edison Company, concerning what they call the M29 line. I prefer to call it the line from Yonkers through the Bronx to upper Manhattan.

I won't call for appearances today unless there is someone who was not present yesterday who needs to make an appearance. We will accommodate those.

Otherwise, I will note for the record that there is no obligation that all parties be in attendance at all times during the hearing. My expectation is that the parties will be in attendance at the time they are needed or required for maintaining our schedule.

But if there is new appearances or additional appearances we can note those at any point in time as necessary.

So, our understanding for today's activity is that we would continue with the Consolidated Edison panel that was primarily responsible for the content of the application and also for the contents of the Joint Proposal and all the attachments and exhibits associated with it.

Our cross-examination yesterday was with the representatives from Manhattan. They will continue in the line of cross-examination for this panel. Two

conventions we are following for purposes of continuing with this panel are as follows: We have Mr. Dempsey, who is absent today. However, he is a member of another panel who will returning to the witness stand, and the understanding is that Mr. Dempsey is subject to cross-examination on any portion of the application of the Joint Proposal for which he is responsible given his absence today.

And we expect Mr. Agresti to be joining us in progress. When he does so he's already sworn in. Just join the panel. I am just asking the cross-examiners to be patient with him and if they have noise questions to ask we make sure those get answered at some point when the panel member is here.

If there are any other preliminaries I am prepared to take them now. If not, I will turn to the cross-examiners and ask them to continue with their cross-examination.

19 CROSS EXAMINATION

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20 BY MR. GULOTTA:

Q. Good morning. We were talking about the clearances yesterday on the 10th Avenue elevated subway line and response was the clearances were as low as ten to 13 feet.

Can you please -- are those just at certain points

or is that along the entire?

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- A. (Chu) That's at various locations.
 - Q. Other locations is there 14 foot clearance?
 - A. (Chu) I have not seen any location where there were 14 feet clearance.
 - Q. You are not saying there aren't?
 - A. (Chu) Right, but in the area where the proposed transmission route is located there are locations where the elevated train tracks are as low as ten feet.
- Q. But that's only at certain points; is that correct?
- A. (Chu) That is correct.
- Q. Now, you are also passing under the L on Broadway
 between 218th and 219th Street?
- 15 A. (Chu) Correct.
- 16 Q. What are the clearances there?
- A. (Chu) I don't have that information directly available.
 - Q. So that basically you are coming up the east side on 219th Street and you have your equipment, and so how do you pass--how do get the equipment under the L to the other side, to the westerly side of the elevated line?
 - A. (Chu) The cable tub, which houses the cable reels, is 14 foot in height. That piece of equipment would have to be strategically placed when they do the

proposed tunnel crossing.

In order to get the cable across the river, the cable tub can be placed on the Bronx side, and the corresponding winch on the Manhattan side, which has a height of 12 foot six. So that piece of equipment would fit underneath the elevated train.

- Q. So the winch which pulls the cable, that has adequate clearance to be used?
 - A. (Chu) That is correct.
- Q. And so primarily it's the cable. So, for example, could the—if there wasn't clearance could the cable be ground mounted and spun off a ground mounted device?
- A. (Chu) In order to be ground mounted the cable reels would have to be placed on the jack stands. In order to place the cable reels on the jack stands the crane is required to place the reels on to its position. Based upon the 14 foot elevation or the less than 13 foot elevation underneath the elevated tracks, there is not adequate room to place reels underneath the elevated train tracks.
- Q. Can you give us a little more information about the cable pulling operation?
- A. (Chu) The cable pulling operation requires equipment be placed on the other side of the panel

- location. On one location a winch will be set up, and on the corresponding opposite end a cable reel will be set up. The winch line is pulled through the cable pipe through the cable reels and subsequently the cable reels are fed into the manhole by feed tubes. The winch then pulls the cable through the sections.
- Q. And what's the maximum length of cable that can be pulled between the two points?
- A. (Chu) That's a function of number of bends on the route. The increased number of bends decreases the length of the cable pull.
 - O. What if it's just a straight run?
 - A. (Chu) If it's just a straight run with that it could be up to maybe 2,000 feet.
 - Q. And basically had the manholes--do you splice the cable in the manholes; is that what happens?
- 17 A. (Chu) Yes.

- Q. Basically the points that you pull the cable are determined by where you locate the manholes?
- A. (Chu) That is correct, in addition to the pulling operation. After the cable pulling operation is performed, splice shelters or trailers are placed over the manhole covers to provide an atmospherically controlled environment during the splicing operation.
 - Q. Okay, so, basically if you put the manhole,

probably just one manhole on 10th Avenue where there was adequate clearance, if you made that investigation then would that then be possible to put the cable on 10th Avenue?

- A. (Chu) Two cable manholes might be required depending on the subsurface interference and number of bends you introduce into the pipe.
- Q. One or two. If that was examined in detail you would be able to give more definitive answer?
 - A. (Chu) It's possible, yes.

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Q. Okay, thank you. With respect to constructability it's been stated that it takes about two to four weeks at any location at any set up. That was heard several times yesterday.

Now, is that—it's not clear to me how big that set up is. Let's say on Broadway from typical area, how big is the staged construction? Do they put a manhole? I mean, do they do one stretch of trench and then do the next one or do they alternate or every third one and then go back and do the middle? What exactly is going to happen in that two to four week period?

A. (Chu) What they do is they start at one location basically doing test pitting to establish the labor as the contractor is starting his work. The first pass is to do sewer cutting on the pavement. As the contractor

does the sewer cutting followed behind him is the removal of the blacktop plus any spoils. Those spoils are subsequently removed from the site location, they are not stored at the location.

Following behind the excavator we have the pipe installed. Once the pipes are installed, bent, they will be tested. Each well will be radiologically tested for any signs of leaks.

Once the pipe passes the radiological testing, non-destructive testing on the wells, it's tape coated which ensures it's cathodically protected, which ensure the pipe is properly protected.

Once that is complete, following directly behind that is the truck that will install the thermal backfill for the feeder. That will start the restoration of the roadway surface and that progresses for the length of the feeder.

There are locations where we do have to go to locations possibly on the weekends. Due to the stipulations granted by the New York City DOT, for instance, there may be critical intersections where our stipulations require that excavation be done during the night or off shift hours. We will leapfrog over those areas and then continue and then at a more opportune moment go back to the locations as per the stipulations

1 | and permits.

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- Q. Could you just go one stage to the next, or do you alternate and then in between? How does that work?
 - A. (Chu) One continuous train.
- Q. So you keep going?
- A. (Chu) Just keep going. One continuous operation, sewer cutting the pavement, removing the excavations, installing pipe, restoring backfill and then continuing on.
- Q. If there are no problems when you are doing that do you have to go back to those points again?
- A. (Chu) Can you repeat that?
- Q. If there are no problems.
- 14 A. (Chu) Then there is no reason to go back.
- Q. No reason to go back, okay.
 - What happens if there is a utility interference at a particular location, could that take six months to a year before the utility interference gets moved if it's not a Con Edison company?
 - A. (Chu) Typically not. Typically when we issue our plan and profile drawings as part of the construction package, Con Edison does a very extensive review of the subsurface utilities. We do--we gather all the information from all the municipalities of subsurface installation. Con Edison creates a map or a drawing

illustrating all surface interferences.

There are occasions where we could possibly hit locations because they are either not marked or could have been installed differently than the drawings. Then we will make modifications to our route or we might make modifications to those facilities.

- Q. Has that been done already?
- A. (Chu) That can be done, yes.
- O. Was it done?
- 10 A. (Chu) No.

- 11 Q. It wasn't done.
 - A. (Chu) But we did test pitting in Manhattan to verify our lane to ensure that we do not come across any unforeseen interferences.
- Q. Could you tell me where the lane will be on Broadway, when you come down Broadway?
- 17 A. (Chu) It's on the east side of Broadway.
 - O. On the east side of Broadway?
 - A. (Chu) On the east lane, almost where the parking lane is. Typically Con Edison likes to install their facilities next to the curb lane, not in the middle of the street, to ensure that the traffic—any traffic constraints or traffic problems are addressed, not interfered with.
 - Q. So basically you are on the east side and you are

on the curb lane; is that correct? 1 2 Α. (Chu) Yes. 3 How far do you have to be away from a water main if there is a water main which is running parallel? 4 (Chu) Our specific figures calls for one foot 5 minimum clearance between two facilities. 6 7 What about city DET, what's their--0. (Chu) I know their requirements are also the 8 9 same. 10 So, basically if there is a water main ten feet Q. from the curb you have enough clearance to install 11 12 your--(Chu) Yes. 13 Α. What about the house connections from the water 14 main, do you have to remove those or replace them? 15 (Chu) No. We basically maneuver the pipes so the 16 that the house facilities are cleared with the same 17 18 minimum clearances we do for major facilities going 19 parallel to our proposed pipe. 20 Q. So you say you have to go under the house connections? 21 22 (Chu) Could go under, could go over. Depends Α. 23 on--

Q. What if you can't do either, what do you have to do?

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- (Chu) Typically house services are small. Α. are very readily easy to move. We do have provisions if it is damaged. A plumber will be on call to modify and fix any damages that may result during the excavation so there are locations which may require relocation of those facilities.
- Is that anticipated within the two to four week period, the time period?
- (Chu) Yes. That's already included in the time frame. 10
 - What about when you are crossing the intersections? You have some critical intersections. If we talk about the intersection of, say, Broadway and 211th Street, are you aware how many water mains are passing through that intersection?
- (Chu) I don't have that information in front of 16 Α. 17 me.
 - Would you like to look at a water main plate 0. which I have here?
 - (Chù) Sure. Α.

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is this something from the record or can you describe it for the record?

MR. GULOTTA: This basically comes from New York City DEP and it shows the water mains in the area we are talking about. It's basically a public record.

not in the record.

JUDGE BOUTE

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You can provide it to the witness and company counsel can look over the witness' shoulder to see the document. You can engage in cross-examination of it and we will see where it goes.

When the witness feels comfortable with the document look in my direction and I will instruct the cross-examiner to inquire.

MR. CHU: Okay.

10 BY MR. GULOTTA:

- Q. Would you say there are eight water mains converging at that intersection?
- 13 A. (Chu) The area that you are referring to is what 14 is back circled?
- Q. Yes. 211th and Broadway I think.
- 16 A. (Chu) Okay.
 - Q. Thank you. So, basically would you agree there is two way traffic in both directions at that
- 19 intersection?
- 20 A. (Chu) The drawing does not indicate traffic flow.
- Q. Based on your visits to the site would you verify it's two way traffic?
- A. (Chu) On Broadway?
- Q. Yeah, Broadway.
- 25 A. (Chu) Yes, definitely.

- Q. The side street you are not sure.
- A. (Chu) That is correct.

 (Wolfgang) We could accept that subject to check.
- Q. When you go to that intersection basically how many stages and how long will that take?
- A. (Chu) Depending on the existing subsurface interferences, which you indicate there's water here and there's also electric and there's also gas, also depends on the stipulations presented by the DOT.

If the DOT only allows us to excavate during weekends, obviously that time frame will be extended. However, during the times that we are not there the roadway will be plated to allow any vehicle traffic.

- Q. Right. Are you aware that the steel plates are considered a traffic hazard?
- 16 A. (Chu) No.

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- Q. You are not aware that New York State DOT has steel plates as flag condition on the roadway? I am not sure if it's a red flag condition or an emergency flag or if it's basically considered a hazard that has to be maintained and anchored and inspected on a regular basis. You are not aware of that?
- A. (Chu) We do that as part of our normal everyday operation during construction, where we have road plates in the streets for other activities involved, not just

transmission.

- Q. Is that checked on a daily basis to make sure they don't come loose?
- A. (Chu) For the transmission system we have a CCI on site during excavation for the duration of the project so they will be checked.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me just backtrack a little bit on the line of inquiry you just made. We had you focusing in on a specific intersection. We have an understanding that construction might take two to four weeks at any specific location.

Did you have any specific estimate for this particular intersection that you can provide with the knowledge you have at hand?

MR. CHU: Let me say I have to determine what other subsurface utilities are in the area. The print only shows the water.

MR. GLASS: Point of clarification. Number one,
DOT has been referenced twice. Once it was identified
as New York State and once it wasn't clear whether it
was New York State or New York City's own DOT, so in the
future if people could clarify that for us.

Also, when initials are being used, I know it may be common for some people, some of us may not be familiar with the initials, so if you at least identify

that it will be appreciated.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: All very helpful guidance and I think you were responsive to my question.

We will go back to the cross-examiner.

BY MR. GULOTTA:

- Q. It's basically conceivable that intersection could be plated for a period of six months?
 - A. (Chu) No.
 - Q. A year?
- A. (Mooney) There is really nothing unusual about this intersection. This is something that Con Edison deals with almost on a daily basis as far as the number and the congestion of the utilities and the subsurface of the city streets. It's kind of like what we do on a daily basis to get around things like this.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You are fairly confident that you would stay within an interval of two to four weeks at this particular intersection?

MR. MOONEY: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed.

MR. CHU: I could also add to that. Previous projects that we had in midtown Manhattan, similar to this but larger in scope, directly in midtown Manhattan we were crossing an intersection and we were within there for four weeks, but based on the stipulations we

can only work there during the weekends. 1 2 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Did that extend the four 3 weeks? MR. CHU: No. That was four weeks. 4 5 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: With the reservation and 6 conditions that were applicable you stayed within the four week interval? 7 8 MR. CHU: Right. 9 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed. BY MR. GULOTTA: 10 11 O. How do you pass through the water mains? Typically over the water mains. The water 12 Α. (Chu) 13 mains are typically a lot deeper than feeder would be 14 routed. 15 Q. So you anticipate going over--16 Α. (Chu) Anticipate if we go over and if we do go 17 over we go over and if we are shallow we put protection 18 plates on our feeder to ensure that there are--to prevent any cut-ins from other contractors that may be 19 20 working after we vacate the area. 21 Haven't there been problems on City and Ο. 22 Department of Transportation projects and street 23 construction you had asked Con Edison to move and

utilities respective interference with the contractors

held up for a year or two years for Con Edison to move

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their utilities?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That question is way too general to elicit an informative response for my record. If you have a specific instance that you want to cite to you can follow up with that.

- Q. Construction of 125th Street. Construction of 14th Street in Manhattan.
 - A. (Chu) I'm not familiar with those projects.
- Q. Let's say there is another utility, let's say Empire City subway and interference on your route of Broadway. How go you get them to move?
- A. (Chu) Typically we don't get them to move. If it's an abandoned facility we contact them to see if they would possibly move those facilities. We have gone over the top and once again we have gone underneath them in order to avoid any interference.
- Q. So you are saying you don't anticipate any other utilities being required to move during this operation?
- A. (Mooney) We have done test pitting in Manhattan to verify that we have a clear lane. That test pitting has been completed in Manhattan and in the Bronx and we have verified our design that we have a clear lane to install this feeder.
- Q. So, basically, if I understand your response, you are saying that you don't know how long it's going to

take to clear that intersection, that particular intersection?

- A. (Mooney) No. I think what we said is it wouldn't take more than four weeks.
- Q. For the intersection based on the stipulation?

 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We have to have just one

 person at a time. She can accommodate the speed at

 which we speak down here in the city, but she can't

 accommodate two people going at full out. So, we have
 to have that kind of courtesy.

So, if one person is speaking the other one has to cease and desist immediately. Let's have a question, please.

- Q. Now, basically we started off referring to this letter, why you couldn't go down 10th Avenue, and one of the reasons that Con Edison gave was that it was a protected street. Is that one of the major impediments to going down 10th Avenue?
- A. (Mooney) New York City Department of
 Transportation, who we met with early on in the project
 when we did our community—as part of our community
 outreach, essentially told us that we would be
 prohibited from 10th Avenue due to their reconstruction
 of the street repaving, and that the street would be a
 protected street thereafter.

- Q. Do you recall who said that at City DOT?
- A. (Mooney) I would have to check my notes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's an on the record request that that information needs to be provided to the cross-examiner at the first available convenience unless counsel rejects the request.

A. (Mooney) I know that New York City DOT has also sent a letter and it has sent a letter both to the Community Board 12 and stating the same thing.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Do you have a copy of that letter?

MR. MOONEY: Not on me. No, sir.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Do you have possession of such a letter in your files?

MR. MOONEY: I think I can get it, yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's another on the record request that needs to be provided for this proceeding.

BY MR. GULOTTA:

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- Q. Can you give the definition for a protected street?
- 21 A. (Mooney) Do I have the definition, no.
- Q. Would you agree that it's a street that's been reconstructed within the last five years?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, he said he doesn't have the definition.

- Q. Now, are there any other protected streets on the route that Con Edison has selected in Manhattan?
 - A. (Mooney) Not to my knowledge.

Q. I have a list here of protected streets that I downloaded from the DOT web site. And would you like to take a look at this because I have a couple locations here I would like to ask you about.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We will allow the witness and counsel to examine the list and after they have examined the list we can see whether or not we will continue with the line of cross-examination.

Mr. Riback, are you prepared to accept the representation that's a list of protected streets provided by New York City DOT?

MR. RIBACK: No, your Honor, I'm not. All this is a print out of 70 pages of listings. I have no reason to--

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: There is no self identifying information on those pages?

MR. RIBACK: There is a heading that says

Department of Transportation but I don't know who put that in or when.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's proceed in this fashion: Hand back the book to the cross-examiner. You can ask him whether or not he knows whether any specific street

is protected or not, and that will be one inquiry. 1 BY MR. GULOTTA: 2 Q. Are you aware if the intersection of Broadway and 3 west 208th Street in Manhattan on the Con Edison transmission route is a protected street? 5 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: The witnesses can either 6 respond they are aware of that or they are not aware of 7 that. 8 (Mooney) I am not aware of that. Α. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed. 10 Is west 204th Street between Broadway and 9th 11 0. Avenue in Manhattan on the New York City Department of 12 Transportation's list of protected streets? 13 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Are you aware or not aware of 14 15 that? (Mooney) We are not aware of that. 16 Α. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed. 17 Is Broadway between west 204th and west 207th 18 0. Street in Manhattan on the list of New York City 19 Department of Transportation's protected streets? 20 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Are you aware? 21 (Mooney) No, not aware. 22 Α. Is the intersection of Broadway, 10th Avenue and 23 west 218th Street in Manhattan, are you aware it's on 24 the list of protected streets? 25

- A. (Mooney) We are not aware of that.
- Q. Didn't you previously state that 10th Avenue within those limits was a protected street? Didn't you previously testify to that?
 - A. (Mooney) What I testified to was the guidance we received from the New York City Department of Transportation specifically forbidding us from routing the route down 10th Avenue.
- Q. Didn't that cover the intersection of 10th Avenue and Broadway at west 218th Street?
- 11 A. (Mooney) That's why we went on 219th Street, sir.

 12 We were told we couldn't be on Broadway south of 219th

 13 Street.
 - JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me just clarify with the witness. You have a letter to that effect?
- MR. MOONEY: Yes.
- JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You are going to provide it for this record?
- MR. MOONEY: Yes.
- JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you.
- 21 BY MR. GULOTTA:

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- Q. Basically, aren't you coming down Broadway
 between 218th and 219th which crosses the intersection
 at 10th Avenue?
- 25 A. (Mooney) We were told we couldn't go across 10th

Avenue--couldn't be on 10th Avenue south of 219th 1 2 Street. O. Basically now does the Commissioner of the New 3 York City Department of Transportation have the 4 authority to authorize --5 MR. RIBACK: Object, your Honor. 6 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You have got to let the 7 question be asked before you can state the objection. 8 Make sure we have the question first. 9 Q. Does the Commissioner of the New York City 10 Department of Transportation have the authority to 11 authorize work on a protected street, to your knowledge? 12 MR. RIBACK: Objection, Your Honor. It's asking 13 14 for a legal conclusion. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We can't ask engineers to 15 provide legal guidance for us. 16 Are you aware that there is a permit fee of \$380 17 to perform work on a protected street at the Department 18 of Transportation in the City of New York? 19 MR. RIBACK: Again, Your Honor, objection. 20 Asking for regulatory information about an agency. 21 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: It's not a legal conclusion. 22 He's asking whether or not there is an imposition of a 23 fee associated with work on a protected street. If the 2.4

witnesses are aware of such a fee they can indicate

If they are not aware of such a fee they can 1 that. indicate they are not aware. 2 (Mooney) I am not aware. 3 Α. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed. To your knowledge, has Con Edison ever done work 5 in Manhattan on a protected street? 6 (Mooney) Not to my knowledge but that doesn't 7 Α. mean it hasn't happened. 8 Anyone else on the panel like to answer that? 9 it from--do you think the New York City Department of 10 Transportation would authorize work on 10th Avenue if 11 that was the only route to put in this transmission 12 line? 13 MR. RIBACK: Object, your Honor. 14 Do you think the City Department of 15 Transportation would authorize work on 10th Avenue 16 protected street if that was the only feasible route for 17 the transmission line since this is intended to prevent 18 the interruption of electrical service which has to be 19 maintained? 20 MR. RIBACK: Objection, Your Honor. He's asking 21 for a speculative response from another agency. 22 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Sustained on those grounds. 23 Have you made a request to New York City 24 Q.

Department of Transportation to do work on 10th Avenue?

A. (Mooney) Initially the fact--that's what we wanted to route the feeder when we met with New York City DOT and they expressed the fact that they would not give us permission to do the work on 10th Avenue, we looked at it in more detail. It looks good on a map.

When we went out to actually look at the street, just in case we--to gather information should we decide to pursue it further, it quickly became apparent that that route would be very difficult, if not impossible, for us to install the feeder based on the height limitation of the L that we discussed previously.

Q. I see. Basically have you reviewed the route that the joint committee has submitted to Con Edison, which is on 9th Avenue and crosses the river at 208th Street?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, I think that's more appropriate for later in this proceeding when we will discuss the Joint Proposal.

well. Right now we have the panel addressing their Joint Proposal and their application. The way I understand this case to be structured is that we have a panel that will address their testimony which rebuts the position taken by the M29 committee. That panel would be the one most appropriate to deal with with respect to

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the contents of the M29 proposal.
                                        Is that correct, Mr.
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    Riback?
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           MR. RTBACK:
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                        Yes.
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: If that's the case it's beyond
    the scope of this specific panel to ask that question.
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    If you have one or two questions along those lines I
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    have no problems with it, but let's understand that's
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    primarily the line of cross-examination reserved for a
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    separate panel.
           MR. GULOTTA: Thank you. I have no further
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    questions.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's turn to the other
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    representative for Manhattan.
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           Mr. Bing, will you be conducting some
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    cross-examination?
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           MR. BING: Yes.
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    CROSS EXAMINATION
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    BY MR. BING:
           Actually, Mr. Chu and Mr. Mooney, we dealt with
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    the dielectric fluid yesterday and it's a continuation
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    of a few more questions that we had regarding that.
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           Yesterday you explained to us how the system
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    works in terms of the PFT, what you do to detect leaks.
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           In Washington Heights-Inwood, that has been over
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the years, especially since 1999, the blackout, feeder

problems and feeder failures have been a real issue for us.

And we really have been looking at this closely. One of the things I would like you to discuss with us, you know, we talked about dielectric fluid, but one of the problems, as it has been explained to us, that the reasons the cables break down, there is a possibility they lose fluid, they lose pressure and in the summer time heat and load.

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, is there a question?
MR. BING: Yes. There is a question.

Q. Actually, I would like for you to explain to us:
Has there been anything to improve how you locate the
leaks and deal with them in a timely manner?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Just for clarification for my purposes, Mr. Bing, are you asking about the safety of the use of these facilities or are you asking about their reliability?

MR. BING: Their reliability.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's somewhat different than a safety consideration as we had yesterday.

I think you are being asked to address whether or not feeders of this nature and this type provide a reliable source of service or are they unreliable because they are subject to being broken and leaking.

Can you address those topics?

MR. MOONEY: The dielectric fluid we use as a synthetic fluid process from various mineral oils yielding a highly distilled clean fluid. The fluid used is an oxybenzene, relatively benign oil as evidenced by MSDS sheets in various sections.

It's not hazardous as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I'm going to jump in here. I think we are asking you for information about reliability. My plan is not to go back to yesterday's subject matter until you get to redirect.

MR. CHU: The Consolidated Edison Company transmission backbone is based upon high pressure fluid filled system. First circuit 345 I believe went in service 1964, and it's been in service for over 40 years, so we have a proven reliability and experience with that type of cable system.

The bulk--we have approximately, just to give you a number, we have 307 underground feeders, which of that 198 are high pressure fluid filled which can accomplish over 345 kv and 138 kv feeders.

Just to give you a sample. I believe, just for length of miles, just to give you a comparison, total number of miles for the 345 plus 138 is probably

over--according to my records over 600 miles of high pressure fluid filled system.

BY MR. BING:

- Q. That's throughout the city?
- A. (Chu) Throughout the city, including Westchester County.
 - Q. I am really sort of trying to focus on Washington Heights-Inwood area. Especially, like I said, since we have had disruptions. When we had the loss of Sherman Creek station we lost something like ten feeders. I mean those are the distribution feeders, but just feeders in general.

When you describe the technique for using the PFT to some of us it does seem like a time consuming way to locate a leak. I mean it's--I'm sure it's efficient but it just appears to be time consuming.

And again, I am just asking--it's time consuming.

Does that give the time the feeders to overload,

overheat, especially on summer days when the system is--

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me see if I can ask that question. Will the introduction of this facility in the Heights and the Inwood area, in your opinion, improve upon reliability or detract from reliability?

A. (Chu) I think there is—a distinction has to be made here between the transmission and distribution

system. The transmission system basically will be feeding--the Academy Street substation will subsequently be feeding the 179th Street load pocket.

In there, there is no direct connection to the Inwood section of Washington Heights. Washington Heights I believe is fed from the Sherman Creek substation.

So, when we compare the ten feeders and the overloads it has no direct relationship to the transmission feeder we are installing.

- Q. So the failures are just on the distribution side of these feeders?
- A. (Chu) Obviously transmission also has their failures as well, but we like to believe we keep our system in tiptop shape and running under peak performance. Because of the criticality of these type of feeders, basically the transmission feeders bring in bulk power to our switching station, which are then distributed to the area station and then subsequently distributed to the area networks.

(Mooney) I would like to add to that if I might.

In that the Con Edison system is the most reliable power system in North America, and while it's true that

Washington Heights lost power for three days or so in

1999, subsequent to that Consolidated Edison Company has

spent a lot of effort, a lot of money, bulking up this system. And this feeder will make the entire system more robust, benefitting the people in the entire Con Edison service area.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I believe that's responsive to your question.

- Q. On this new transmission line in the event of a leak you will be able to pinpoint it in a timely manner?
- A. (Chu) Yes. One thing I wanted to clarify is that you specifically mentioned about overloads. The transmission feeders are controlled and operated by the senior system operator at the energy control center and he's regulated to abide by the ratings that are provided by engineering to operate within.

So, if an overload situation should occur he's required by our procedure to take action and reduce that overload.

- Q. Just another question. On a transmission line like this, how do you forecast the temperatures on this line? Is this also done from the substation? How do you monitor the feeder cables in this line? How are they monitored, cable temperatures, pressure fluids?
- A. (Chu) Cable ratings are based upon calculations, based upon assumptions of the ground temperature and soil resistivity measurements that we encounter

during -- that we encounter.

Calculations are performed and corresponding ratings are developed as a result of those design inputs. Those are the same ratings.

So that's the basis of the feeder ratings. Once again, the senior system operator with those ratings is ensured that the--if the capacity of the cable is below or within the operating bounds, the cable will never be overloaded.

- Q. Okay. Just one more question concerning--this cable is monitored from, will be monitored from the Academy Street station, Sprain Brook station. Just a question. The hydraulic systems in these plants, what would happen if they failed and lost fluid pressure?
- A. (Chu) Your answer is if the pressure is lost, the operator gets an alarm. Each plant that he tends are alarmed to the control rooms. Control room operator must take action immediately upon the loss of pressure. If the pressure goes below a certain set point the feeder must come out of service.
- Q. So, you can't operate that feeder at a reduced pressure, it has to come out?
- A. (Chu) Has to come out. The pressure is required to maintain the dielectric strength of the system.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Bing, does that conclude

the questions you have for the panel?

MR. BING: No. Actually I have just a couple more.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: What I want to do is move in a sequence, I don't want to go backwards, so I would like to have all your questions of this panel presented before we move on to something else.

Q. Again, Mr. Chu or--this concerns construction down Broadway, 204th, 207th Street, that area there.

Yesterday we talked about subsurface structures and we just went through a lot of them, rock formations, gas line. Also one of the concerns we have about construction coming down that avenue is the network distribution of the fluid filled cables.

I would imagine that there would be a lot of these cables in that particular area there. That's a concern. You also mentioned duct banks and water mains, sewer lines, concrete structures, and then we talked about the time frame of the construction in that area.

And we would just like to ask: Because this area is so densely populated and narrow, I mean we were just a little uncomfortable about that time frame in terms of running into all of the structures and whether you might have to reconfigure the pipe. It just seems very, very time consuming if you run into these problems.

MR. RIBACK: I am not sure I heard a question.

Q. Will that present--will these structures conceivably extend the time of this project, of the construction work?

A. (Chu) As part of the design of the M29, Con Edison did an extensive underground survey of the area including the area to Sherman Creek, which addresses all your existing transmission lines there.

Several test pits were done in the area to verify our lane. With the information that we see from those test pits there were locations where we had to modify the lane in order to get into the Academy Street substation.

So, in the process of developing those drawings, those comprehensive drawings of the subsurface identifies a lane for where we can go into. What we subsequently do is where we have pinch points for locations where we think we are going to have interference and we will do test pitting to verify that lane, and that's what we have done so far to verify the lane into the substation to minimize any subsurface interference we encounter.

- Q. So, you do feel this work can be completed within the time frame that you are looking at?
 - A. (Chu) Yes, I do.

- Q. Just one more question. Again, the transmission line coming down Broadway, just a question in general, this is about--would you have any other components, steam mains, main ducts, or anything that could produce an external heat source that would have an effect on the current carrying capability of this line?
- A. (Chu) There are no steam mains in the upper area which you are referring to. There are distribution and other transmission lines in the area.

As part of our calculations we compensate for the external heat sources in the area in our calculations.

So we incorporate that conservatism as part of our design and operation of the facility.

- Q. Of the whole route?
- A. (Chu) The whole route.

MR. BING: Thank you.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's turn now to Mr. Collins for any questions he may have of the panel.

19 CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. COLLINS:

Q. In drafting the proposed route to come down Broadway from 219th to 204th and east on 204th, have they taken into consideration or are you aware of the fact there are eight schools along this proposed route? Yes or no.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I believe that would go to Mr. Dempsey; is that right? Or Mr. Wolfgang, do you want to address it?

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A. (Wolfgang) I believe, to the extent that the question talks about the routing, the routing of this project was done by Con Edison. So, to the extent that that was taken into consideration, as I think it was stated yesterday, that community concerns are considered during the routing of these feeders in addition to the criteria that were mentioned yesterday.

I can leave it up to the folks from Con Edison to answer that, but I am not sure they tabulated the number of schools but I think it probably was considered.

- Q. Were they also aware, and if so to what degree did they give the consideration merit for the 4600 residential units that are along the Con Edison proposed route through the mile and a half in Inwood, along with the three houses of worship, five bus routes, the approximately hundred commercial units, and the inevitable traffic tie-ups which will certainly result in the rerouting or movement of traffic as a result of 15 blocks of work on Broadway? What consideration, to what degree did Con Ed consider those factors in crafting their proposed route?
 - A. (Mooney) Con Edison's objective is to always

select the route that best meets our criteria while at the same time minimizing the impact on the affected community, and to the best extent possible we do so and have done so in this case.

We certainly want to minimize the impact on this project on the affected communities because it's in our best interest to do so, and it's also the right thing to do.

I wish I could tell you that there would be no impact to the community wherever we put the feeder. The reality is we don't have a better alternative. We chose the best alternative route, recognizing that it would have some impact. We believe these impacts will be temporary and also unavoidable.

Q. Thank you. In the Joint Proposal for this case I have several—in reviewing the recent submission—concerns of omissions of things that the Community Board but also the active parties had advocated for, some of which at the November 2nd conference had been agreed to by Con Edison. I was baffled by the fact that some are not in here.

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, I believe that's a mischaracterization of negotiations that were confidential.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: He's not revealed any specific

items that were under negotiations, and if there are any such areas which would reveal the status perhaps we can go off the record and ask the two of you to confer to see where you are, if your understandings coincide or differ.

Let's go off the record.

(Recess taken.)

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: The panel is here. We can resume with the cross-examination, and I can note for our record that Mr. Agresti is here and if there were any questions concerning noise that were deferred to his presence clearly he is available now to handle such question.

Let's return to Mr. Collins and see where he wants to go with cross examination.

BY MR. COLLINS:

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Q. Go back with outreach to our community at Inwood and ask if these entities had been spoken to by Con Edison. The school PS-278, 219th Street and 9th Avenue, Did you speak to the folks at PS-278, which is almost 500 children that go to school at that location?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Wolfgang, are you aware of the outreach efforts made by Consolidated Edison before the application was filed or subsequently?

MR. WOLFGANG: I personally have not been

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    involved with any community outreach efforts and I'm not
    aware of what efforts Con Edison has undertaken as part
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    of this process.
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Are you spokesperson for the
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    entire panel?
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           MR. WOLFGANG: No, I'm not.
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           MR. MOONEY: Con Edison has made an attempt to
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    reach out to numerous local officials and community
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    boards, meeting individually with most if not all
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    elected officials and community boards.
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Can you testify at this time
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    that Consolidated Edison has talked to any officials
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    associated with PS-278?
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           MR. MOONEY: Specifically the schools typically
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    are addressed during the actual construction?
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That is an indication that
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    probably Con Edison has not spoken to anyone located at
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    PS-278.
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           MR. MOONEY:
                        I have not.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed.
    BY MR. COLLINS:
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          Same would hold true for PS-18, also on 9th
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       0.
23
    Avenue, PS-176, where there's about 500 kids; PS-311,
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    PS-314, the proposed school which now the school
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    construction authority is in the process of closing and
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purchasing 200 Sherman Avenue at the northwest corner of 204th Street and Sherman Avenue, 282 seat school.

The same would also be true for the Shepherd School and PS-5, where there is approximately 600 students, adjacent to where the new Academy Street substation would be.

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None of those have been spoken to as of today.

They would be spoken to during the construction phase;
is that correct?

A. (Mooney) Yes. Again, we reached out to leaders in the community including yourself, Congressman Engel, several other elected officials, Mr. Divinovich and people like that, but to go to the specifics of the individual schools, that would be addressed during the actual construction.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me just be clear. You have not spoken to anyone at the Board of Education or anyone with managerial responsibility over the school systems?

MR. MOONEY: Not to my knowledge.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed.

- Q. The subject of the Allen Pavilion, have you spoken to anyone, 219th Street and Broadway, 230 beds, and receive annually 26,000 emergency visits?
 - A. (Mooney) Yeah. We have talked to several

representatives from New York Presbyterian Hospital and I believe the entrance to the Allen Pavilion is more like 220th Street, but I won't argue with you.

Q. Who did you speak to at the Allen?

- A. (Mooney) Talked to Martin Cohen on numerous occasions at the Presbyterian Hospital and representatives, some of whom are here today.
- Q. And the houses of worship along the route running directly in front of Good Shepherd Church on Ishom

 Street and Broadway and also going by St. Matthew's

 Church and also St. Jude's Church.

Has anyone been spoken to at those institutions?

A. (Mooney) Again, specifically, we would talk to the leaders of--priests, rabbis, religious institutions, during the actual construction and make arrangements not to do construction work during services. That's typically what we do.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me just be clear on our record. Your testimony is that during the preparation work for putting the application together and with the processing of the application to date there's been no outreach or education made to any of the leaders of these worship communities that's been listed in Manhattan; is that correct?

MR. MOONEY: Aside from the public hearings and

such, Your Honor, I believe that's correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: When you're referring to public hearing you are referring to those hearings that were noticed by the Public Service Commission?

MR. MOONEY: That is correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I just want to be clear on our record. Did Consolidated Edison make any effort to invite or solicit at our public statement hearings any attendance from any churches or other institutions of worship along the route in Manhattan?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, can we--

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Can the witness respond? Yes or no?

MR. MOONEY: Not to my knowledge.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Riback.

MR. RIBACK: I was going to say if the witnesses might be able to consult with other Con Edison people here today we might be able to give you a more definitive answer.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I would like to have on our record some knowledge about the quality and degree of the outreach and education program. I am assuming that this panel was capable of indicating in general terms, but if we go beyond their knowledge and there was other efforts made I don't want to have an inaccurate record

so I leave that open to you, Mr. Riback, and I will accept representation from counsel and to the degree you would be responsive and precise.

Thank you. Please proceed.

BY MR. COLLINS:

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- Q. Also Dykeman houses where there is almost 200 housing developments, almost 30,000 housing units. Any dialogue with the folks at Dykeman houses? Also the senior center and the Dykeman community center, which takes in 250 people on a daily basis for a variety of school and after school programs.
- A. (Mooney) Again, I can't testify specifically to what our public affairs group has or has not done as far as outreach.
- Q. Last question is the business community. Many of those businesses on Broadway will be impacted, as we spoke to earlier, with regard to parking or delivery areas. Has there been any dialog with any of the business entities or the LDC for the area, Audubon Partnership?

MR. MOONEY: Same answer, your Honor.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You have not spoken to any specific individual--

MR. MOONEY: I have not.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: --operators or owners of

businesses?

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Are you aware of any company efforts?

MR. MOONEY: Aside from the public hearings and specific invitations to individual business owners, I am not. That doesn't mean it didn't happen.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Did you speak with any
Chambers of Commerce or groups or any organizations that
would represent business interests in general with
respect to this application?

MR. MOONEY: Community Boards, not Chambers of Commerce, I don't believe.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Community Boards like the one Mr. Collins and Mr. Bing are associated with?

MR. MOONEY: Correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed.

BY MR. COLLINS:

Q. How would you answer the question there is still a great deal more work and outreach in the Inwood community that must be done in order for the many entities that will be impacted by the proposed route to be fully informed of what is coming?

A. (Mooney) Again, while we didn't give specific and special invitations to individual businesses, individual churches, synagogues, places of worship, we have on a couple of occasions spoke to the community boards; lent

our services and went and made ourselves available to present the route, discuss the route in public forums that were advertised, and in the local communities, making our best effort I believe to reach as many people as reasonable or possible during the course of this project.

Q. I think it's safe to say there's more community outreach that needs to be done in our community.

MR. RIBACK: Objection, Your Honor, with the characterization.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That wasn't a question, and I will try to encourage the cross-examiner to just ask questions and elicit information from the witnesses, information that will be made to their expertise or factual information that they have access to.

MR. COLLINS: Yes, Your Honor.

Q. The proposal that was submitted by the monitoring committee including a resolution from Community Board 12 which spoke to changes in the plan that had been agreed to so far, I am just going to high light the salient points that we wanted to see Con Edison do.

MR. RIBACK: Why are we discussing the M29 joint committee's proposal at this stage?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I need to understand what the purpose of the line of cross-examination with the

witnesses are to be able to determine whether or not the line of cross-examination is permissible.

Are you trying to establish for our record, first, whether or not there is an agreement or disagreement with respect to Consolidated Edison and the Community Board with respect to specific items that you asked to be incorporated into the application?

MR. COLLINS: Yes. There are several outstanding concerns that have not been satisfied and that we feel are very important and that should be in the proposal.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: For purposes of the record and I think its completeness, you can identify items that you have sought to have something accomplished or satisfied by Consolidated Edison and you can elicit for our record from the witnesses if they have knowledge as to what might be the reason or the rationale for why your request may or may not have been able to be accommodated by them.

Mr. Riback, is that a line of inquiry that you would object to?

MR. RIBACK: No.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Can you proceed along those lines?

MR. COLLINS: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Identify them one by one

specifically. Let's not group them entirely just for clarity on the record.

BY MR. COLLINS:

Q. With regard to the schools along the proposed route, noise, and the effective noise on students' learning abilities is very, very important. What hopes can those eight schools expect Con Edison to work cooperatively with the neighborhood on mitigating noise and construction during hours when the school is not in session?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, again, yesterday we established I thought that a lot of the details dealing with noise are addressed in the EM&CP and the maintenance and protection of traffic plans and other community outreach that occurs at the back ends of the Article VII process, and I don't see the point of raising these issues with this panel at this point.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And that was explained to the Community Board?

MR. RIBACK: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And Mr. Collins, do you understand the company's position with respect to how noise impacts would be handled at specific locations?

MR. COLLINS: Fine.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Do you want to inquire about

that with this panel?

MR. COLLINS: I would like to for our community's sake hear their statement.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: So, you disagree with the proposal that all the noise impacts be either specified or addressed or mitigated at the time of the--after a certificate is granted?

MR. COLLINS: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Agresti, can you address the sufficiency of the approach that the company plans to use for purposes of noise abatement and mitigation in this case given the knowledge you have currently of what the noise impacts are.

MR. AGRESTI: As mentioned earlier, once a site or a route is approved at any specific areas where noise impacts may occur mitigation measures are employed, but there are construction is--construction noise is one of those things that, for lack of a better word, is what it is.

There are--construction does generate noise.

Construction really, to any project, whether it be a transmission line or even the construction of a new school or a home, there are certain construction activities which occur.

The impacts that that noise from construction

generates really is based on, one, the level of the noise and, two, the duration of the noise. For example, if you are building a building somewhere, a school or apartment building, that could take a year, year and a half.

A residence or other sensitive type of areas there would be subject to more of potential impact because of the duration of the noise. For projects such as this, the noise is really mobile. It moves along the transmission line, which is one reason that the potential for impact is really minimized because of that.

And further I would add that most jurisdictions, towns, states, recognize that noise from construction does occur, and the real way that's mitigated is through many ordinances.

In particular, the City of Yonkers has an ordinance where they limit construction to certain hours of the day to prevent sleep interferences. That is one of the most significant ways to mitigate noise is to limit the hours of construction. And certainly any ordinances that apply through the route would be adhered to on construction schedule.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's true with respect specifically to Manhattan?

MR. AGRESTI: Manhattan, also the New York City
Department of Environmental Protection has a noise code
that also limits the hours of construction, not the
levels, because the levels--really to mitigate-construction noise is active. You have pieces of
equipment that move. It's not like if it were a
permanent source of noise it could be within a building
to reduce noise construction. It's an outdoor activity
that does generate some noise.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Refresh my recollection. With respect to the application, has Consolidated Edison sought any waivers of local ordinances from the Commission?

MR. AGRESTI: No, they have not.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Is there another area of interest or concern?

MR. COLLINS: Yes.

BY MR. COLLINS:

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- Q. What level of air monitoring and testing for dust and debris will be done in and around schools?
 - A. (Agresti) That would be outside of my area.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is there anyone on the panel that can address air quality impacts in the air around the school locations related perhaps to construction?

MR. MOONEY: I think that's best answered by

Steve Beccalori, the construction manager.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's noted for the record.

Other areas?

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MR. COLLINS: Two other questions I would like to discuss.

Q. One of the unresolved issues for us was improving the area on the south side, the Academy Street on the south side of the substation so it could be used as a public street once again.

Con Ed closed that off for about a hundred years.

What will Con Edison do to provide usable community

space about the Academy Street substation?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, I object to that question because it's outside the scope of the application.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is no member of the panel prepared to respond or address the question of the use of a road that was once public and now has not been made public, whether or not--had that been evaluated or considered in light of the community interest in that area?

Is there no member of the panel that can address how that consideration was either considered by Consolidated Edison or state for our record what your current position is?

MR. RIBACK: That issue, which is outside the scope of the transmission line construction project, is under negotiations with the City of New York and has not been resolved at this time.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That has a history preceding this application?

MR. RIBACK: Yes, it does.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I will accept that response.

Any other areas, Mr. Collins?

MR. COLLINS: Yes.

BY MR. COLLINS:

Q. In our resolution and has been discussed previously with Con Edison, coming into the Inwood community the overwhelming majority of our business owners and persons are Spanish speaking. And to what degree will Con Ed provide multi-lingual personnel to receive complaints, suggestions during the construction project at Academy substation?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think that one is pertinent. Is it not, Mr. Riback?

MR. RIBACK: It is. As I mentioned to Mr. Collins earlier, it's a subject that Con Edison is willing to discuss and entertain during the construction phase of this project.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Can you make any general

statement for the record with respect to the company's position on the ability of the company to understand concerns that may be raised during the construction period by people who are primarily Spanish speaking?

Do you have any general position on that that you can state for the record either by yourself or a member

of the panel?

MR. RIBACK: I think I would defer on stating a

MR. RIBACK: I think I would defer on stating a general position pending a discussion with public affairs department.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Can you come back during the course of the hearing and give us that statement?

MR. RIBACK: Sure.

MR. COLLINS: That's it.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is there anything further from the members of the Manhattan group? Again, I am just doing it because our rules and our principles become clear after execution, but generally we go in one direction and we don't overlap or we don't do three times what one person is doing.

Mr. Bing.

MR. BING: I just have one more question, one more environmental question.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Sure.

BY MR. BING:

Q. It's in regards to the trenching and excavation coming down Broadway and it concerns infiltration storm water, storm water infiltration.

What happens when it fills up? Is the effluent treated in the trenches? How is that dealt with?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me see if I can understand your question. While the trench is open and we have a rainstorm and we have--

MR. BING: Two or three days rainstorm.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Right. Can you address this hypothetical? If the trench were open for an extended period of time and we had a major rain event that would occur, can you describe what would happen within the trench and how that might be handled or addressed?

Is that your question?

MR. BING: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Does it rain in the city?

MR. MOONEY: Yes, sir. It's a construction issue in general but the people who do the construction are required to have a HASP, health and safety plan, which deals with storm water control and they have to talk about how they are going to deal with things like that.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: During construction?

MR. MOONEY: That is correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That would be an element of a

plan that would be able to be reviewed?

MR. MOONEY: Yes, sir.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ WOLFGANG: I think I can elaborate a little bit on that.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Please do so.

MR. WOLFGANG: I believe I can refer to the application in section 4.7 regarding water resources.

4.7-9 makes reference to construction activities for the project will be subject to a construction SPEDES permit for storm water management. A storm water pollution protection plan will be prepared as part of the environmental management and construction plan.

The environmental management and construction plan, also known as the EM&CP, will be formally filed with the Department of Public Service, the communities will be provided the opportunity to comment and review that plan as part of a 30 day public comment period on that document.

So, the information that you are requesting in terms of best management practices, dewatering plans, things of that nature, will be addressed in the storm water pollution prevention plan.

BY MR. BING:

- O. We will receive that?
- A. (Wolfgang) You will have a copy of that 30 day

comment period prior to formal approval by the Public Service Commission.

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me ask counsel, Mr. Riback, a question. Can you give us a status report with respect to where the company's EM&CP stands currently?

MR. RIBACK: The EM&CP is under development.

Actually one portion of it, dealing with the Academy substation, in draft form was provided to the parties several months ago. There has not been any further discussion of that segment of the plan.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Was that copy provided to the Manhattan Community Board?

MR. RIBACK: Yes, it was.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You have one more question?

BY MR. GULOTTA:

- Q. Was it your testimony when the construction of this transmission line is completed that it won't contribute or improve the distribution of electrical services at Community Board 12?
 - A. (Chu) That's best answered by planning folks.

(Elmi) The project M29 will benefit the distribution as well. The distribution system itself will be affected or improved when a contingency or unforeseen events occurs on the distribution system.

So, when the event or contingency occurs on the transmission system, so by reinforcing the transmission system you are actually reinforcing the supply capability into the distribution system. MR. GULOTTA: Thank you. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I believe one last question from Mr. Collins. BY MR. COLLINS: What conversations has Con Edison had with the 0. MTA about the effects on the 12, 7, 100, 20 and the BXM number one? What conversations has Con Edison had with MTA with regard to the effects of these five bus routes? (Mooney) None to my knowledge. Α. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's your response. MR. COLLINS: Last item. In the Con Edison report they are missing PS-278. It's not mentioned in the report and it should be. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You want to just note that for our record. I believe that concludes the cross-examination of the panel by the representatives for Manhattan. Mr. Glass, since you seem to be an officer of the Court, can you tell us where we stand now? MR. GLASS: I am up next.

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(Recess taken.)

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Glass, take a few minutes to prepare yourself. Mr. Collins, can we just clarify on the record before we go too far, you made a statement that you just wanted to have on the record. Can you just make it correctly at this point. MR. COLLINS: Yes. The Joint Proposal omits PS-278 from its record and PS-278 needs to be included in the Joint Proposal. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Which is what you believe. MR. COLLINS: Yes. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much. Mr. Glass, whenever you are ready you can proceed. CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. GLASS: Do you remember yesterday questions being asked by the judge about alternative number seven identified as an abandoned railroad right-of-way? (Mooney) Yes. Α. Are you aware that Westchester County has acquired that area and dedicated and developed it as a

A. (Mooney) Yes.

linear park?

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Q. Are you aware that Westchester County has spent

over \$2 million on development of that park? 1 (Mooney) Yes. 2 Α. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me just follow up with that. We spoke about appendix A to the Joint Proposal 4 yesterday. Do you have that still handy there? 5 MR. MOONEY: Yes. 6 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: The considerations that 7 Mr. Glass just raised, would those be captured by any 8 one of the criteria that you are listing there, one 9 through six, and if so can you tell me which of those 10 criteria captures the kinds of considerations that 11 Mr. Glass just raised? 12 MR. MOONEY: Specific fact that it's a county 13 park, Your Honor, is not listed on one of the criteria. 14 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much. 15 Please proceed, Mr. Glass. 16 17 BY MR. GLASS: Mr. Chu, the original filing states that Con 18 Edison is installing additional equipment at the 19 Dunwoodie substation to accommodate the demands of the 20 new transmission line; is that correct? 21 (Chu) You made reference to Dunwoodie. 22 Q. Yes, the substation. 23 (Chan) Let me answer that. The equipment being 24 Α. added at Sprain Brook substation, not Dunwoodie 25

substation.

- Q. So but with that change that is a correct statement?
 - A. (Chan) Yes.

(Mooney) So we are all clear, the equipment added for M29 will be added at the Sprain Brook substation, not Dunwoodie.

- Q. How much additional future capacity will remain at the Sprain station above the current usage right now?
 - A. (Chan) How do you define future capacity?
- Q. That is not either being used at the moment or will be used for the new M29 line.
- A. (Chan) The Sprain Brook substation has what is described as bay, which is a connection point at the substation. Currently the M29 is connected to a spare position at bay number two.

The existing has total of five bay, two through six. There is physical space today at the substation to add bay number seven. If you were to do that you will add two additional connection points at Sprain Brook and the substation itself with additional work can presumably expand further, but that will be at a cost.

Q. Why is the pressuring plant--and I think it's referenced in E-2.1 in your original filing, and may also be mentioned in appendix C.

Why is the pressurizing plant going to be housed in a skid mounted trailer rather than a more attractive building designed to blend into the surrounding property at Sprain Brook?

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- A. (Mooney) That is in fact what a skid mounted trailer is. I think I get the impression--I guess misunderstanding what it will look like. It will be in a --when it's completed it will be in a building that blends in with the rest of the facilities in the substation. It's basically a modular unit.
- Q. And what will it look like? Because the filing states that it's a skid mounted trailer.
- A. (Mooney) Right. I think that may be a little bit too technically specific. It comes--it's a modular unit that we buy in one piece. In other words, we don't have pipe fitters putting it together. It's constructed almost like a modular house. It comes to the unit, they off load it off of a trailer, and it's housed in a building very similar to the rest of the structures.
 - Q. Could you describe what the building looks like?
- A. (Chu) It's an outdoor structure that you are referring to, that modular skid, and the reason why it's modular is that for ease of placing on to the location. Units are typically built at a manufacturing facility and then transported up to the location and off loaded,

minimizing any construction on the site.

The building consists of aluminum sheeting siding, fully insulated. It would match the existing pressurizing plants directly adjacent to it which has been in service for several years.

- Q. Could you describe then the Academy substation and what that building looks like?
- A. (Mooney) The Academy substation will be a state of the art building which we can probably show you an artist rendering of the building. It will in my opinion greatly enhance the beauty of the area. It's designed with a nautical theme. It doesn't look like a "typical" substation. It's nice. It's going to be a very nice building.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me interject here. Who picked the design for the building?

MR. MOONEY: Design was approved by Con Edison CEO Kevin Burke.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Was any community involvement entertained for purposes of considering what the final design of the building should look like?

MR. MOONEY: The design was presented at the community board meetings we attended and were actually very favorable.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much.

BY MR. GLASS:

- Q. Was Yonkers given an opportunity to comment or input on to the design of the buildings that are being placed at Sprain Brook?
- A. (Mooney) Yonkers--as part of the normal building process we submitted the plans to the Yonkers building department as we are required to do.
- Q. But you wouldn't characterize the skid mounted trailer as a comparable type of building to what you are building at Academy Street.
- A. (Mooney) It's much smaller. It's really not a direct comparison. One building is a stand alone structure that contains a transmission substation. It's a good size building.

The building that you are referring to at Sprain Brook will, one, not be seen from the road and, two, I guess blends in and is basically the same as all the other existing buildings on the facility.

Q. Is Con Edison in the future willing to work with the county and the local municipalities in the design of buildings that are being erected in Westchester to the same extent that they are willing to work with New York City on the Academy Street building?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, I object to the question as being outside the realm of this application.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I guess the question I would have is how do you plan on making that a matter that would be enforceable either through the issuance of this certificate or through the agencies' continuing jurisdiction with respect to this particular line?

It wasn't clear from your question how you planned on integrating that with the systems employed in this process. So you can either follow up or withdraw or the status of that question.

MR. GLASS: I will hold it for the time being, Your Honor.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Withdrawn temporarily.

BY MR. GLASS:

- Q. Am I correct that the expected cost of the M29 is about \$153 million?
- A. (Chan) The cost of project, total project, which encompassing the work at Sprain Brook substation we described earlier, nine and a half mile of feeder of the street from Yonkers to Manhattan, as well as the construction of the Academy substation in Manhattan, total about \$266 million. The cost was an updated cost that was incorporated in I believe in the Joint Proposal packages that were submitted on December 22nd.
- Q. So it's about \$73 million increase from what was originally put out in the original documents, is that

correct, from the original application?

- A. (Chan) I believe the previous update was in the order of \$214 million. It's not quite as much as what you described.
- Q. How many megawatts will this line be able to handle?
- A. (Chan) Initially will be able to increase the input into the city by 300 megawatts. It's capable of--I believe the rating is upward about 600 megawatt capability.
- Q. So, is the cost per megawatt for this feeder consistent with other projects that have been undertaken by Con Edison?
 - A. (Chan) I don't have that information.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me interrupt for just a brief question. You said that this line is capable if not initially ultimately of providing 600 megawatts to the city?

MR. CHAN: The feeder itself, thermal capability of the feeder is about 600 megawatts. Initially as it connected at Academy substation it will bring in 300 megawatt of input from Yonkers or Westchester into New York City.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Would additional construction be necessary to be able to upgrade the status to a 600

megawatt facility?

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MR. CHAN: No, it's not necessary.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: No additional cost would be incurred to be able to operate the line at 600 megawatt capacity?

MR. CHAN: That is correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Did you want to add anything to that?

MR. ELMI: I just wanted to add that the line itself, the capability of the line is about 600 megawatts. Initially it could be utilized up to 350 and no additional construction would be necessary to improve that. What will happen is that as load grows the load itself will absorb the additional capability.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And just for clarification, I want to make sure my understanding is correct, there is no impediment with respect to operating the line at 600 megawatts initially?

MR. ELMI: You could operate the line at 600 megawatts only under conditions different than the design conditions. We propose a project under design conditions.

The design conditions are peak load, meaning that everywhere on the system you experienced peak load demand, but under other types of circumstances you could

actually operate the line at 600. Say as an example one of the other line has failed, this line could pick up the slack.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much for your response. I appreciate that.

Please proceed, Mr. Glass.

BY MR. GLASS:

Q. Now, if Westchester County needed the 300 megawatts that are being diverted to New York City, is there the capability to replace that 300 megawatts in Westchester at the Sprain Brook facility?

MR. RIBACK: Could you define what you mean by diverted.

- Q. Really it's clear, I think the witnesses have made it clear that you are being able to use this line to carry 300 megawatts from Westchester County into New York City; is that correct?
- A. (Chan) That is correct.

- Q. And that's 300 megawatts that could have been available in Westchester if Westchester needed it?
- A. (Elmi) I don't think that those are the right words to describe it. Maybe if by Westchester County you mean the area station that serve the load in Westchester County, those are not affected. We are talking about the transmission system here, the

overlaying transmission system, which serves both the Westchester load and the Bronx load, so on, so forth.

You simply have free capability north of Sprain Brook, which are the--which is served by the major overhead feeders coming from the north.

What we are doing here is we are tapping into it at Sprain Brook so that we can utilize the extra capability to serve or push additional power into the city pocket and subpockets of the in-city that need it.

We are not taking anything away from Westchester County. When we propose a project we don't do so to benefit a pocket at the expense of another pocket. In fact, I am sorry if I am a little lengthy in my response.

We stated in our testimony that M29 not only will benefit--will mitigate deficiency that currently exists in the East 179th Street load area, which serves mainly the Bronx load and some Manhattan load, but you also have a benefit on pipelines which are electrically connected to this pocket, namely also the Westchester pocket, which we call in turn the Dunwoodie north pocket, which includes I believe two stations in Westchester County. One is Cedar Street and the other one is Mount Vernon.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me just follow up on the

question. If I understood your response you do not agree with any characterization which would indicate that the energy to be provided to New York City from this line would be energy that would be either taken away from or another location would be deprived of energy by virtue of any deliveries made over this line; is that correct?

MR. ELMI: That is correct. I am also adding to that that this line will also provide additional benefit to the Westchester County load, because any time that you reinforce the transmission system overall you give a benefit to the entire system, even though in this particular case the major benefit was centered in the East 179th Street load area.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much.

Please proceed, Mr. Glass.

BY MR. GLASS:

- Q. So my question becomes: If there is future growth in the area served by the Sprain station in the Westchester area will the capability exist for the additional load to be served out of Sprain Brook?
 - A. (Elmi) Yes.

MR. GLASS: Earlier I asked and you indicated you did not know, so I would ask that the counsel arrange for it to be provided, leave a blank in the transcript.

I asked whether the cost per megawatt for this facility is comparable to other projects undertaken by Con Edison, and I think the panel indicated that they were not aware or did not have that information, so if that could be provided I would make that request on the record.

MR. RIBACK: I would ask Mr. Glass what other specific projects he has in mind to make the comparison.

MR. GLASS: Leave that up to Con Edison. I am asking the cost per megawatt.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Counsel?

MR. RIBACK:

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, we will be happy to provide a cost per megawatt of this particular project, but the request for a comparison is very open ended. Projects have been built over decades and I am not sure how to make the appropriate comparison.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is there any relevant statistic that Consolidated Edison keeps on the cost per megawatt of delivery I guess over transmission facilities? I'm not aware of the statistics you keep, and clearly I wouldn't require you to generate any new additional information. If there is any specific statistics that you keep will you search for those?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And provide those at the time

I will investigate.

that you provide your estimate for what the cost per megawatt delivery is for purposes of this transmission facility?

MR. RIBACK: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you.

BY MR. GLASS:

- Q. Mr. Chan, has Con Edison committed to mill and pave any county roads affected by the project? When I talk about milling and paving I mean repaving it curb to curb.
- A. (Chan) Because the road was recently completed we have--in prior negotiation discussion we agreed to have it repayed because it was done fairly recently.
 - Q. It will be milled and repaved from curb to curb?
- A. (Chan) That is correct.
- Q. Thank you very much. I would like to bring your attention to figure 6-1 in the exhibits. Specifically I bring your attention to page four and page five. I note that it shows in both of the pages there is approximately three and a half months of trenching before pipe laying takes place, and that there is a period of time, approximately three and a half to four months, where pipe laying is shown but no trenching activity is shown.

So, would I be correct in assuming that we are

going to have open trenches until such time as the pipe can be laid?

- A. (Chan) Are you referring to--let's pick example for package four, the line right underneath package four say trench and lay pipe?
 - Q. That is correct.

- A. (Chan) And the question is?
- Q. The question is: You show three and a half months, approximately, of trenching before you are laying pipe. And therefore we were wondering: Are you going to be leaving open trenches for that time period before you lay the pipe?
- A. (Chan) How do you draw that conclusion? Which line you compare against?
- Q. This is a construction schedule, if I am correct;

 16 is that correct?
 - A. (Chan) That is correct.
 - Q. And it shows that on the line, let's use package four, it shows trenching taking place from January 2, '07 to June 18th of '07, with the first three and a half months of that showing just trenching activity.

And it doesn't show until April 24th the start of the laying of pipe. So, my question is: What is happening with the open trenches from January 2nd of '07 to April 23rd of '07?

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(Chan) You put a date I couldn't follow.
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    you help me?
                JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's go off the record.
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                (Discussion held off the record.)
                JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Back on the record and
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    now we can continue. I would ask you to pose your
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    question and see what answer it elicits.
                MR. GLASS: I have been informed that there
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    has been an amendment to the schedule which incorporates
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    the trenching and laying of the pipe as one continuous
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    activity on the construction schedule, and I do not have
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    that amendment so I am withdrawing those questions.
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                JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's fine.
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                MR. DREXLER: Your Honor, could I clarify
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    where the amendment was contained?
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                JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Riback.
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                MR. RIBACK: The amendment was contained in
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    the packet of revisions that were filed with the Public
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    Service Commission on October 6, 2006.
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                JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's go off the record.
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                (Discussion held off the record.)
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                JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Back on the record.
                                                         We
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    sorted our papers out and we can proceed with
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    cross-examination.
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    BY MR. GLASS:
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A. (Mooney) I don't believe so, no.

- Q. Is there any reason why you did not think it was necessary to ask for waivers in New York City as you asked for waivers from Yonkers and Westchester County's regulations?
 - A. (Mooney) Can you be more specific?

(Chu) Are you talking about the requirement for the coverage of the feeder during construction?

Q. For the operation and installation, such as how much land you are going to use to store materials, operating hours, things such as that?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Can the witnesses describe the process by which you determined which local ordinances required waiver, be they any particular municipality, and was there any specific reasons for why no waivers needed to be sought for construction either in New York City as has been represented so far?

Can you explain the process? Is there some systematic bias in the process?

A. (Mooney) I believe what you are talking about were the stipulations that were covered. Again, Steve Beccalori I think is the guy you want to talk to who went and got the waivers.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me interrupt. I am looking at exhibit 7, local ordinances to the application. I thought this was a panel that was incorporated to be able to address all the elements of the application. Is that correct, counsel?

MR. RIBACK: It is.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I need somebody on this panel

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I need somebody on this panel to take me through exhibit number 7 if that's where the cross-examiner wants to go.

MR. WOLFGANG: I will start the ball rolling here.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you, Mr. Wolfgang. Let's go.

MR. WOLFGANG: Exhibit 7 is a compendium of local ordinances looking at Westchester County, Yonkers and the New York City administrative code. I think it fairly speaks for itself.

We have identified applicable sections of these local ordinances and codes, and have identified those where specific waivers are going to be requested or have been requested as part of the application.

And the explanation for and the justification for those waivers is included in this section of the application. I think it stands alone, but if there are questions on this.

BY MR. GLASS:

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- Q. So you will follow any Westchester or Yonkers regulations dealing with noise and hours of operations?
- A. (Wolfgang) I believe that's correct unless there is a waiver here, and I don't see that. I see a waiver in terms of the Westchester code, a waiver with regard to the storage of material on county roads.
- Q. Did Con Edison make any arrangements or attempt to identify any private property where they could store or stage materials during the course of this project so that they don't have to use the city streets?
- A. (Wolfgang) The identification of storage yards and lay down areas is typically addressed during the EM&CP. It's usually a requirement in terms of EM&CP guidelines that are issued with the Article VII certificate.

So those locations, those facilities, will be identified in that document. To a certain extent sometimes that is left to the individual construction contractors as well to make those private arrangements.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me follow up though. You have asked for a waiver of a local ordinance, and I think the import of that question is whether or not the waiver request is a matter of necessity or is a matter of discretion on the part of the applicant.

If it's a matter of necessity then perhaps the Commission needs to waive it. If it is a matter of discretion because you can obtain private property and then the local ordinance need not to be waived, there's a matter I think of import that's been implied at least by the question that's been asked.

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Can you address that? Is this request a request of necessity or is this a request of discretion?

MR. WOLFGANG: I believe this is a request of necessity in Westchester County. As explained in the section here, the waiver or the ordinance restricts storage of material on county roads to 20 percent of area or 100 feet in length. And it's then emphasized that the waiver for the hundred feet will help expedite construction in those areas.

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, can I just interject something? The Joint Proposal, which Con Edison filed on December 22nd, also includes an appendix B that summarizes the local ordinances and waiver requests.

And based on discussions with Westchester county, the waivers that were requested initially in the application were restricted somewhat, and fine tuned in that appendix B. So the appendix B reflects the current request of the company for waivers.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you for that

clarification on the record. We appreciate it. 1 BY MR. GLASS: 2 I have a few questions about the impact of the 3 Q. operation of the project. Is it better to bring it to this panel or wait for Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Beccalori? 5 (Wolfgang) In terms of operation you are 6 Α. referring to after construction is completed and 7 restoration? 8 O. During construction, such as what actions will be 9 taken to provide access to bus stops in Westchester 10 11 County. A. (Chan) I think those are best deferred to Mr. 12 13 Beccalori and when his panel comes. 14 MR. GLASS: Just give me a minute, your Honor. 15 With that representation, Your Honor, I am done with this panel. 16 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much. 17 Can we go off the record. 18 19 (Recess taken.) 20 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's begin the cross-examination from counsel for Time Warner. 21 22 CROSS EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. KESSLER: 24 Q. Mr. Chan, are you aware that a spill number has

been assigned by the New York State DEC relating to a

spill discovered by Fleming Lee Shue during boring investigations along the sidewalk area of 9th Avenue between 219th and 220th Street?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, this line of inquiry goes beyond the application. This is not in the application.

MR. KESSLER: This is along the preferred route that Con Edison is proposing.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: As I recall the public statement hearings, I believe the Time Warner is trying to emphasize the Consolidated Edison put on the record the fact that potentially there was going to be some environmental damage done to a location by which it would be transgressed or moved upon by Consolidated Edison.

Are you indicating that the potential environmental impact from their construction on your proposed route ought not to be considered in cross-examination now?

MR. RIBACK: In a general sense they can be, but the specifics of this location are set forth in the Time Warner's testimony and rebutted in Con Edison's.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Are you just talking about the appropriate panel for which this line would be going to and not for the correctness or permissibility of the

line of inquiry itself?

MR. RIBACK: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You are just indicating this might be a better matter to be addressed by a subsequent panel?

MR. RIBACK: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: To the extent you have questions directed to specific provisions of the Joint Proposal or to the application itself, those lines of inquiry can be pursued. With respect to the subject matter that is addressed principally through your own testimony and the rebuttal panel, that seems to be the location of preference.

However, if you can indicate a specific member of this panel with particular information or knowledge that should be elicited for our record, I will entertain such a request.

MR. KESSLER: I believe this relates to the amount of investigation work done by Con Edison prior to submitting its application.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: So you are asking--

MR. KESSLER: I am asking just if they are aware that a spill number has been opened along their preferred route. That's my question. If anyone on the panel can answer that, it's a yes or no question. I am

1 not asking specifics of what was found. 2 MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, again, the application 3 was filed in June. The report that they are referring to I believe was issued in August of 2006. 5 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Subsequent to the filing of 6 the application? 7 MR. RIBACK: Yes. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Are those the facts and 8 circumstances that you are inquiring about? 9 MR. KESSLER: The application was amended in 10 11 October of 2006 subsequent to the environmental 12 investigation report. 13 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Now are you limiting your question to were any of the modifications or changes 14 15 made to the application in October a function of a report that was issued after the application was filed 16 or before those modifications were made? 17 18 MR. KESSLER: That is the question I intend to 19 ask. 20 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is that your question? 21 MR. KESSLER: I'll ask my question now. 22 BY MR. KESSLER: 23 If any of the modifications to the application 2.4 were a result of the environmental investigation report. 25 (Mooney) Let me give this a shot. The simple

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answer is no. We didn't alter our design due to any environmental reports.

Q. Why not?

A. (Mooney) The design of the Harlem River crossing was changed from HDD, horizontal directional drill, to tunnel, mostly to accommodate the local people that lived in the Marble Hill housing projects, that we considered HDD which would have taken place in their parking lot as overburdensome.

We started investigating alternatives to HDD primarily to address the concerns that were raised as part of our outreach and dealing with the people in the Marble Hill housing projects and the New York City Housing Authority.

In addition, we designed the tunnel as a side benefit, if you will, to the tunnel design. The tunnel, working with the affected property owners where the tunnel shafts are located, Kings Bridge associated on the Bronx side and New York Presbyterian Hospital on the Manhattan side, we worked closely with them to locate the shafts such that has the least amount of impact on the property.

And by the way, it should be noted the new design completely bypasses Time Warner property completely-- essentially, if you will, takes the Time Warner property

out of the picture as far as the preferred route, or M29 were no longer on any bit or any part of Time Warner property. The feeder comes out of the tunnel and goes down public street, 9th Avenue.

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- Q. So Con Ed didn't feel it was necessary to address the environmental report that was issued prior to the submission of the amendment to their application?
- (Mooney) The spills that you referred to, I Α. believe, and it's--again, we talked to environmental people on Con Edison, but we are obligated to take care of whenever we find something during the course of our geotechnical investigation which, by the way, we are on 9th Avenue primarily because Time Warner wouldn't give us permission to do the borings on their property.

We cleaned up what we found. I believe the spills are--spill numbers are closed out. I am not positive about that.

- 18 Do you have any proof to show those spill numbers 19 have been closed?
- 20 (Mooney) Like I said, I am not really sure about Α. that.
 - Is there anyone at Con Ed who has that Q. information?
- 24 Α. (Mooney) Yes, there is.
- 25 MR. KESSLER: I would ask that that information

be produced.

MR. RIBACK: The spill number has not been closed.

- Q. What prompted Con Edison to take those borings along 9th Avenue?
- A. (Mooney) The borings were taken along 9th Avenue because the original design of the feeder using the HDD, the horizontal directional drilling, would have required the exit of the drill on New York Presbyterian Hospital property, and the feeder subsequent to it would come out and would have hit the corner of a very small portion of Time Warner property.

And in order for us to do a proper design we needed geotechnical information. We made over--made several borings, both on the Manhattan side, in the river itself, and on the Bronx side. We requested repeatedly Time Warner permission to do geotechnical borings on the property. That permission was denied.

Therefore, we tried to get as close to the area affected as possible for our geotechnical surveys, so that we could properly design the substation for the feeder.

Q. Do you know why Time Warner denied permission?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, they are asking Con

Edison to speculate on another entity's situation.

- Q. Have you had any communication or correspondence with Time Warner regarding their denial of permission to bore on their property?
 - A. (Mooney) Yes.

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- Q. What were those communications?
- A. (Mooney) Time Warner's communication--Time Warner on the record I think at one of the public hearings stated that their property was on a known contaminated site that was a former oil storage depo. Time Warner repeatedly stated that should we encounter any contaminants that we would be liable for the complete remediation of the entire property.

Con Edison declined to assume that liability while offering to clean up whatever we might find specific to the bore. We declined to offer to clean up the entire Time Warner property.

Q. Why did Con Edison decline to take Time Warner's offer to clean up the entire property for contamination that would spread as a result of their construction work?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, there is an assumption there that the contamination would spread and nobody's established that's the fact.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think we are going to a conversation had at the time of the boring and the

conversation as is being recalled and relayed by your witness indicates that there was a request made that was denied at the time that the boring was sought, and I guess we are following up on the conversation had at that point.

MR. KESSLER: Correct. I am just asking why Con Ed denied Time Warner's--why did Con Edison deny Time Warner's request for them to clean up whatever contamination was found, if any.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I don't want to suggest any answers, but did you consider it reasonable, their request?

MR. MOONEY: We didn't decline the offer to clean up the contamination. We declined to clean up the entire site. We said we would clean up, as we did in fact, or we are in the process of doing.

Again, I think in the rebuttal Con Edison on the subsequent panels there will be people that can talk—who are environmental people—that can talk more specifically to this. However, what my understanding that Time Warner insisted upon was that we clean up their entire site versus a six inch bore.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You didn't consider their request reasonable?

MR. MOONEY: That is correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Please proceed.
BY MR. KESSLER:

Q. Isn't it possible--isn't it probable that if you had broken surface around the Time Warner site and contamination was found, the entire site would have to be cleaned up as a result of that contamination?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, that's totally speculative.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Again, we will take testimony with respect to any communication or correspondence had at the time of the boring, just understand what was discussed at that time, unless a privilege is claimed for those conversations.

- A. (Mooney) Could you repeat the question?
- Q. The question was: If you broke the surface and contamination was found wouldn't it be likely that the entire site would need to be cleaned up due to the contamination if any that was found?
- 19 A. (Mooney) I can't speak to the likeliness of 20 spread of contamination.
 - Q. Is it possible?
 - A. (Mooney) I can't speak to that either.
 - Q. Once contamination was known in that area, did

 Con Ed pursue any alternative routes that would avoid

 the area of contamination?

- A. (Mooney) We pursued alternative routes not because of the known areas of contamination on Time Warner property.
- Q. Were any alternatives pursued that would avoid traveling down 9th Avenue between 219th and 220th Street in Manhattan?
 - A. (Mooney) No.

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- Q. Proceeding across 220th Street was never pursued by Con Ed?
- A. (Mooney) 220th Street was looked at as initially one of the paths that we would have to take east-west. With that, 219th Street was chosen instead, recognizing that in the future, subsequent to the tunnel design which is designed to take multiple feeders, that 220th Street and 219th Street will probably have to be used as well, but specifically our subsurface investigation, our engineering for this specific project, looked at 219th Street.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me see if I am understanding. Ultimately on full development over some period of time you are indicating that there will be Consolidated Edison's facilities likely to be needed on both of these streets.

MR. MOONEY: Likely, Your Honor. I don't know what the time frame is. 219th Street was more desirable

to 220th, not for the least of reasons is that 220th

Street exits on to Broadway immediately opposite the New

York Presbyterian Hospital's emergency exit/entrance to

their pavilion there.

So, 219th Street was chosen. That's where we did

our investigation, our engineering.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Please proceed.

BY MR. KESSLER:

- Q. Was there any other basis other than New York

 Presbyterian Hospital emergency room entrance or exit on

 220th Street that led you to consider 219th as opposed

 to 220th?
- A. (Mooney) Yes.

- Q. What were those factors?
 - A. (Mooney) Well, initially, based on where the HDD exited on to Manhattan, we would not have been able to make the bend from its position back to 220th Street physically. And so we did our investigation on 219th Street.

Subsequent to that, to the tunnel, because that engineering had already been completed, we chose to stay with the work that we had already done rather than duplicate efforts.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: How much cost or effort is that? Can you explain that to me? Are we talking how

many days worth of work or how many dollars of cost that was avoided by sticking with the original decision under a different set of circumstances?

MR. MOONEY: I wouldn't feel comfortable answering that off the top of my head.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me just ask by order of magnitude: How many days' worth of work, weeks' worth of work, months' worth of work?

MR. CHU: The amount of rework require resurvey, aerial surveys to be performed, surveying of the street subsurface investigation, development of plan and profile drawings as part of new construction package, and revival of the existing design to coincide with the new route.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's responsive. Thank you. BY MR. KESSLER:

- Q. So, because of the cost associated to be borne by Con Ed you did not investigate whether 220th Street could become part of the route as opposed to 219th Street?
- A. (Mooney) We already had engineering completed for 219th Street. We thought it would be wasteful at this time to go back in to reduplicate effort. It wasn't just the cost, although that was a consideration, but it was more than just the cost. It was the actual effort

involved with using--going back and redesigning the route because of the route that was very similar to 219th Street.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Just as a follow up. Can you tell me--do you have any ideas or notions as to when in the future Consolidated Edison would be in a position of needing to use the right-of-way in both of those streets? When would the second necessity occur under your current planning scenario?

MR. MOONEY: I wouldn't feel comfortable answering that question.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Again, by order of magnitude, are we talking a year away, a decade away or a century away?

MR. MOONEY: I would say more in the order of a decade.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed.

BY MR. KESSLER:

- Q. Now that Con Edison is no longer forwarding the proposal based on the HDD drilling and instead is using the tunneling approach, is it possible that the cable can curve to bend across 220th Street?
 - A. (Mooney) Yes.
- Q. For future uses you just mentioned that Con Ed will most likely have facilities along 220th Street.

Will this be a similar type of facility or equipment as to what's being proposed for 219th Street currently?

- A. (Mooney) It could be but not necessarily. It could be a solid dielectric feeder in the future. I can't answer that question specifically but it would be an electric feeder. It could be a gas main.
- Q. So Con Edison may be duplicating its work at some point in the near future along 220th Street?
- A. (Mooney) Again, it could be a totally different design where this is a pipe type oil filled feeder. In the future could be a solid dielectric feeder. Could be a gas feeder. Could be a distribution feeder. Could be any number of things.

So, to say that we have to have exactly duplicate it is not correct.

- Q. Has Con Ed done previous work in the vicinity of 9th Avenue between 219th and 220th Streets?
 - A. (Chu) Can you be more specific?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Do you have a project in mind or do you have a particular time period in mind?

Q. I'm just asking specifically if you recall any previous projects in the exact area.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: In recent times?

- Q. Within the past ten years.
- A. (Chu) Not within the past ten years. Con Edison

- has facilities already routed down 9th Avenue prior to
 that.

 Q. Where do those facilities travel?
 - A. (Chu) Those facilities travel down 9th Avenue and they also go across 219th Street.
 - Q. Between where?

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- A. (Chu) Between 10th Avenue, 9th and 10th.
- Q. What about 220th Street?
- A. (Chu) Not that I am aware of.
- Q. Did you rely on any map or studies or analysis from the previous Con Ed routes when selecting the preferred route for this project?
- A. (Chu) That is part of the selection criteria for a route to avoid existing streets where existing facilities are routed. Facilities that go across 219th have been retired since.
- Q. When were they retired?
- 18 A. (Chu) I believe in 1995.
 - Q. So, were any maps or reports from the retired lines relied upon for this project?
 - A. (Chu) Yes. They were incorporated into the design evaluation of the selected route.
 - Q. Have they been produced as part of this proceeding?
- A. (Chu) I don't believe so.

1 MR. KESSLER: I would ask that they be produced.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We will note that as an on the record request. Can company counsel indicate their intent to respond?

MR. RIBACK: Okay.

- Q. Once contamination was found on 9th Avenue did Con Ed consider evaluating 220th Street at that time as an alternative?
 - A. (Mooney) No.
- Q. Why not?

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- A. (Mooney) I think I talked about the reasons why we didn't re-evaluate the route.
 - Q. What permits will be needed from New York State DEC in order to complete this project, permits or approvals?
 - A. (Wolfgang) If I could answer that question. The DEC will be involved in the review of the storm water pollution prevention plan that will be provided as part of the EM&CP, as I mentioned earlier. That the approval from DEC will be a construction SPEDES permit, general permit.
 - O. That deals with storm water discharge?
- A. (Wolfgang) It goes with, yes, protection of water resources during construction related to storm water runoff.

- Q. So no other permits will be needed from DEC for the trenching and excavation activity to be performed?
- A. (Wolfgang) To the best of my knowledge that is correct.
- Q. And do you know if Con Ed has obtained approvals or permits from New York State DEC when there has been an open spill number over the path you are seeking a permit for?
- A. (Wolfgang) I am not aware of any specific instances like that.
- Q. Where they received the permit or where a permit has been denied because there is an open spill?
- A. (Wolfgang) Either case. I am not familiar with any other projects that have involved open spill numbers.
 - Q. Mr. Wolfgang, you work for TRC Environmental Corporation, correct?
 - A. (Wolfgang) Correct.

- Q. You are not employed by Con Ed?
 - A. (Wolfgang) That is correct.
 - Q. Con Ed has retained your company to assist with the planning of this application?
 - A. (Wolfgang) That is correct.
- Q. Have you worked with Con Ed in the past?
- 25 A. (Wolfgang) Yes.

On how many occasions? Q. 1 (Wolfgang) We have recently prepared two previous 2 Α. Article VII applications for Con Edison. 3 When you say "recently" what time frame are you 4 5 talking about? (Wolfgang) In the last five years. Α. 6 Your company or you personally? Ο. 7 (Wolfgang) Both. Α. 8 Have you worked with Con Ed on other applications 9 0. other than the two you have previously mentioned? 10 (Wolfgang) I was not personally involved but TRC 11 Α. was involved in some work at the Dunwoodie and Sprain 12 Brook substations and a substation in White Plains. 13 What about before you joined TRC? 14 (Wolfgang) I am not aware of what involvement 15 Α. TRC has had with Con Edison on projects such as this. 16 What about you personally? 17 Q. (Wolfgang) No. Α. 18 Have you testified at PSC hearings on behalf of 19 Ο. Con Ed previously? 2.0 (Wolfgang) No. 21 Α. This is your first? 22 Q. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's be careful. 23

25 (Discussion held off the record.)

off the record.

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think the witness was answering you.

MR. WOLFGANG: Yes. In the previous proceedings there was prefiled testimony submitted with the application. In both of those instances there was a Joint Proposal that was negotiated and adjudicatory proceedings such as this were avoided.

8 BY MR. KESSLER:

- Q. That's been your only experience working on behalf of Con Ed?
- 11 A. (Wolfgang) That is correct.
 - Q. What about for other clients, how many times have you testified in a PSC hearing either by direct testimony, prefiled direct testimony, or at a hearing?
 - A. (Wolfgang) That might have been stated in my testimony, but my recollection is I testified in one other Article VII proceeding, and I have testified in several Article X proceedings which deal with major generating facilities.
- Q. Has all of your testimony been on behalf of a utility company?
 - A. (Wolfgang) Yes.
- Q. How far from the Time Warner property will the transmission line currently be located?
 - A. (Mooney) I would--we would have to pull the

drawings to give you the exact answer. The manhole is 1 2 located on the curb. 3 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Again, without providing a very accurate answer, can you give us an order of 4 5 magnitude how close or approximate does it come to the property? Are we talking inches, yard, feet? 6 7 MR. CHU: The proposed manhole location is currently on the sidewalk adjacent to the Time Warner 8 9 property. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's the closest point to 10 their property? 11 MR. CHU: Closest point. Once it exits the 12 manhole it will make strategic routing to go on to 219th 13 14 Street. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think we established on the 15 record the closest point. 16 BY MR. KESSLER: 17 Q. What are the dimensions of the manhole, the 18 proposed manhole? 19 A. (Chu) 22 feet long, nine feet high, nine feet 20 wide. 21 How much space will be need to excavate in order 22 to install the manhole? 23

A. (Chu) Probably about two feet, based on the

dimensions I gave you, on each side to allow for

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- 1 | sheeting and shoring.
- Q. So the width of the excavation site would be approximately 11 feet?
- A. (Chu) Correct, but within the curb of the sidewalk but not within Time Warner property.
 - Q. To your knowledge, do you know the width of the sidewalk in that location?
 - A. (Chu) Not--I wouldn't say directly offhand.
 - Q. Has this been studied by Con Ed?
- 10 A. (Chu) Yes, it has.

subsurface utilities.

11 Q. How?

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- A. (Chu) On our survey drawings, when we lay out
 manhole locations we place the exact size of the manhole
 with the exact size of the sidewalk so we know our
 physical clearance to the property line and to all the
- Q. Where is the Time Warner property line with relation to the sidewalk?
- 19 A. (Chu) Right at the edge.
- 20 | 0. How did you determine that?
- 21 A. (Chu) Based on survey.
- 22 Q. Have the surveys been produced?
- 23 A. (Chu) That's part of our design.
- Q. Where has that been produced?
- 25 A. (Chu) In this application, no.

Q. It hasn't?

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MR. KESSLER: I would like to ask on behalf of Time Warner to produce that survey.

MR. RIBACK: I believe those survey documents were provided in response to interrogatories.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Over lunch time can counsel find out whether or not the information was previously requested and if so identify it? If it wasn't previously requested you may raise that as a matter of record.

11 BY MR. KESSLER:

- Q. What type of equipment will be needed to excavate this manhole on the sidewalk?
- A. (Chu) Just typical backhoe used on normal construction, probably see normal construction during the street a typical backhoe.
 - O. What's the size of a typical backhoe?
- A. (Chu) As far as what? Typical size, height wise, probably 15 foot long, probably eight foot wide in the back.
- Q. Will there be sufficient room to excavate using the backhoe without encroaching on Time Warner property?
 - A. (Chu) Yes.
 - Q. What's your basis for that statement?
- 25 A. (Chu) We have done numerous manhole locations in

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Manhattan adjacent to property lines. We were able to
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    get in with a backhoe and not infringe on anyone's
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    property. If the manhole has to be hand dug it can be
    hand dug as well.
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       Q. Has Con Edison previously excavated under
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    sidewalk on 9th Avenue? I am asking: In your
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    knowledge, have you encountered a situation where Con Ed
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    has excavated under a sidewalk?
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Within his own personal
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    knowledge or are you asking--again, I like questions
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    within a time interval.
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           MR. KESSLER: If it's within his knowledge.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is it within your knowledge?
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           MR. CHU: Referring just to Time Warner or
    referring to 9th Avenue down from 220th Street all the
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    way to 215th Street?
    BY MR. KESSLER:
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       Q. 220th to 215th Street.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you.
          (Chu) No.
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       Α.
          Are the procedures for excavating under a
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       Q.
    sidewalk any different than the procedures for
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    excavating under a roadway?
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24 A. (Chu) No.

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Q. There are no other -- no additional precautions or

safeguards that need to be taken?

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- A. (Chu) None I am aware of.
- Q. In Mr. Mooney's and Mr. Chu's prefiled direct testimony on page six, line 18, they are asked: In your opinion does the proposed routing of the project's transmission lines reflect Con Edison's best efforts to minimize potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of these facilities?

The question is answered: Yes. The project's design and the construction methods to be employed minimize, to the extent practicable, potential environmental impacts.

What is your basis for that conclusion?

- A. (Mooney) The basis is answered in the following question is, based upon description, analysis and environmental impacts as set forth in Exhibit 4 of the application of prefiled direct testimony offered in support of that exhibit.
- Q. What specific description and analysis set forth in Exhibit 4 are you referring to?
 - A. (Mooney) In total. The entire exhibit.
- Q. What specific prefiled direct testimony are you referring to in your answer contained on page seven of your prefiled testimony?
 - A. (Mooney) Specifically the project would be

installed following Con Edison's work practices, the following task of making sure we comply with all applicable rules, regulations and standards for normal work that is done typically in the city.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I want you to be responsive to the last asked question. There is a direct reference to prefiled testimony in the response which is the response to the question what is your basis. Can you specifically identify to whose testimony you are making reference to here?

MR. MOONEY: Is that Mr. Wolfgang?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I don't want to suggest answers here but we need to find out if you have something specific in mind here.

BY MR. KESSLER:

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- Q. When did you review Mr. Wolfgang's testimony?
- A. (Mooney) What day? I don't recall.
- 18 | O. Approximately.
 - A. (Mooney) I honestly don't recall.
 - Q. Did you review any data reports, any analysis prepared by Mr. Wolfgang, or just the five or six pages of prefiled testimony?
 - A. (Wolfgang) No. Actually Con Edison was very much involved in the preparation.
 - Q. I was asking Mr. Mooney what he looked at.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We can turn to Mr. Mooney first and then we can come to Mr. Wolfgang. (Mooney) Before we filed our testimony we looked Α. at many documents provided by TRC. I don't recall specifically. I don't have them in front of me. Generally can you tell me what you reviewed. (Mooney) The reports that they put out for Α. the -- that supported their documentation in this testimony. Q. Are these reports what is contained in Exhibit 4, do you know? (Mooney) I don't know specifically which reports Α. they provided that were listed in this exhibit. Can you repeat that, please. (Mooney) I said I don't recall specifically which Α. of these reports listed in this exhibit they provided. Were there reports other than what was provided Ο. in this exhibit that you reviewed? JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Off the record. (Recess taken.) JUDGE BOUTEILLER: There is an outstanding question. I will note for the record that there has been a little bit of conversation with Mr. Wolfgang but 23

the question really is to Mr. Mooney, the outstanding

question. Do you have a response for his question?

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MR. MOONEY: I reviewed the application in detail before it was submitted. I don't recall which specific of these documents that are listed in this exhibit I looked at.

MR. KESSLER: That wasn't my question.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Your recollection does not go back to the information as sorted or used either for purposes of inclusion in the application or exclusion from the application.

Are you aware of any information that you reviewed that was purposefully excluded from inclusion in the application?

MR. MOONEY: No.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed in the fashion you care to, and when you reach the end of this line of cross-examination I would like you to indicate that to me.

MR. KESSLER: I will.

BY MR. KESSLER:

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Q. Specifically on page seven of your testimony you state that your conclusion, along with Mr. Chu, is based upon the description and analysis of the project's environmental impacts.

Can you identify what those environmental impacts are? This question is for Mr. Mooney or Mr. Chu since

it's your combined testimony.

- A. (Mooney) I know personally that the environmental impacts were minimal because of the type of construction, the type of feeder that we were using, and the other information that was listed in the exhibit.

 That this was essentially a benign construction typical
- Q. Was the known contamination on 9th Avenue between 219th and 220th Street one of the impacts you looked at when giving this testimony?

to Con Edison throughout its service area.

- 11 A. (Mooney) No.
- 12 0. Mr. Chu?

- 13 A. (Chu) No.
 - Q. On the same page of this testimony, line 18, you state, Con Edison only considered an underground transmission line because underground lines are consistent with this type of line and voltage in the project area. Underground lines substantially minimize any environmental and visual impact as compared to overhead facilities.

Please explain what you mean by substantially minimizing any environmental impact.

A. (Mooney) I think if we had proposed to install overhead lines from Sprain Brook to Manhattan I think we would be having an entirely different conversation here.

I think the environmental impact of the overhead feeders are pretty obvious as compared to a feeder that's installed the way we are planning on installing this.

Aesthetic impacts, EMF, other types of things, standard and quality of life type of issues, as compared to a buried feeder, not to mention the reliability and things of that nature.

- Q. According to your testimony one of the factors that Con Ed uses to evaluate different routes is to minimize the number of bends and manholes along the route; is that correct?
- 12 A. (Mooney) Yes.

- Q. If the transmission line had been made across 220th Street as opposed to 219th Street would the same number of bends have been included in the route?
- A. (Mooney) Without reasonably looking at it probably will be approximately the same.
- Q. Due to the known contamination along 9th Avenue will there be the need for any specialized construction methods?
- A. (Mooney) No.
- Q. Why not? Mr. Chu, you can answer if you would like.
- A. (Chu) As required by the contractor's HASP, all safety procedures, contractors are required to have the

- 1 proper PPE. 2 Q. Proper what? 3 (Chu) PPE, protective equipment, personal Α. 4 protective equipment, when the known substance is 5 encountered. 6 Has the HASP for this project been developed yet? 7 No. That's only developed when the Α. 8 contractor is awarded the contract. Q. You can't tell me now that specialized 9 construction methods may not be necessary since the HASP 10 hasn't been developed? 11 I don't know the extent of the 12 Α. contaminants that were found, but any contaminant found 13 along any construction on Con Ed's service territory is 14 15 handled pretty much in the same way that we encounter in the street and other locations. 16 What is that way? 17 0. (Chu) Have the proper PPE disposal, notification 18 Α. to the appropriate agency. 19 20 Do you have to stop work once you uncover the 21 contaminant? Typically notification has to be made, 22 Α. (Chu) 23 yes.
 - Q. Do you have to stop work when you encounter a contaminant?

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1 A. (Chu) Yes.

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- Q. How long will this work be stopped for when contaminant it found?
- A. (Chu) Depending on when the notifications are made, the substance is identified, and the proper procedure to remediate it is put into place.
- Q. Your construction experience, on average how long does this process take?
- A. (Chu) Couple days.
- Q. The construction or excavation work could be stopped for a couple of days once the contaminant is found?
- 13 | A. (Chu) Yes.
- Q. How will this result in altering your construction schedule?
- A. (Chu) I think--are you implying that all of 9th
 Avenue is contaminated or just strictly the area along
 Time Warner property?
- Q. I am not implying anything. I do not know the extent.
- A. (Chu) Really, I don't know if the area away from
 Time Warner is not contaminated.
- Q. Has Con Ed conducted any studies or investigations to determine the extent of contamination along 9th Avenue?

(Chu) No. 1 Α. 2 Why not? 0. 3 Α. (Chu) We would handle the contaminant as part of 4 our normal construction procedures and protocols. 5 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me ask you this question. There is on the record an indication by you there was 6 7 test borings taken for the geotechnical nature of the 8 substrata. Is that correct? 9 MR. CHU: Yes, there was. 10 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Would that evaluation ever indicate whether or not there is contamination? 11 MR. CHU: I believe there was some contaminants. 12 13 I am not certain as to the identity of the contaminant. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: How many borings were taken on 14 15 9th Avenue? 16 MR. MOONEY: Five, I believe. 17 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Five? Were contaminants found in all five or any five or one of the five? 18 19 MR. MOONEY: Three of the five. 20 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Three of the five borings? 21 Were they in a sequence? Were the borings proximate to 22 one another or were they at different locations not 23 adjacent to one another? You took five borings on 9th Avenue, if we call 24 25 them borings, number one, two, three, four and five.

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    Can you tell me which of those five are the three in
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    which contaminants were found?
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           MR. MOONEY: I can.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Then do so, please.
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    one, two or three?
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           MR. MOONEY: Would it be acceptable to get you a
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    map that shows specifically without trying to guess
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    which ones?
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: A map that would show the
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    location of the five borings?
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           MR. MOONEY: Right.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And then the three of which
    contaminants were found. That's what you are offering
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    in response to my question?
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           MR. MOONEY: Yes.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I will accept that.
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           MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, we have a rebuttal
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    witness who can specifically talk about these borings
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    and the contamination found on 9th Avenue between 219th
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    and 220th Street.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You opened a door and I am
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    sure we are going to go there.
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           Any further questions? Off the record.
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           (Recess taken.)
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Back on the record.
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BY MR. KESSLER:

- Q. The borings that were taken, those were geotechnical borings, correct?
 - A. (Mooney) Yes.
- Q. What is the purpose of taking those type of borings?
- A. (Mooney) As explained, we were trying to design the feeder from the output--the outlay of where the HDD would have come up on to New York Presbyterian Hospital property where the feeder emanated out, and then originally was designed to go across the corner of Time Warner property for continued on into the street.
 - Q. This was for construction purposes, correct?
- 14 A. (Mooney) Yeah.
 - Q. These are not the same as environmental borings?
 - A. (Mooney) No, I guess not. There is--we were looking for geotechnical subsurface information. We encountered a petroleum smell and things developed from there.
- Q. Did you personally observe the smell?
 - A. (Mooney) No.
 - Q. After the geotechnical borings were taken and contamination was found did Con Edison seek to take any environmental borings?
- A. (Mooney) I don't know.

1 Do you know why not? Ο. 2 Α. (Mooney) No. 3 MR. RIBACK: Again, Your Honor, I think the witness that will be here for rebuttal can directly 4 5 respond to these questions. 6 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We will accept that offer. 7 MR. KESSLER: We can break now. 8 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's take a lunch recess. We 9 will take a recess until 1:45 and we will resume the 10 hearing at 1:45. 11 (Lunch recess taken.) 12 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Before lunch we were engaging in cross-examination of Consolidated Edison's panel by 13 the representatives for Time Warner. You can continue 14 15 your cross-examination. 16 MR. KESSLER: Prior to recommencing I would just 17 like to state we do have a number of questions for 18 Mr. Dempsey and we want to go on the record and reserve 19 our right to cross-examine his prefiled direct testimony 20 when he appears with one of the rebuttal panels. 21 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I did that this morning, but we can do it specifically with respect to Time Warner, 22 23 and I appreciate the knowledge. 2.4 MR. KESSLER: Thank you.

BY MR. KESSLER:

- I previously asked about the dimensions of the manhole that will be built along the sidewalk on 9th Avenue. What are the dimensions of the trench for the transmission line?
- 5 (Chu) The proposed trench width about 26 inches 6 by five feet deep.
 - Do you have any knowledge of what depth the Ο. ground water table is in this 9th Avenue between 219th and 220th Street?
- 10 (Chu) I have some knowledge based upon some of 11 the geotechnical borings performed in New York Presbyterian Hospital. 12
 - JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Can you use the microphone, please.
- Α. (Chu) Yes, I do have knowledge of the water 16 table based on geotechnical borings that were done in New York Presbyterian Hospital. They range anywhere from six feet down. 18
- 19 You propose to build the manhole trench with a 20 depth of nine feet, correct?
 - (Chu) Correct. Α.

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How do you propose -- how does Con Ed propose that the ground water table will not be breached in the process of digging the trench and the manhole in order to prevent contaminated soil from entering?

- A. (Chu) I don't understand your question. Can you repeat.
 - Q. Sure. You just said that you believe at some areas the ground water area starts at six feet in depth and the manhole is nine feet in depth.

What safeguards has Con Ed put in place to prevent the possible infiltration or migration from contaminated soil into the ground water based on these depths?

- A. (Chu) We would handle the normal excavation according in with our standard procedures for ground water encounter.
 - Q. Can you repeat that? I'm sorry.
- A. (Chu) We would handle the excavation of the manhole to that depth in accordance with our procedure for handling of ground water during excavation.
 - O. At which depth?

A. (Chu) Nine foot depth.

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, a witness on one of the rebuttal panels can be much more specific for this location and this particular issue.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Which witness is that?

MR. RIBACK: Mr. Greene.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you.

MR. KESSLER: Mr. Greene will be part of which

1 panel? MR. RIBACK: Be part of the rebuttal panel for 2 the Time Warner testimony. 3 MR. KESSLER: Thank you. BY MR. KESSLER: 5 O. Do you know if any lead was found in the soil on 6 9th Avenue between 220th and 219th Street? 7 A. (Chu) Not that I am aware of. 8 O. Would you expect to find lead in the soil --9 withdrawn. Are you aware of the prior use of the Time 10 Warner property by Belcher Oil? 11 A. (Chu) Yes, I am. 12 Would you expect to find lead in the soil of that 13 Ο. property knowing of the former use of the property by 14 Belcher Oil? 15 A. (Chu) I am not an expert to determine whether as 16 a result of oil storage facilities whether lead would be 17 18 encountered. MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, these questions are very 19 specific to that location and I think are better dealt 20 with on the rebuttal side of this case rather than the 21 general panel. 22 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: By Mr. Greene once again? 23 MR. RIBACK: Yes, and other members of that 24 panel. 25

What other members? 1 MR. KESSLER: 2 MR. RIBACK: Mr. Fleming. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: There's no outstanding 3 question and the response was provided to the last 4 question. Ask your questions if necessary. If they 5 elicit a basis for objection I'll expect to hear a basis 6 for the objection before the witness answers. 7 BY MR. KESSLER: 8 Mr. Agresti, as part of your prefiled direct 9 testimony you stated -- this is on page seven of your 10 testimony -- that the studies conducted found that the 11 project's construction and operation will have minimal 12 impact on the environment and the residents of the City 13 of Yonkers, Bronx County and upper Manhattan; is that 14 15 correct? (Agresti) Yes. From a noise standpoint, that's 16 Α. 17 true. What noise studies were conducted? 18 Ο. (Agresti) We evaluated type of construction 19 Α. equipment used and duration of the construction at any 20 21 one location. What type of equipment was proposed to be used by 22 23 the Time Warner property?

(Agresti) By the Time Warner property

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specifically?

Q. Specifically, yes.

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- A. (Agresti) I don't know specific to any one
- 3 location. Generally a backhoe is used for excavation,
- 4 dump truck to take away, flat bed for the pipeline and
- 5 the pipe itself, maybe a crane, equipment like that.
- 6 Typical construction equipment.
 - Q. What is the noise impact from that type of equipment?
 - A. (Agresti) The noise levels from that type of equipment, they could range anywhere depending on specific equipment from—in a general number anywhere from 70 to 85, maybe 90, dba at 50 feet, depending how the equipment being used, if they are full throttle or not one specific sound level for a piece of equipment.
 - Q. Will the noise impact be greater for the tunneling aspect of the project?
 - A. (Agresti) Tunneling is different from the installation of the cable itself because that would have different equipment used. Would be at one location for a longer period of time as well.
 - Q. Will the noise impact be greater from the use of the equipment for tunneling?
 - A. (Agresti) Potentially greater, and that's something that once the EM&CP plan is put together we look at what the potential impacts could be at that area

and what mitigation measures would be needed to minimize those impacts.

- Q. At this point no analysis has been done to see what the potential impacts would be based on that noise?
- A. (Agresti) For the tunneling activities itself, detail analysis has not been done yet, no.
 - O. What about for the trenching and manhole work?
- A. (Agresti) For the trenching, as I said earlier, one of the factors—one of the most important factors that determines impact is duration of an activity. This type of work does not last for more than a few days to a week as work moves down the line. That fact alone is a significant mitigating factor. I will give you as an example.
- Q. I just want to know what studies have been conducted. I am not asking about mitigation right now. What studies have been done about the noise impact from trenching and manhole work?
- A. (Agresti) A detailed study was not conducted for the cabling itself. It's not required typically for the type of activity because of the duration. If you want to say what type of study was conducted, the study looked at duration was the first thing that's looked at. How long will an activity last.

Activity is only a few days to a week possibly in

- front of any one area. That alone and the fact that the noise level for the equipment used is typical of construction you find anywhere if a house is being built, a school, road being paved. Any type of public work activity. There is no extreme type of sound associated with this type of activity.
 - Q. The manhole work is only expected to take one to two days?
 - A. (Agresti) I'm talking about the cable installation.
 - Q. What about the manhole, how long would that be?
 What would the duration of the noise impact be for that aspect of the project?
 - A. (Agresti) I don't know the specific duration of the manhole installation, how long that would take. I don't have that information. It's approximately two days for excavation, I was told.
- Q. And so the record reflects accurately, who told you that?
- 20 A. (Chu) Kenneth Chu.

- Q. Thank you. Do you know what the distance from where the tunneling work will be done in Manhattan to New York Presbyterian Hospital?
- A. (Agresti) I don't have the specific distance. As
 I said, we have not done a detailed analysis for the

tunneling yet. That will be done as part of the EM&CP.

- Q. Will there be a noise impact on the hospital's operations from the tunneling work?
- A. (Agresti) That is something that will be looked at as part of the analysis. If mitigation is required, what type of mitigation.
 - Q. That analysis is not done yet, correct?
 - A. (Agresti) Not at this time.

- Q. I assume that no analysis has been done to study the effect of the tunneling work on PS-278 or PS-18 either?
 - A. (Agresti) The tunneling itself, that will be done as part of the EM&CP.
- Q. Has there been any analysis on the effect of the trenching and manhole work and the noise impact that will create on PS-278 or PS-18?
 - A. (Agresti) Trenching itself, that would be expected to be of short duration.
 - Q. Your basis for that statement is?
 - A. (Agresti) Amount of time typically required to install cabling of this type on a project.
 - Q. What about the noise impacts of the trenching and manhole work on the operations of New York Presbyterian Hospital, has any analysis been done on that?
 - A. (Agresti) Again, the analysis for the trenching

itself really looks at the type of equipment being used, sound levels from that which are typical of public works type of equipment and the duration.

Maybe as an example I would say if someone were-if you were to wake up one day and your neighbor's
cutting down a tree. You look outside to see what the
noise is. If the neighbor cuts down a tree every day
for 365 days that's a significant impact. If it occurs
for one or two days, kind of look at it and it's not a
significant impact. So the duration is very important
to be looked at for this type of work.

- Q. The aspect of the project where the cable will be pulled through the transmission line, what is the duration of that aspect of the project?
 - A. (Agresti) The cable pulling itself?
- Q. Yes.

- A. (Chu) The cable pulling operation takes approximately one night per section.
 - Q. What is the length of one section?
- A. (Chu) The one section is between manhole to manhole in this case might be about 1600 feet.
- Q. Where is the closest manhole to the proposed manhole on the sidewalk of 9th Avenue between 219th and 220th Streets both to the north and to the south, if one exists?

- A. (Chu) To the south it's on Broadway. To the north it's across the river crossing on the other side of the shaft tunnel.
- Q. The cable pulling from the manhole across the river to the one by the Time Warner property will only take one night?
 - A. (Chu) Yes.

- Q. What is the noise impact associated with that aspect of the job if it's been studied?
- A. (Agresti) It's in the application, sound level of cable pulling machine. I don't have that off the top of my head.
- $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ KESSLER: One minute. I want to see if I have any other questions.
- Q. Mr. Chu, do you know if any other portions of the M29 project will be either excavated or pulled underneath the sidewalk?

By "any other" I mean besides the sidewalk on 9th Avenue between 220th and 219th Street?

- A. (Chu) None that I can recall.
- Q. Mr. Wolfgang, you prepared exhibit 4?
- A. (Wolfgang) As the project manager I took responsibility for exhibit 4. There were a number of individuals at TRC that contributed to the document.
 - Q. On the first page of Exhibit 4 it states on the

second paragraph, the introduction 4.1-1, extensive field investigation, literature reviews and agency consultations were conducted to identify and assess existing environmental conditions within the project area.

Are all of these investigations, reviews and consultations made a part of Exhibit 4 to the application?

- A. (Wolfgang) Yes. Those are reflected in the various subsections of the exhibit. So for each section or each technical area we have identified who was contacted, what agencies were contacted, field investigations, reconnaissance surveys, things of that nature.
- Q. Have all of the referenced documents in this exhibit been produced, to your knowledge?
- A. (Wolfgang) Produced in terms of provided as part of this record?
 - Q. Correct.

A. (Wolfgang) No, that's not--no, they have not.

Any referenced documents are certainly subject to

discovery as part of a proceeding like this.

MR. KESSLER: I will ask that all referenced articles, investigations, consultations, be produced.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I'm going to ask you what are

you looking for? Time for discovery was before this 1 hearing. That seems open ended. Sounds like a fishing 2 expedition to me. If you have something specific in 3 4 mind, we can look for it. We're not going to let you 5 have a blanket request as on record request. You are going to have to tailor that down a wee 6 7 bit. MR. KESSLER: I would like some time to review 8 9 the cited reference. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We will not require action on 10 your current request but that's not to preclude you from 11 12 making future requests. MR. KESSLER: Correct. 13 I am concluding my questioning. Mr. Mitzner has 14 some questions on different topics. 15 MR. MITZNER: Thank you. I just have a few very 16 short questions. 17 CROSS EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. MITZNER: 19 Mr. Wolfgang, are you familiar with the State 20 Q. Environmental Quality Review Act and the City 21 Environmental Quality Review Act coming out of SEQRA? 22 (Wolfgang) In general terms, yes. There are 23 Α. others on my staff at TRC who take the lead on those 24

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type of projects.

Right. Are you familiar with the guidelines that 1 0. have been established for conducting a review, an 2 environmental review? 3 A. (Wolfgang) No, I am not. 4 5 MR. RIBACK: Excuse me. Your Honor, what's the 6 relevance of dealing with SEQRA and the city's SEQRA 7 when Article VII precludes their use? JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Why don't you hold that and 8 let's ask the next question. If the witness will just 9 pause a second to give counsel an opportunity to state 10 11 his objection. In connection with the rebuttal to the rebuttal 12 0. testimony to Yonkers submission is exhibit SB-1 which--13 MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, I object. We're not 14 15 here to discuss rebuttal testimony. 16 MR. MITZNER: I am not discussing rebuttal 17 testimony. Just give me a chance to ask the question. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Give me a chance to get to the 18 pages you are looking to. Can we just have that? You 19 are looking to Consolidated Edison's submission of 20 21 January the 12th. 22 MR. MITZNER: SB-1. MR. WOLFGANG: Your Honor, I don't have a copy of 23

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I don't know that you need one

that in front of me.

yet. We will go slow.

BY MR. MITZNER:

Q. That document ostensibly reflects a--

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me ask company counsel to provide the witness a copy of that document so he can look at it as you are posing a question.

The witness has a document. Pose a question. I just ask everyone to go slow so we give everyone a full opportunity to do whatever they have in mind to do.

10 BY MR. MITZNER:

- Q. On the third page of that document.
- A. (Wolfgang) Just for clarification, you're talking about exhibit SB-1?
- 14 O. That is correct.
 - A. (Wolfgang) Thank you. Okay.
 - Q. Paragraph G refers to--has a statement when working on the east side of 9th Avenue on the sidewalk the contractor can fully close the sidewalk and post signs, meeting NYC DOT specifications for directing pedestrians to the opposite--the opposing sidewalk.

Do you see that?

- A. (Wolfgang) Yes.
- Q. The work that's proposed to be conducted on the sidewalk, would that also involve encroachment onto the roadway during any portion of the construction?

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MR. RIBACK: Again, Your Honor, this is an
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    exhibit in testimony that is part of the rebuttal case
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    of Con Edison. The witness for this testimony is not on
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    this panel.
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Who is that witness?
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           MR. RIBACK: Stephen Beccalori.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me ask the witness:
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    you have any knowledge of the contents on this page?
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    Have you seen this before?
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           MR. WOLFGANG: No, I have not.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You have not seen this page at
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    a11?
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                          That is correct.
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           MR. WOLFGANG:
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: With respect to the specific
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    question he asked do you have any knowledge with respect
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    to that matter?
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           MR. WOLFGANG:
                          No.
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You have no direct knowledge?
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           MR. WOLFGANG: No.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think you are going to have
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    to accept the response and questions about the document
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    will have to be referred to the sponsoring witness.
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    BY MR. MITZNER:
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           Mr. Chu, are you aware of any work that will be
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       Q.
    conducted in the road bed of 9th Avenue during any phase
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of the construction?

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- A. (Chu) Can you be more specific?
- Q. The line is intended to go under the sidewalk of 9th Avenue. My question is whether any construction activities have to take place in the road bed other than the sidewalk?
- A. (Chu) In order for the route to get off the sidewalk on to 219th Street you have to go in the street and on that bed.
- Q. Will that involve closing any portion of the road bed of 9th Avenue?
- 12 A. (Chu) No.
 - Q. Are you aware, with respect to PS-18, are you aware that the school buses that pick up children and drop them off at PS-18 congregate on 9th Avenue?

MR. RIBACK: Again, your Honor, I believe these issues are more directed to the rebuttal case.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I am going to allow the question to see what knowledge these witnesses have.

- A. (Mooney) I am aware that for a period of about an hour in the morning and then again in the afternoon that there are buses in the vicinity of 9th Avenue and Broadway, 9th Avenue and 219th, yes.
- Q. I am specifically speaking of 9th Avenue and 220th.

- A. (Mooney) And also on 220th.
- Q. On 9th Avenue?
- A. (Mooney) Yes.
- Q. Have you conducted a survey and questioned anybody at the school to determine exactly where the school buses drop their children off and pick them off?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Would that be our traffic

8 | engineer?

MR. RIBACK: Probably, Your Honor. I don't know the answer.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Probably is not good enough.

I am going to allow the question.

- A. (Mooney) We haven't done a formal traffic study. We have observed the traffic at the area and have observed that the traffic is—there is activity in the morning for about an hour, and then again in the afternoon and then essentially it's very quiet for the large majority of the day.
- Q. So, the answer to the question is no specific analysis has been done with regard to the method and the manner and times and the amount of school buses that would congregate on 9th Avenue?
- A. (Mooney) We also have a traffic study that we have in draft form that hasn't been fully developed that looked at the traffic in that vicinity that was

contracted when we were planning on using HDD to cross the Harlem River, as that would have had a much more significant impact on the local area or the lay down area and traffic control.

That survey, again, was never finalized, it was only in draft form, and once we decided to go to a tunnel there was no real need to finalize it. It concluded that there was basically light traffic in that area, I believe.

- Q. Did that traffic analysis specifically look at the school bus mode of operation?
- A. (Mooney) I don't believe so. It didn't differentiate school buses from any other vehicle traffic. I don't believe. I would have to relook at the draft.
- Q. Do you have--are you aware of and have knowledge of the Time Warner facilities that are located in the vicinity of the preferred route?
 - A. (Mooney) Yes.

- Q. And what are they?
- A. (Mooney) There is a--as I understand it there is an area where you park your service vehicles and across the street where the people from Time Warner go back and forth to get the equipment and boxes and such that they used to service customers.

- Q. Would that be at the corner of 9th Avenue and 2 219th Street?
- A. (Mooney) I believe so. Could be on 218th. I
 will take your word for it.
- Q. And what you are saying is there is a facility on 9th Avenue and 219th Street that comprises both a facility, an office facility as well as parking
- 8 facility?
- 9 A. (Mooney) I understand the parking is across the 10 street, yes.
- Q. So the work will be traveling back and forth crossing 219th Street and 9th Avenue to access both facilities?
- A. (Mooney) Yes.
- Q. Are you aware of any other Time Warner facilities along the preferred route?
- A. (Mooney) There is an antennae station apparently on the route.
- 19 Q. Who gave you that information?
- 20 A. (Mooney) Mr. Chu.
- Q. Where is that location? Mr. Chu, you can answer.
- 22 A. (Chu) 219th.
- Q. Which part of 219th?
- A. (Chu) In the middle of the block opposite the south side of the block on 219th Street.

1 Q. Is there also a Time Warner facility you are 2 aware of at 219th Street and Broadway? 3 (Mooney) We would just be guessing. Α. You don't know? 4 0. 5 Α. (Mooney) Yeah. You mentioned parking facility in the middle of 6 0. 7 the block on 219th. Is that what you are referring to, Mr. Chu? 8 (Chu) No. I was referring to Time Warner's 9 satellite antenna, which were caged in on 219th Street. 10 11 Do you know if that operates as a parking 0. 12 facility also? 13 (Chu) At times I have went by I have seen no cars 14 inside the lot. The main parking facilities I believe 15 is on 9th Avenue between 219th and 220th on the 16 waterfront. 17 Do you know whether customers utilize any of the 18 Time Warner facilities on a daily basis to pay their 19 bills? 20 Α. (Chu) Not that I am aware of. 21 (Mooney) Yes. 22 Q. Yes, you are aware? 23 (Mooney) Yes, I am aware of that. Α. 2.4 Do you know the amount of pedestrian traffic that

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generates?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, again, this is material that has been raised in Time Warner's rebuttal testimony and responded to by Con Edison and more appropriate for later panels.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: My biggest fear is that we allow this panel to leave and then we find that we want to go back to a provision of the Joint Proposal or a provision in the application.

I am allowing lines only to the extent that we are dealing with those types of documents and if necessary we can move to a line of inquiry with which to preface these questions what piece of information we are using.

Clearly to the extent information is gained here but it's not very helpful and we have a specific witness coming up later on, the inquiry is going to the extent of additional information these witnesses have to the extent that we are speaking either to the application or the Joint Proposal.

That's my general understanding to these lines of inquiry and to the extent you would inject yourself I will start assuming that the information we are probing is not necessarily related to either of those two documents.

Is that true?

MR. RIBACK: That would be my point, yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Counsel, you believe we are dealing with either the Joint Proposal or the application?

MR. MITZNER: Yes, we are. To the extent that the application is based upon an analysis of what was conducted and what knowledge the panel has.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We are testing now for knowledge of the panel at the time the application was filed. That's the understanding for this line of questions.

With that understanding, I will allow the questions. Was there an outstanding question? Can you repeat it or have it read back?

15 BY MR. MITZNER:

- Q. Have you conducted any studies or analysis to indicate the number of customers that would visit the facility on a daily basis?
- A. (Mooney) Again, the draft traffic study that was performed counted pedestrian traffic along 9th Avenue.
 - O. And the facility is located where?
 - A. (Mooney) Which facility is that?
 - Q. The facility where customers pay their bills.
- 24 A. (Mooney) Specifically I am not sure. 219th.
 - Q. 219th and Broadway?

A. (Mooney) Right.

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MR. MITZNER: I would just like to ask a few questions about the construction activity that you've indicated abuts the Time Warner property. I think some of this was asked before and I have asked Mr. Riback to indicate where on any document it's shown the Time Warner property line in relation to the excavation and installation activities. And I will defer questions on that until I receive or understand what those documents portray or do not portray.

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, I object to that. We have provided Time Warner with the appropriate documents to indicate the sidewalk and its property and they have had plenty of time to ask for additional documents.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Do you want to take me through the track record of the request and the timing of that response and the quality of the response and show me the documents and determine whether or not we need to reserve time in the hearing process to establish to the satisfaction or provision—let's go off the record.

(Conversation held off the record.)

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Back on the record.

We had a conversation concerning the documents that pertain to the precise location of the proposed facility to the Time Warner properties. I understand

the documents have been provided for discovery to Time Warner.

Time Warner is in the process of reviewing them.

That review may be done and completed in time for your cross-examination of an upcoming company panel. If so, then perhaps that information can be pursued at that time. If however that's not suitable we will leave to Time Warner and their efforts whatever kind of motion or practice they will ask for in the future.

At this point in time there's nothing for me to act upon, there's nothing for me to do, there's no preservation or reservation of rights that I am prepared to make at this time.

Let's continue with cross-examination.

MR. MITZNER: Thank you.

16 BY MR. MITZNER:

- Q. Mr. Mooney, are you aware of a fence that runs along the east side of the sidewalk of 9th Avenue between 219th Street and 220th?
 - A. (Mooney) Yes.
- Q. What distance from that fence will the eastern most extremity of your excavation occur?
 - A. (Mooney) I would have to look at a drawing.
- Q. Can anybody else on the panel answer that question?

- A. (Chu) Can you repeat it again.
- Q. I would like to know the distance of the shortest distance that excavation will occur from that fence that runs along the east side of the sidewalk of 9th Avenue.
- A. (Chu) The largest facility that's proposed to be installed would be the manhole and the manhole would be adjacent to the Time Warner property.
- Q. So the manhole itself will be adjacent to the fence or extent of the excavation would be adjacent to the fence?
 - A. (Chu) The extent of the excavation.
- 12 O. Will be adjacent to that fence?
- 13 A. (Chu) Yes.

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- Q. A few more questions on the construction
 activities. What is the size of the truck that will be
 needed to pull cable at the manhole located on 9th
 Avenue?
- A. (Chu) What you are referring to is the winch truck.
- 20 O. Yes.
- A. (Chu) Approximately 12 foot high, six inches high, 25 foot long.
- Q. What length of period do you expect that truck to be in place to pull the cable?
 - A. (Chu) Each pull will take one night to pull each

section of cable.

- Q. How many sections will be pulled out of that manhole?
 - A. (Chu) Out of that manhole will be two sections.
- Q. In installing the manhole what equipment will be necessary for both excavation and installation of the manhole box?
- A. (Chu) For the installation--actually, for the excavation, typical backhoe would be required.

 Depending on the type of manhole we install we have the option to do a cast in place concrete manhole, which does not require any type of lifting equipment.

To expedite the installation, we propose that we install a precast concrete manhole which such would require a crane to be on location to lift it up until they drop into location.

- O. Where will that crane be stationed?
- A. (Chu) That crane will be stationed in the street.
 - O. In the road bed?
 - A. (Chu) In the roadway.
 - Q. For what period of time?
 - A. (Chu) Approximately eight hours.
 - Q. And the length of that crane, and width?
 - A. (Chu) I don't have that location, that

information. Q. Can that information be provided? A. (Chu) Sure it could, yes. MR. MITZNER: Can we make a request for it? JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's an on the record request. I think we have an indication company counsel will provide it, knowledge of the dimensions of the crane and the piece that will be used at the manhole 8 proximate to Time Warner facilities. 9 MR. MITZNER: I have no further questions. 10 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you for your 11 cross-examination of this panel. 12 By my look at the road map the parties put 13 together, does that mean then the Department of Public 14 Service staff has cross-examination for the panel at 15 16 this time? MR. DREXLER: Yes, Your Honor. 17 CROSS EXAMINATION 18 BY MR. DREXLER: 19 Good afternoon. I have a few questions that I 20 Q. 21

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would like to ask with regard to some infrastructure and the sewers. I am not sure who on the panel is the right individuals to address these questions. Perhaps Mr. Mooney, Wong or Chu could answer these questions. MR. RIBACK: Mr. Wong is not on this panel.

Q. Whoever is on this panel, if you can answer these questions.

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think the cross-examiner is indicating that you in the first instance might coordinate who might provide the response and we will take it from there.

- Q. Is there a sewer main along the preferred route in Yonkers?
- A. (Chu) There are several sewer mains on the preferred route in Yonkers.
- Q. And where are those sewers located, as far as the burial, depth?
- A. (Chu) You have to give me a specific location. We, as part of our field investigations, we had requested all subsurface utilities leaving the sewer from the City of Yonkers.

The City of Yonkers has provided us some information, but they also indicated that their records are somewhat deficient and records are not available.

- Q. So, you don't--it's not clear where the exact depth and location of those sewer mains are?
- A. (Chu) Typically sewers are deep below the water main for sanitary reasons. Talking about five to six feet below grade typically on a typical installation.

 If you are referring to a specific location, then

detailed drawings for that location would have to be 1 looked at.

- O. And do you know the size, the approximate size, of those sewer mains?
- (Chu) Also varies from 12 inch reinforced Some are 18 inch sewer connections. Catch concrete. basins, typically smaller.
- Q. What's the largest sewer main you know of in Yonkers?
 - A. (Chu) I believe the largest one I came across was probably order of 24.
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- (Chu) 24 inches. 13 Α.
- Do you know how far the M29 line would be located 14 15 from the sewer mains?
 - (Chu) The intent of our design is to keep away from any subsurface facilities. We allow a one foot separation between facilities to facilitate any repairs that might be required on our pipes or any facility -- any repairs on other facilities.

So depending on subsurface investigation we basically look for a clear lane which minimizes any avoidance of interferences from either sewer or water.

And to determine the exact location of the 0. infrastructure would you need to conduct boring, borings tests to determine the exact location?

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- A. (Chu) In order to identify critical areas where potential interferences are identified in the investigation, engineering and design, we do typically request test pits be dug at the location to verify the content of the drawings supplied to the as builts.
- Q. And it's my understanding, is it correct, that you have requested the ability to conduct borings in Yonkers?
- 10 A. (Chu) We have requested but we have not received 11 permission to do so.
- Q. And when did you request permission to conduct the borings?
- A. (Chu) It was sometime in 2006, probably May of 2006.
 - Q. And how many borings did you request, if you know?
 - A. (Chu) Typically, for the whole run on M29 we had requested roughly about a hundred test pits. 50 of those were in Manhattan and the Bronx the other remaining 50 were typically in Westchester county. To answer your question, 50.
 - (Mooney) It was actually over 50. It was 50 some odd test pits in the City of Yonkers.
 - MR. DREXLER: I make an on the record request to

get a copy of your application to the City of Yonkers to conduct those test borings.

MR. MOONEY: Sure, yes.

- Q. And just to reiterate, the borings will reveal the exact location and size of the sewer mains and the other infrastructure underneath the preferred route?
 - A. (Chu) Yes.

- Q. So, is the time since you made the application with the City of Yonkers to conduct the tests since May of 2006, is that period typical of how long it would take to obtain approval to conduct the borings?
- 12 A. (Chu) Typically it's not. Typically--this is a
 13 lot longer than what we expected.
 - Q. What is a typical request? How long does a typical request take?
 - A. (Chu) Typical request from the City of New York could take up to two weeks for granting permission for permit to a test pit boring.
 - (Mooney) The test pits that we requested approximately the same time of the City of New York have all been processed and the information noted and engineering package is updated reflecting the actual test pit information.
 - Q. You indicated, at least this panel did, that you had sought approval for Manhattan and Bronx to conduct

test pits.

- A. (Chu) We applied for the permit. We received the permits. We had performed our test pitting. We modified our design to reflect changes in the--or the as found conditions of those test pits.
- Q. What was the timing? How long did it take from when you applied for the boring tests until you actually got approval? I want to know exactly how long.
- A. (Chu) It varies because it depends on the depth, naturally the DOT how fast the turn around is on the applications.
- Q. Do you recall how long it took to get approval from Manhattan and Bronx regarding your request to conduct test pits?
- A. (Mooney) It would be better if we--it was approximately a couple weeks, but we could get you the exact information so we are not speculating.
- MR. RIBACK: Does staff need the specific time frame or will a time frame of weeks, days, months satisfy you?
- MR. DREXLER: I think you can--I guess I will
 make an on the record request. If he could confirm the
 period of time it took to get approval I appreciate it.
 - JUDGE BOUTEILLER: On the record we have a request that you indicate for us when did you request

permission to do test borings I believe probably from the Bronx and Manhattan, from whatever authorities those are, and indicate to us from Bronx and Manhattan when you got approvals and permission to do so.

Thank you.

BY MR. DREXLER:

- Q. If you don't receive approval to conduct the borings can the borings be done as part of the EM&CP process and prior to construction?
- A. (Chu) Yes.

MS. O'SHEA: The City of Yonkers has issued all the permits it can. We have copies of the permit here today.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You are indicating you have available for us in the hearing right now that the requests to do borings that were asked for by Consolidated Edison in the month of May of 2006 were in fact granted at that time?

MS. O'SHEA: I believe we have. My engineer I believe has copies of the permits.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I would like to go off the record. I would like you to show those to representatives of Consolidated Edison and to department staff. I would like all parties to take a look at that and then we should follow up and clarify on the record

what the state of affairs is or do you want to speak on the record?

MS. O'SHEA: The terminology has gone back and forth. I have the permit for all of the test pits.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's go off the record.

(Recess taken.)

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I want to note for the record there has been an interruption in the cross-examination of the staff attorney of the company inquiring of them as to the dates and times and actions taken with respect to their request for test borings in Yonkers.

Counsel for Yonkers is here and she indicated that she had some relevant information which would impact upon this line of cross-examination. I would like to continue with counsel for Yonkers. I would like her to make her counsel's representations on our records.

She is an officer of the Court, she can do that if it's needed to pursue the factual information, but let's have counsel's representation and that may facilitate us in conducting this line of cross-examination, but that's the first order of business.

Counsel.

MS. O'SHEA: I would just like to have on the

record that City of Yonkers has issued all of the permits that Con Edison has requested with regard to test pits. They have issued them with conditions.

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let's go back to the--can you indicate for the record when those requests for test boring permits were made?

MS. O'SHEA: Yes, Your Honor. These permits were issued in September of 2006 and I also have a letter of October 19, 2006 that set forth the conditions on these permits. I also have and showed to counsel for Con Edison today copies of all the permits.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That sounds to me a little bit different than what we were understanding in the testimony provided. So, thank you for the statement of the position of the City of Yonkers with respect to the request for permits. That will inform the cross-examiner and allow the cross-examiner to either begin afresh in this area or take whatever steps he believes is necessary.

MR. RIBACK: Con Edison would like to request copies of the permits and the conditional letter that Yonkers has referred to today.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Seems to me you might be able to search your own records to obtain those, but for your convenience and to get to the heart of this matter I

guess I would like to ask Yonkers as a courtesy: 1 you provide a copy of these within the next day as a 2 courtesy for our proceedings? 3 MS. O'SHEA: Yes, your Honor. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I appreciate that. Thank you 5 б very much. MR. DREXLER: I would like to request on behalf 7 of Department of Public Service Staff if we could also 8 get a copy of permits and the conditions and any 9 stipulations that were made. 10 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And we appreciate the courtesy 11 you extended, counsel. 12 You can continue your line of cross-examination 13 here or move on to another. It's your option, your 14 15 call. BY MR. DREXLER: 16 I'm just trying to close the loop here. Is this 17 0. the first time you have heard of the permits being 18 issued for the project? 19 (Mooney) The permits have not been completely 20 Α. issued. What counsel for Yonkers has showed you is that 21 Yonkers has permits that have -- they have given 22 permission, however, the permits are still outstanding 23

for all but as I understand six of the test pits from

other -- New York State DOT.

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There is only agreement to do both permission from DOT and the City of Yonkers, as I understand it, on six test pits. And those test pits have not got final decision primarily because of the conditions that, as stated by Yonkers' counsel, that we have not yet met.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me interrupt the cross-examination here at this point. If Consolidated Edison had the information that would be available from conducting the test pits at the time of their application, is it possible that the route that you propose would be different than the route as contained in your application?

MR. MOONEY: No. The--

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I will accept that as an answer that your route is not a function of the information or quality of the information you obtained from the test pits; is that correct?

MR. MOONEY: That is correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And if you were to conduct those tests today, with all the conditions being met, with that information, that information would not be used by you to determine the route that you would select for this facility; is that correct?

MR. MOONEY: Yes, that is correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And now tell me what value,

what significance, what importance, those test pit information would have provided you at the time of the application, and tell me what value it provides you if you were in a position to do the test pits as of today.

MR. MOONEY: Test pits, Your Honor, simply confirm our design. It confirms that what we believe is happening subsurface is in fact happening. That we have a clear lane within the route that we have selected.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Would that information help you to make more perfect your estimates of how long construction would take?

MR. MOONEY: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Would that information tell you whether or not minor deviations would have to be made from the intended line that you had in mind?

MR. MOONEY: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. That's enough.

Counsel.

19 BY MR. DREXLER:

- Q. Is there sufficient room in the right-of-way along the preferred route to accommodate the M29 line in light of the existing infrastructure along the preferred route?
 - A. (Mooney) Yes.
 - Q. If any part of the infrastructure is damaged

- A. (Mooney) Specifically it's a construction issue, but in general if we break something we fix it.
- (Chu) If something should get broke or damaged the facility will be fixed by Con Edison in accordance with the owner's procedures and recommendations.
- Q. More specifically, will the repairs be conducted simultaneously with construction of the engineering line or will construction be halted until the repairs on the infrastructure are completed?
- A. (Chu) Repair of the damaged facility will go on concurrently with the M29 project.
- Q. Therefore the repairs would not result in delaying and completing the project?
 - A. (Chu) That is correct.

- Q. Can you explain what certificate conditions are proposed to address any damage to the infrastructure?
 - A. (Chu) I don't understand the question.
- Q. Is there anything in the Joint Proposal or the certificate of proposed certificate conditions which address damage to any infrastructure that may occur during construction?
 - A. (Chu) None that I am aware of.
 - Q. Switching gears. The projected in service date

for this project is March 2009; is that correct?

A. (Chan) No. That's the dated I amended at the initial, indicating that the March 2009 date is prefaced at that time based on this construction starting around February of '07.

In other words, that's based on having a settlement. The settlement did not take place and because of that our current projection is now at December 2009.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Can you tell me what construction--what's the date that corresponds with February of '07 in that schedule?

MR. CHAN: In 2007 they are starting construction but all work--generally start all the work on the street, particular for the work in the City of Yonkers.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me withdraw that question and let me ask you the question this way: With a February of '07 date that you had for initiating construction, you were estimating that in service date for the facility would be March of 2009; is that correct?

MR. CHAN: That is correct.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Now you are estimating an in service date of December 2009; is that correct?

MR. CHAN: That is correct.

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JUDGE BOUTEILLER: What date are you estimating for the beginning of construction?

MR. CHAN: August '07.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed.

BY MR. DREXLER:

- Q. Is the December 2009 in service date the same date at which the line is needed?
- A. (Chan) I am going to answer the question as far as the need is going to be, as we said in the application, earlier than 2009. However, I am going to defer to Mr. Elmi to explain what the impact of that delay from the need day is.

(Elmi) The need for the project is really an immediate need. Actually it was needed a couple years ago in the sense that the deficiency of East 179th Street load area was uncovered in 2004. Allowing for two, three years for construction of the project, I believe that the initial original in service date for project M29 was summer of 2007.

So, at this point with the consideration of the new date, which is December of 2009, we have now slipped by approximately three years in terms of summer capability, which is the consideration that we give to establish a deficiency and therefore a mitigation for the deficiency in a particular pocket.

Q. Approximately how long will construction last?

A. (Chan) We estimate it as normal about two years. In the case of our project here, because that there was extensive amount of street work, and because some of the construction activity will be prohibited during certain winter months because of New York State DOT requirement in terms of plating, from the month of November through March, that some additional time is required.

So, the overall schedule is driven by the street construction work in this case in Yonkers. So, it's a little more than two years.

- Q. So, is that a best case scenario for construction time, or does that schedule contemplate unanticipated events occurring?
- A. (Chan) It's an estimate. That's why'it's called projection. A lot of these are experience from construction folks. There are perhaps some built in conservatism in the estimate, in the current estimate, to the extent I can't tell you.

That's what Mr. Beccalori is on the panel, can explore that better. But I think the two year normal load duration is something that we have spoken about and we are trying to maintain that schedule so that we have a reasonable opportunity to complete the work when we need it.

Q. I guess going back to your statement it's been needed, this line has been needed for some time now, what measures has Con Edison had to take in order to address the fact that there is no M29 line currently available?

A. (Elmi) In the years intervening prior to the actual installation of the project, although we have a deficiency in the transmission level, this deficiency is predicated on the occurrence of a particular event, which is the loss of the largest transmission facility in the area.

It's a particular feeder called X28, which runs from Sprain Brook to Tremont in the Bronx. Until that contingency actually occurs in real life there is no deficiency, but if it did then there will be a deficiency.

So, in expectation of the deficiency actually occurring in real life, Con Edison has operational protocols that will address the deficiency in an operational manner as to avoid an actual loss of load.

The protocol involves a few mitigating actions, such as invoking on a temporary basis emergency ratings on transmission feeders in the area, and other measures such as assistance from neighboring utilities to the extent possible.

- Q. Would you be considering the use of emergency mobile generation at the distribution level?

 A. (Elmi) It's not to be excluded.
 - Q. And you mentioned emergency feeder ratings as well?
 - A. (Elmi) Yes.

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MR. DREXLER: I have some questions with regard to traffic, but is that a Beccalori bucket issue or is that something that may be--

MR. WOLFGANG: Those questions are probably best posed to Brian Dempsey who is going to be here as part of the rebuttal testimony panel.

MR. DREXLER: Then I will I guess reserve the opportunity to ask my questions with regard to traffic at that time.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's consistent with the established practice that we have since yesterday and today.

19 BY MR. DREXLER:

- Q. Will the Academy substation, the construction of the Academy substation, be completed prior to the in service date of the M29 line?
- A. (Chan) Yes.
 - Q. Do you have the approximate date at which you expect the substation to be completed?

(Chan) Project it to be April 2009 time frame. À. 1 MR. DREXLER: I have no more questions of this 2 panel at this time. 3 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Glass, is there anyone 4 else on your list for cross-examining the panel? 5 MR. GLASS: Now it's time for the redirect. 6 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me check that for myself. 7 Is there any further cross-examination for the panel? 8 If not, let's go off the record. 9 (Recess taken.) 10 11 JUDGE BOUTEILLER. Let me ask company counsel: Do you have redirect for any of the witnesses on this 12 13 panel? MR. RIBACK: Yes, we do, Your Honor. 14 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Okay. Please proceed. 15 16 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. RIBACK: 17 Mr. Agresti, during your cross-examination on 18 this panel a number of questions were directed to you 19 about the need for a quantitative noise impact analysis 20 21 in association with this project. In your professional opinion is a quantitative 22 23 noise impact analysis typically warranted along the 2.4 route of the temporary street opening project? (Agresti) No, not for this type of project. 25 Α.

Typically a detailed quantifiable noise assessment is done for a project with the potential for either a long term or a permanent impact.

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This project, as part of the application, is really very short term construction noise at any one location as the excavation and cable laying goes along the corridor. No one location is impacted more than a few days to a week.

Detailed noise assessment is done, for example, for a power plant project. If someone proposed to put a power plant in the study it would consist of and identify who the potential people, impacted residents or schools or hospitals, what are the noise sources going in.

It would establish what the background levels are, how much noise the source will generate, and then what type of mitigation measures or noise control measures, and we use the applicable standards in minimizing any potential impact.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me follow up on that question. You provided a general answer. Is that general answer equally applicable to the tunneling that's being proposed for the Harlem River?

MR. AGRESTI: Even the tunneling is really not that long term a project because the initial tunneling

is done above the surface and the equipment moves down into the tunnel. Certainly as part of the EM&CP we can look at the potential noise impacts from tunneling.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Your next question.

BY MR. RIBACK:

- Q. Mr. Chu, do you now have a cost estimate for redesigning the preferred route along west 220th Street?
- A. (Chu) Yes, I do. Based upon my estimate of the rework and redesign of the current proposed route I estimate approximately \$130 to \$150 thousand of rework is required to modify that lane change.
- Q. Mr. Mooney, during your cross-examination a number of questions were raised about the extent to which Con Edison considers community concerns.

Can you address these issues?

A. (Mooney) Yes. Con Edison goes to great lengths to obtain community input when determining the routes, Con Edison's public affairs representatives have been advised that we discuss plans and percent of drawings at multiple community 12 meetings and that Con Edison attends the monthly district cabinet meeting.

We discussed plans and presented substation drawings to the New York City Economic Development Corporation and City Planning. We have discussed the

project with the leadership in the Audubon Economic

Partnership. They are well aware of it. In fact, one

of the Community Board meetings was held at the Audubon

Partnership office.

Con Edison has initiated communications with representatives from several schools including PS-5, PS-18, PS-278, Manhattan Christian Academy and Columbia University. Con Edison has initiated communications with the Dykeman Houses Community Association, Dykeman Houses Tenants Association, and Dykeman Senior Citizens Center and New York Presbyterian Hospital.

Con Edison conducts extensive community outreach.

We do this routinely on each major project. Every

effort is made to coordinate with and accommodate

institutions such as schools.

This is typically done in advance of beginning work, but where we have a more definite--when we have a more definite schedule. Con Edison currently has two bilingual employees who speak both English and Spanish who regularly attend meetings in the Washington Heights-Inwood community, and respond to customer inquiries.

The company also sought input from a large number of affected parties, including New York City itself,
Manhattan, the Bronx, Yonkers, New York City Housing

Authority, New York Presbyterian Hospital, and Time Warner.

Con Edison reached out to local elected officials and Community Boards, meeting individually with most if not all elected officials and Community Boards whose constituents are affected by M29. For example, community board 8, community board 12, Congressman Engel, to name a few.

All things being equal, we select our routes that have the least community impact because, one, it's the right thing to do and, two, it makes our job ultimately easier.

Evidence of Con Edison's concern for the communities was the redesign of the Harlem River crossing from horizontal directional drilling, which would have had a huge detrimental effect on the residents of the Marble Hill houses, and Time Warner and New York Presbyterian Hospital, to a tunnel.

The tunnel completely removes the requirement for use of any Time Warner property and bypasses the Marble Hill houses. It was designed and has been, in fact, redesigned in large part to accommodate the wishes of the respective property owners.

Con Edison presented the preferred route to the Mayor of the City of Yonkers as well as several City

Council members. At this meeting Yonkers asked Con
Edison to look into I87 as an alternative. In the
spirit of cooperation, a team of engineers revisited
this route even though avoidance of major thoroughfares
was a stated routing criteria, and performed an
objective analysis.

I personally promised the Mayor and City Council members while we couldn't guarantee our analysis and maybe wouldn't produce the result they liked, I could promise that we would give it an honest review.

I lead a team and gave instruction that our job was not to come up with reasons why we couldn't use the route, but to honestly evaluate the route as if it was our only choice. In other words, if we had to build it here could we.

We presented the results, much of which was discussed in rebuttal testimony, or will be discussed in rebuttal testimony to the Mayor and the City Council members and concluded that the route was not feasible.

In summary, Con Edison's objective is to select the best means for its criteria and minimizes the impact on the affected community. We want to minimize the impact of this project on affected communities. It is in Con Edison's best interest to do so and we spend a lot of time on evaluating alternatives.

We conducted a lot of outreach and solicited input from a large number of affected parties, including New York City Housing Authority, New York Presbyterian Hospital, Time Warner, and officials of New York City, Manhattan, Bronx and Yonkers.

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We listened to parties' concerns and addressed them to the extent we could. We made some very significant changes to our proposal to address these concerns.

We will deal with the remaining impacts during construction to the extent we can, and we will take all reasonable steps to mitigate them.

Any residual impacts of this construction project will be temporary and unavoidable. We wish we could avoid all of these residual impacts, but we do not have a better alternative. Of the two alternatives now on the table, the one of I87 is simply not feasible.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Are there further questions on this line? Let me interject at this point. This is probably my best opportunity.

Mr. Mooney, then, would it be your position that no one interested in any community about this project at the time it was being considered and planned, and before the time of the application, should subsequently indicate that they were surprised by the company's

proposal, and the route that you selected?

Was your outreach and education sufficient such that no one, to your knowledge, should claim that they were surprised by either your intents to proceed or your specific plans to use a particular route?

MR. MOONEY: It doesn't surprise me, your Honor, that people are surprised. I think that if you ask me if we took all reasonable steps to ensure that people were informed and were communicated to I would say yes, that we did.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I will accept that response.

Do you believe that representatives of various communities had an adequate opportunity to weigh in on the company's plans before the time that you filed your application?

MR. MOONEY: Yes, sir, I do.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You don't believe that anyone or any person you are hearing from currently should have had a better opportunity to the time the application was filed to be influencing the proposals that you have made here at this time?

MR. MOONEY: I am not sure I understand the question.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I will withdraw the question. Your next question.

BY MR. RIBACK:

- Q. Mr. Mooney, earlier you indicated that prior to submitting the application under Article VII you had submitted drawings to the City of Yonkers for approval. Could you clarify that response?
- A. (Mooney) Yes. We submitted preliminary drawings early on in the process prior to entering into the Article VII process. Article VII, we understand and recognize, supercedes that process and we are not looking for any approval from the City of Yonkers.
- Q. I just wanted to clarify: You are taking about the Sprain Brook substation?
- A. (Mooney) Yes, that is correct, on the Sprain Brook substation I previously testified to.

MR. RIBACK: No further questions.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Okay, I will ask counsel to remain in your seats. What I will do is I will go around the room starting with probably Mr. Glass.

MR. RIBACK: Let me--I just forgot. Mr. Dempsey obviously is not here today. There are some redirect questions that I wanted to address to him.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: With respect to Mr. Dempsey, what we will do is he will join the rebuttal testimony panel to which he's associated. At the time that he is being considered as a rebuttal witness he is also

available for continued cross-examination with respect to the information he would have provided had he remained today a member of this panel.

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So the cross-examination is still open with respect to Mr. Dempsey. There is no limitations with respect to Mr. Dempsey. Therefore, you need not worry about your opportunity to redirect Mr. Dempsey until such time as all the cross-examination is had of Mr. Dempsey.

I think that takes care of Mr. Dempsey fully and completely and we can then deal with the remainder of this panel fairly completely as soon as we finish this exercise.

What I would like to do is counsel can remain in their position. I put microphones all around the table. Again, I would ask you speak at an upstate pace as opposed to city pace and also let's not speak over one another. We don't do that in upstate New York.

And so therefore, if we can approach it that way. We will start with Mr. Glass. We will work our way around the table. If the attorneys or cross examiners are in the back of the room, you will also have an opportunity.

But, again, you have to pose your question in light of what you just heard counsel raise as a matter

of redirect and that's the restriction.

Mr. Glass.

MR. GLASS: No redirect.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much.

Mr. Drexler.

MR. DREXLER: No recross, although I would like to just confirm that the--before this panel is excused--that the appendices or exhibits to the Joint Proposal are considered part of the record?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Yes, and that's a worthy clarification on the record. The Joint Proposal as it was received when filed with the Commission, it and all its appendicis and all the set of exhibits associated with it are, for our purposes, being considered all a part of exhibit number 2. So, that's all inclusive.

If, in fact, there is any portion of that that warrants specific cross-examination and we need to for the convenience of the reviewers of the record give it a separate identification, we can do so at such time.

Generally speaking, yes, it's all in the record.

It's all a matter of an application that was filed in the processing thereof, and hopefully we are just working through the semantics in the first instance.

MR. GLASS: Clarification.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Hold your clarification until

we finish this exercise.

MR. TORIENO: I have no questions.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. This opportunity is only constricted or limited to those people who conducted the cross-examination as well, so I will skip counsel for New York Presbyterian unless you were cross-examining while I was sleeping.

Let me turn to counsel for Time Warner.

MR. MITZNER: I just have one question for Mr.

10 Agresti.

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11 RECROSS EXAMINATION

12 BY MR. MITZNER:

- Q. Is it your testimony that there is never any circumstance where a two to four week construction period would generate any noise impacts?
- A. (Agresti) Just repeat that question. I am sorry.
 - Q. Is it your testimony that there is never any circumstance where a two to four week construction period would generate noise impacts?
 - A. (Agresti) No, it's not. A two to four week construction project could generate noise impacts if the noise levels from the construction were excessive or out of the norm. It would have the potential.
 - Q. It would also depend on the ambient noise conditions?

- A. (Agresti) That is part of the assessment, yes.
- Q. My question is: Have you conducted any studies to establish the ambient noise levels along the preferred route?
 - A. (Agresti) As I mentioned earlier--
- Q. Just a yes or no. I just want either you have done them or you haven't done them.
- A. (Agresti) It's a two-part answer. Part of the interrogatory response from the City of Yonkers provided a study that had conducted ambient noise level measurements in the one of the areas of the installation, and that monitoring actually showed sound levels that were maximum sound levels that would exceed any of the sound levels generated during construction.
 - Q. But not along the remainder of the route?
 - A. (Agresti) Only a portion of the route.
- MR. KESSLER: My question is for Mr. Chu.
- 18 CROSS EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MR. KESSLER:

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- Q. You just testified that the cost estimate for developing the route along 220th Street would be between \$130 and 150 thousand. What is the basis for this estimate?
- A. (Chu) Basis for my estimate is to redesign the existing drawings presently been developed, aerial

photographs that could be shot from a helicopter of new route. Also test pitting required as part of establishing a lane. And there is no guarantee that if all this engineering is done that there is a clear lane for the new route to go down 220th Street because of potential interferences with the Broadway bridge and bridge abutments.

- O. How long would this process take?
- A. (Chu) This process would take up to three, four months. There's also a mobilization fee and time for the contractors to mobilize and demobilize to start the work. So there would be associated premium for any jobs that they are currently on to remove them and to expedite this request.
- Q. Is this mobilization fee included in the estimate you already testified to?
- 17 A. (Mooney) Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Collins.

- 19 RECROSS EXAMINATION
- 20 BY MR. COLLINS:

Q. Is it Con Edison's contentions still at this point that having not done a traffic study of any nature that still a minimal impact will be felt by the communities such as ours, and the other impacted communities for this project, that traffic will be

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minimally impacted during the construction of the M29
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    line?
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Collins, which question do
    you hear from which witness that would open the door for
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    consideration of traffic impacts?
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           MR. COLLINS: I'll ask it of Mr. Mooney.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Mooney addressed community
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    concerns and the efforts that the company engaged in to
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    provide various representatives of various communities,
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    and the laundry list has examples.
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           He also went on to speak about the number of
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    bilingual employees the company has in their employ. He
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    went on to talk about some of the meetings he attended
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    at the various Community Board levels. I think he made
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    mention of the Audubon Partnership as well.
           I don't recall Mr. Mooney speaking or addressing
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    noise specifically. Did you, Mr. Mooney?
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           MR. MOONEY: Sir, I did not.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We don't have any questions
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    about noise.
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           MR. COLLINS: Is there anyone on the panel who
    will address that?
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I don't recall any redirect
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    question raising the question of noise.
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           MR. COLLINS: Let me rephrase my question.
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BY MR. COLLINS:

- Q. As a function of the outreach to the community then in discussing with these various entities—I have ten here which you reached out to in our community—in discussing the project with these entities the subject of traffic had to come up at some point, and if so what was the response?
- A. (Mooney) Again, I don't believe--during discussions with the local communities we emphasized that there would be an impact on the communities and there would be no doubt about it. We didn't pretend that there wouldn't be. What we tried to describe was that it would temporary in nature and unavoidable.

MR. COLLINS: No further questions.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Bing, did you have any questions?

MR. BING: No.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you very much.

Counsel for Yonkers.

20 RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. O'SHEA:

Q. My first question is for Mr. Agresti. In answering counsel for Time Warner's question you referred to a noise study that you had looked at from a City of Yonkers interrogatory. You hadn't seen this

noise study prior to determining the route, had you?

- A. (Agresti) I didn't determine the route. I just saw this recently in the last few days.
- Q. You hadn't seen it before you testified that the noise impact would be minimal, had you?
 - A. (Agresti) No. It just supports my conclusion.
- Q. I had a question for Mr. Mooney. My first question is: What kind of community outreach was conducted by Con Edison and Yonkers regarding this project prior to the filing of the application?
- A. (Mooney) I don't recall if we specifically--the meeting that I was referring to was after the application was filed.
- Q. So, to the best of your recollection, community outreach was not conducted in Yonkers prior to the filing of the application?
- A. (Mooney) I don't know if I can say that for sure.

 The meetings that I referred to, I was talking about,

 occurred afterwards, yes.
 - Q. After you chose your route?
 - A. (Mooney) That is correct.
- Q. And also we heard from this panel about how there was no quantitative noise impact analysis study done prior to choosing the route or the traffic impact analysis on specific locations along the route or

comparative across alternate routes.

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I would just like to ask what your basis was in stating that Con Ed chose the route with the least community impact?

A. (Mooney) Again, there is going to be--there would be impact to the community no matter where we routed the feeder. What we tried to do was accommodate Yonkers' request to look at an alternate route down a major interstate highway that completely bypasses the City of Yonkers except for the section of Tuckahoe Road we talked about before.

We never really said that there would be no impact on the community. We said we would minimize it as best we could based on our construction techniques and methods, and that any community issues would be temporary and basically unavoidable.

- Q. Is it still your testimony that Con Ed chose the route with the least community impact?
- A. (Mooney) Con Edison chose the route based on considering the impact to the community. That wasn't the primary driver to the route selection, but it was considered during the selection criteria.

MR. GARUM: Your Honor, I would like to make a counsel's representation from personal knowledge that prior to the time we filed the application executives of

Con Edison had briefed the Mayor's office, as well as
most if not all City Council members, about this project
in advance of the filing.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And, no, you may not make any such representation because you are not testifying as a witness in our proceeding, but I will not strike your statement from the record.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: The representative for Council Member Oliver Koppell, Jamin Sewell.

- 10 | CROSS EXAMINATION
- 11 BY MR. SEWELL:

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- Q. Mr. Mooney, you have indicated that you made presentations to Community Boards regarding the M29 transmission line project?
- A. (Mooney) Yes.
- 16 Q. Did that include Community Board 8 in the Bronx?
- 17 A. (Mooney) Yes.
 - Q. Do you know approximately when that presentation occurred?
 - A. (Mooney) It was after the filing, if that's what you are asking, the one I personally went to. We also discussed it with Joe Gordon of Mr. Koppell's office.
 - Q. Do you know when that discussion occurred?
 - A. (Mooney) I can't remember if it was--it was around the time of the filing. I don't remember if it

was before or after.

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- Q. When you made the presentation to the Community Board your application had already gone in, that's correct?
 - A. (Mooney) I believe so.
 - Q. What was the nature of your presentation?
- 7 A. (Mooney) We met a couple of times with community
 - 8. We wanted to give them a basic overview of the project and to basically just inform them, an effort to instill good communications with the local community, to get their feedback.
- 12 0. Did you discuss any alternative routes?
 - A. (Mooney) Yes. In fact, we had a separate meeting where we presented the route and talked about some of the alternatives to the members of the Community Board and I believe it was the committee. I don't think it was a general meeting that I recall.
 - Q. That was after the application?
- 19 A. (Mooney) That is correct, yes.
- 20 MR. SEWELL: I don't have any further questions.
- 21 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Next would be the
- 22 | representative for the Manhattan Borough President.
- 23 RECROSS EXAMINATION
- 24 BY MR. GULOTTA:
- 25 O. Mr. Agresti, you indicated that the noise

generated by this project in terms of a typical location would be similar to that by a temporary street opening.

Is that correct?

A. (Agresti) Yes.

- Q. And could you describe, for example, how big a temporary street opening is and how long a period of noise is generated from that activity?
- A. (Agresti) Exact duration I wouldn't have an answer to, but a street opening is--what I mean by street opening is excavating, paving, of a street itself.

That type of equipment in those types of sound levels are similar to what would be done with this project.

- Q. Sounds like more a street reconstruction. A typical street opening, compare this to how long would that last?
- A. (Agresti) I don't know if maybe it's a matter of semantics. By street opening perhaps better definition would be a street repair or street repaving, something of that nature.
 - Q. For what period of time?
- A. (Agresti) Typically probably couple of days, three, four days. Something like that.
 - Q. You testified that this process would take about

two to four weeks from any location. And then also we don't really know how big the stages are, but the project progresses two to four weeks and the next section two to four weeks, maybe do an intersection.

So, isn't it likely that any one noise receptor that people might be exposed to the noise for a period of may be a month or two months?

A. (Agresti) My understanding of the construction process is that at any one section of 50 to 200 feet the process doesn't last more than three days to a week.

Further, the sound levels from the construction equipment, such as those presented in the application, those are sound levels that occur when equipment is running at full load or idle.

Many time equipment running at idle is not operating at all. There's also periods of time when the sound levels are near ambient conditions. I would not expect anyone to be exposed to the maximum sound levels for long periods of time.

- Q. Have we identified what that equipment is?
- A. (Agresti) What equipment?
- Q. The construction equipment.
- A. (Agresti) Specific construction equipment is not detailed in the application; however, the basis of construction are detailed in the application on page

48-7.

However, the construction equipment is typical of any trenching operation, backhoes to excavate soil.

Repaving that gets done. Trucks to bring in equipment and take out equipment and cable pulling machines.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me interject at this point and just remind the cross-examiner is that the question as I heard it to Mr. Agresti, which asked whether or not he believed that there was a need for a quantitative analysis of the noise impact here and went to explain why he thought no need for an impact or assessment or quantitative analysis was necessary.

So, that's the direct line of redirect and I will be holding you to that line.

- Q. When you take the total amount of noise generated over the project, each stage, two to four weeks, whatever, nine and a half miles, two years, doesn't the total of the noise generated by the project really call for a total noise analysis of the project?
 - A. (Agresti) No.
- Q. Is there anything in the noise analysis that indicates that the noise has to be heard by the same person every day?
- A. (Agresti) Yes. Noise is specific to a person being impacted by it. Your analogy would be trying to

say should we evaluate noise from the Los Angeles airport in New Jersey. We are not being impacted by it, therefore an analysis is not warranted for it.

Q. I did have a question for Mr. Mooney. You indicated that the City of Yonkers asked you to examine the feasibility of using I87 and you did that and you found it was not feasible. Could you give us the reasons why it's not feasible?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, that will be elaborated upon in Con Edison's rebuttal testimony.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You did ask a question that elicited a response which indicated the nature of the conversation had by either the company's representatives or Mr. Mooney with Yonkers.

I think it's warranted and allowed. Can you indicate for us what did you tell Yonkers in response to their request that you consider I87?

MR. MOONEY: Very briefly. We looked at it from both a regulatory perspective and an engineering perspective. From a regulatory perspective we reached out and found that there is—New York State DOT has a document called an accommodation plan for longitudinal placement of utilities in conjunction with the Federal Highway Administration. The plan specifically prohibits non-communication utilities from longitudinal placement

in what they call major roadways.

And there is lots of conditions that go into that which I will go into more detail. So, just from a regulatory perspective it would have been prohibited by regulation.

From an engineering perspective, we looked at it and we looked at one of the--

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me interject at this point. Would you be stating anything different or in addition to what was the engineering evaluation done by the rebuttal panel that Consolidated Edison will be providing?

MR. MOONEY: No.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You don't have any additional or independent information on that?

MR. MOONEY: No, I do not.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's fine. Thank you.

MR. GULOTTA: One question.

BY MR. GULOTTA:

Q. With respect to this DOT requirements, does

Congress have the authority to grant a waiver for that,

to your knowledge?

MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, the cross-examiner is asking for a legislative conclusion.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Would it be fair for me to say

that in addressing the regulatory difficulties 1 associated with using I87 that that panel can be responding to the question of what the nature of that 3 regulatory process is, to the best of their knowledge? 4 MR. RIBACK: Yes. 5 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Perhaps that question may be 6 pertinent and responsible to at that time. So, I don't 7 think we require any answer for that question for this 8 9 panel. Thank you. No further questions. 10 MR. GULOTTA: JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Have I missed any 11 cross-examiners? 12 MR. KESSLER: I just want to add something that I 13 14 forgot. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Again, it's a one way road. 15 You can tell me what it is and we can see where we go 16 from there. 17 MR. KESSLER: I would like to ask Mr. Chu to 18 provide copies of any documents he used in calculating 19 the \$130 to \$150 thousand he just testified to. 20 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Yes. We can accommodate that. 21 Mr. Chu, I think you should be able to provide a 22 work paper which is associated with the figure that you 23

provided here. And can you provide that work paper for

the benefit of clearly Time Warner, and I think there is

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an outstanding request by most of the parties here to provide the work paper as well. Let's just see if your components and see if your numbers add up to these figures for sure.

MR. CHU: Okay.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you.

Mr. Riback, is there any -- Mr. Collins.

MR. COLLINS: One last question.

In testifying, Mr. Mooney had said community outreach was done before the application was filed. I was curious as to when the outreach had taken place in a discussion with Councilman Martinez with regard to the route coming through Inwood.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That will be the last question for this panel on this exercise.

MR. MOONEY: I believe I testified per advice from Con Edison public affairs. I would have to reach out to them, your Honor, to get that information.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: We will take that as an on the record request. If you can find out whether or not that specific individual was contacted before the application, the date and the time and the location of such meeting, can that be provided to Mr. Collins?

MR. MOONEY: Yes, sir.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. This practice now

requires me to turn back to Mr. Riback and to find out:

In light of the cross-examination we have just heard, do
you have any further interest in direct testimony being
elicited from these witnesses?

MR. RIBACK: No further questions, Your Honor.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's the stock response you always get. Thank you very much.

So, with that, I want to thank this panel.

Perhaps some of you will be coming back as members of other panels, but with respect to you as the panel who has testified with respect generally to the content of the application, also generally with respect to the terms of the Joint Proposal that's been entered into with the state DOT, I want to thank you for your testimony.

I want to thank you for your willingness to respond as truthfully and candidly as you possibly could to the questions that came from the attorneys and from those individuals who are not so experienced but are trying earnestly to elicit accurate information from you.

I want to thank you for your cooperation with the process and I want to excuse you as a panel and you are not subject to recall with the exception of Mr. Dempsey, who under his special circumstances will remain under

oath. We could easily apply the oath again to him, but with respect to the remainder of you you are all excused. Thank you very much.

(Panel excused.)

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I would like to take ten minutes and during the ten minutes we will give Yonkers the opportunity to set up your panel here. And Consolidated Edison will be conducting cross-examination of the Yonkers' witnesses.

(Recess taken.)

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: By arrangement with the attorneys it's my understanding that the next witnesses would be the witnesses that are being proffered by the City of Yonkers; is that correct?

MS. O'SHEA: That is correct?

Let me ask counsel for Yonkers then to call your witnesses.

MS. O'SHEA: Yes, Your Honor.

Q. Chief Gardner, Chief Fitzpatrick, each of you has before you six pages of typewritten--six typewritten pages.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: At this time can you just call all the witnesses and then we will swear them in and ask them to adopt their testimony. Just call them by name.

MS. O'SHEA: Chief William Fitzpatrick, Chief Charles Gardner, Joseph Rachiele, Andrew Api, Joseph

Moran, and Martin Doherty. 1 (The panel members, after first having been duly 2 sworn, were examined and testified as follows:) 3. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. I would like you 4 to be seated at this time and just very simply for the 5 record state your name and just state your position or 6 business address. Either one will do for our purposes. 7 MR. FITZPATRICK: William Fitzpatrick, 5-7 New 8 School Street, Yonkers, New York. 9 MR. GARDNER: Charles Gardner, Yonkers Police 10 Department, 104 South Broadway, Yonkers. 11 MR. RACHIELE: Joseph Rachiele, City of Yonkers 12 engineering department, 40 South Broadway, Yonkers. 13 MR. API: Andrew Api, City Engineer for the City 14 of Yonkers, and I also work out of City Hall, Yonkers. 15 MR. MORAN: Joseph Moran, 40 South Broadway, 16 Yonkers, New York. 17 MR. DOHERTY: Martin Doherty, 40 South Broadway, 18 Yonkers, New York. 19 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Now, your counsel will work 20 with you to get your testimonies into the record. 21 DIRECT EXAMINATION 22 BY MS. O'SHEA: 23 Q. Chief Fitzpatrick, Chief Gardner, each of you has 24 before you six typewritten pages that purport to be your 25

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direct testimony in the case. Do you have corrections
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    to the testimony?
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           (Fitzpatrick) No, I don't.
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       Α.
           (Gardner) No.
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           Do you adopt this testimony as your sworn
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    testimony in this case?
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           (Fitzpatrick) Yes.
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       Α.
           (Gardner) Yes, I do.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: With that, I will instruct the
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    reporter to copy into the record as if given orally
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    today your prefiled testimony.
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            (The following is the prefiled testimony of Chief
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    Fitzpatrick and Chief Gardner:)
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1	Q.	Mr. G	ardner, please state your full name, employer and business address.
2		A.	Charles Gardner, Yonkers Police Department, 104 South Broadway
3	Yonke	rs, NY	10701.
4	Q.	In wh	at capacity are you employed?
5		A.	First Deputy Chief, Deputy Chief of Field Services Bureau in charge of
6	patrol	and inv	vestigation divisions.
7	Q.	Pleas	e summarize your education and professional background.
8		A.	I have been employed with the City of Yonkers Police Department as a
9	Police	Office	er for twenty-eight (28) years.
10		As Fi	rst Deputy Chief of the Field Services Bureau my responsibilities include
11	overal	l plann	ing and directing of police operations; supervision, deployment, and
12	evalua	ation of	police personnel; and participation in public information and educational
13	activi	ties cor	ncerning law enforcement.
14	Q.	Mr.	Fitzpatrick, please state your full name, employer and business address.
15		A.	William Fitzpatrick. City of Yonkers Fire Department, 5-7 New School
16	Street	t, Yonk	ters, New York 10701.
17	Q.	In w	hat capacity are you employed?
18		A.	Deputy Fire Chief in Charge of Operations
19	Q.	Plea	se summarize your education and professional background.
20	. 54	A.	I have been employed with the City of Yonkers Fire Department for
21	twen	ty-seve	en (27) years. I have served as a Chief officer for over five (5) years and over

1	thirteen years (13) as a company officer serving in different capacities.		
2	As Deputy Fire Chief in Charge of Operations my responsibilities include		
3	overseeing the daily operations of the Yonkers Fire department as it pertains to		
4	operations and response to fires, medical emergencies and other non-fire emergencies.		
5	Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?		
6	A. The purpose of this panel's testimony is to address the impact on		
7	emergency services and safety associated with Consolidated Edison's proposed route for		
8	the M-29 transmission line in the City of Yonkers.		
9	Q. How many fire stations are located along Consolidated Edison's proposed		
10	route?		
11	A. There are three (3) fire stations located along Consolidated Edison's		
12	proposed route. Station 10 is located on Saw Mill River Road; Station 1, which houses		
13	Fire Headquarters, is located on New School Street; and Station 3 is located on Vark		
14	Street. Station 1 is also home to the City of Yonkers' only Fire Rescue Company which		
15	is responsible for rescue response for the entire City.		
16	Q. How many fire stations are located along the route proposed by the City of		
17	Yonkers?		
18	A. None.		
19	Q. In your opinion, what impact will Consolidated Edison's proposed route for		
20	the construction of the M-29 Transmission Line have on emergency response		
21	services given the location of police and fire stations and the typical routing of		

emergency response?

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Consolidated Edison's route would take the transmission line along A. one of the most dense industrial and commercial areas in Yonkers. It is also one of the most populated areas in the City of Yonkers. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, almost seventy thousand people live along the route of the proposed transmission line which is more than one third of the City of Yonkers' population. Construction should be expected to cause unavoidable traffic tie ups and gridlock. Consolidated Edison proposes shutting down all but one lane of Tuckahoe Road for about a mile of its length. This is an already congested roadway where brief shut-downs of a single lane have been known to back up traffic for blocks. There are no practical alternate routes capable of handling a diversion from Tuckahoe Road. The closest roads that go straight through from the East Side to the West Side of the City are more than two and three miles to the South and North respectively. This type of major road work along several of the City's main arterial roads would cause potentially dangerous delays in the response time for emergency vehicles such as police cars, fire trucks, and ambulances. Response times during construction along Consolidated Edison's proposed route would be slower as a result of traffic thereby impacting the lives and the safety of the citizens of the City of Yonkers. The First Police Precinct covers both ends of Tuckahoe Road. Tuckahoe Road is the main East/West route that patrol officers take when responding to and from calls for 20 service. Closing down several lanes of Tuckahoe Road for a lengthy period of time

1	would make rapid response to many calls impossible. Further, it could require the
2	diversion of police cars from the Fourth precinct, which is a higher crime area and where
3	police are needed most, to cover areas in the First precinct.
4	In addition to Fire Stations 10, 1, and 3 which are all located directly on
5	Consolidated Edison's proposed route, several other Fire Stations would have their
6	Primary Response Areas adversely affected as a result of construction related traffic. Fire
7.	Stations 12 and 9 use Roberts Avenue as a primary East/West route via Old Nepperhan
8	Avenue and Nepperhan Avenue. Fire Station 6 must use Nepperhan Avenue South of
9	Ashburton Avenue in responding to calls in its Primary Fire Response area. Fire Station
10	4 must use Riverdale Avenue South of Ludlow Street in responding to many locations in
11	its Primary Response Area. Therefore, along Consolidated Edison's proposed route,
12	construction related traffic would negatively impact the response time of at least 7 Fire
13	Stations in the City of Yonkers. Such an impact seriously jeopardizes the safety of
14	thousands of City residents.
15	Tuckahoe Road, Saw Mill River Road, Nepperhan Avenue and Riverdale Avenue
16 -	are all major truck routes. As construction moves through these areas, traffic congestion
17	and lane closures will effect the typical routing of police and fire response. These
18	emergency response vehicles would have to avoid Tuckahoe Road completely during the
19	construction or risk being caught in gridlock, unable to respond to emergencies. This
20	would add several minutes to response time which often means lost lives. Delayed
21	response time as a result of construction related traffic along Consolidated Edison's

- 1 proposed route unnecessarily and unreasonably puts the lives and safety of the citizens of
- 2 Yonkers at risk.
- 3 Q. How would the City of Yonkers' proposed alternative route mitigate the
- 4 impact on emergency response services and safety?
- 5 A. The City's proposed route will mitigate most, if not all, traffic problems
- 6 and their corresponding effects on safety and emergency response times within the City.
- 7 The City of Yonkers' proposed route entails construction on only a small portion of
- 8 Tuckahoe Road. The City's proposed route eliminates the problem of traffic congestion
- 9 along the City's most densely populated areas thereby eliminating safety concerns related
- 10 to delayed response times.
- 11 Q. Does this conclude your testimony at this time?
- 12 A. Yes.

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    BY MS. O'SHEA:
       Q. Mr. Rachiele, Mr. Api and Mr. Moran, you have
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    before you ten pages typewritten that purport to be your
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    direct testimony in this case. Do you have any
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    corrections to make?
5
       A. (Rachiele) No.
6
           (Api) No.
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           (Moran) No.
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           Do you adopt this testimony as your sworn
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       0.
    testimony?
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       Α.
           (Rachiele) Yes.
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           (Api) Yes.
           (Moran) Yes.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: With that, I will instruct the
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    reporter to copy into the record as if given orally
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    today your prefiled testimony.
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            (The following is the prefiled testimony of Mr.
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    Rachiele, Mr. Api and Mr. Moran:)
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1	Q. N	Ir. Api, please state your full name, employer and business address.
2	A.	My name is Andrew A. Api. I am employed by the City of Yonkers
3	("Yonkers").	My business address is 40 South Broadway, Room 315, Yonkers, New
4	York 10701.	·
5	Q. In wi	nat capacity are you employed?
6	A.	I am the City Engineer for the City of Yonkers' Department of
7	Engineering.	
8	Q. Pleas	se summarize your education and professional background.
9	· A.	I am a Professional Engineer with thirty-five (35) years of infrastructure
10	experience.	I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering from Manhattan
11	College in 1	971. I have been a Licensed Professional Engineer in the State of New York
12	since 1980.	
13	I was	s employed for twenty-five (25) years with the New York City Department of
14	Environmen	tal Protection as an engineer in charge of over \$250 million dollars in sewer,
15	water, and h	ighway projects mainly involving major utility interferences. I have been the
16	City Engine	er for the City of Yonkers for nine (9) years.
17	Q. M	r. Rachiele, please state your full name, employer and business address.
18	A.	My name is Joseph P. Rachiele. I am employed by the City of Yonkers
19	("Yonkers"). My business address is 40 South Broadway, Room 315, Yonkers, New
20	York 10701	

ı	Q. In what capacity are you employed:
2	A. I am a Professional Engineer and the Deputy Director of the City of
3	Yonkers' Department of Engineering.
4	Q. Please summarize your education and professional background.
5	A. I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from
6	Manhattan College in 1992, as well as a Masters Degree in Business Administration from
7	Manhattan College in 1999.
8	I am a Licensed Professional Engineer in the State of New York. I have
9	over fourteen (14) years of engineering experience working for the New York City
10	Department of Environmental Protection, the New York City Department of Design and
11	Construction, and currently, the City of Yonkers.
12	My responsibilities as Deputy Director of the City of Yonkers'
13	Engineering Department include: the supervision of civil engineers performing resident
14	engineering services and site inspections on infrastructure improvement projects
15	including construction of sanitary sewers, storm sewers, water mains, new roadways, and
16	appurtenances; applying to New York State for the receipt of grants for the improvement
17	of infrastructure in the City of Yonkers including gathering of all pertinent paperwork,
18	forms, and design documents for the receipt of these monies; reviewing, approving and/o
19	denying all permits in the City Right of Way including, but not limited to, street opening
20	permits, utility work, sidewalks, and road closures; reviewing final surveys and
21	norforming gite inappetions for curb cuts and the issuance of certificates of occupancy

1	reviewing Freedom of Information Law information requested by City of Yonkers Law		
2	Department and; reviewing and approving payments by contractors and consultants.		
3	Q.	Mr. Mo	oran, please state your full name, employer and business address.
4		A.	My name is Joseph J. Moran. I am employed by the City of Yonkers
5	("Yo	nkers"). N	My business address is 40 South Broadway, Room 315, Yonkers, New
6	York	10701.	
7	Q.	In wha	t capacity are you employed?
8		A.	I am a Professional Engineer and the Second Assistant City Engineer for
9	the C	ity of Yo	nkers' Department of Engineering.
10	Q.	Please	summarize your education and professional background.
11		A.	I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from
12	Man	nattan Co	llege in 1985. I have been a Licensed Professional Engineer in the State of
13	New	York sind	ce 1991.
14			I have over twenty-one (21) years of experience in managing and
15	inspe	ecting Car	pital Construction contracts for Consulting Engineers, the City of New
16	York	t, the City	of New Rochelle, and the City of Yonkers. This includes experience in
17	the s	upervisio	n of engineer and construction inspectors for over eighteen (18) years. I
18	have	been em	ployed with the City of Yonkers for nine (9) years.
19	.Q.	What	is the purpose of this panel's testimony?
20		A.	The purpose of this testimony is to address the construction related
21	imp	acts assoc	iated with Consolidated Edison's proposed route for the M-29 transmission

line in the City of Yonkers. 1 What local and county infrastructure is located on the route proposed by 2 Q. Consolidated Edison? 3 Sanitary sewers, storm sewers and combined sewers. Some of the sewers A. 4 are brick, stone culvert, clay, extra strength vitrified pipe, concrete, and ductile iron. The 5 sewers made from brick are the kind that are mainly found along Consolidated Edison's 6 proposed route and are the most sensitive. Brick sewers are the most sensitive because 7 they collapse easier due to the erosion of joints. Also located along Consolidated 8 Edison's proposed route are county sewer trunk lines and water mains, both high and low 9 pressure and a major Westchester County sewage line runs along Nepperhan Avenue 10 from Old Nepperhan Avenue south. In addition, most of the City's old trolley tracks are 11 still located underground, except for on Old Nepperhan Avenue. 12 In your opinion, what are the potential impacts to utilities associated with Q. 13 construction along Consolidated Edison's preferred route in Yonkers? 14 Utilities existing along Consolidated Edison's proposed route include gas 15 A. connections, water services, water mains, connections from catch basins to manholes, 16 sanitary sewer laterals and some combined sanitary and storm sewers. 17 Consolidated Edison's proposed route traverses through some of the oldest and 18 most densely populated areas in the City of Yonkers. As such, these areas contain some 19 of the oldest and most sensitive infrastructure in the City. Consolidated Edison's project 20 will require trenching of between eight (8) and nine (9) feet below street grade. 21

Trenching this deep will inevitably cause major interferences with the numerous and 1 2 congested utilities already existing in those areas. The infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, cast iron water mains that are 3 over 100 years old. As time goes by, the metallurgical components of the cast iron decay 4 thereby causing hairline cracks in the mains. These mains are sometimes held together 5 by the backfill around them. As interference and work occurs in close proximity to the 6 water mains they become more susceptible to breaking. When a water main breaks, there 7 will be no water supply in their service area for extended periods of time including 8 potable water and fire hydrants. As water service connections between a home and the 9 main are broken they would then have to be repaired all the way back to the house, 10 thereby causing disruption to the homeowner's premises. This would cause great 11 inconvenience to homeowners and business owners in the area and increased expense to 12 the taxpayers of the City of Yonkers. More importantly, the potential loss of water 13 supply to fire hydrants creates a major safety risk to the residents and business owners 14 15 along Consolidated Edison's proposed route. The infrastructure along Consolidated Edison's proposed route also includes some 16 very old sewers that are made out of brick. The mortar adhering the bricks together 17 decomposes over the years. As such, any vibration can cause the bricks to fall out of 18 place. Therefore, construction, especially the kind of deep trench digging that is involved 19 in Consolidated Edison's M-29 project, creates a greater risk of damage to this sensitive 20 infrastructure and of service interruption than would exist if Consolidated Edison chose 21

an alternative route for this transmission line. 1 In some of the areas along Consolidated Edison's proposed route, the new 2 transmission line will cross or be located in very close proximity to existing eighty (80) 3 to one hundred (100) year old sewers; in such cases failure of these sewers has to be 4 expected. The same goes for the old water lines which feed major portions of the City. 5 Damage to a major sewer or water line would be catastrophic for the City of Yonkers. 6 The sewers in the proposed area run by gravity and can not be offset over the new 7 Consolidated Edison transmission line and may not be able to go under the line because 8 of the depth of corresponding sewers. While the water and gas lines can be offset around 9 10 Consolidated Edison's transmission line, they would require shutting off service for an extended period of time or, in some cases, require total replacement of each line. In the 11 case of gas service shutdowns, service could not be restored until each dwelling was 12 visited to light the stove pilots. This would delay construction further. If any part of the 13 infrastructure is damaged as a result of construction it will lead to immeasurable delays in 14 the completion of the project in order to repair the damaged infrastructure. 15 In your opinion, is there an alternative route for the M29 Transmission Line 16 O. Project that would minimize the potential impacts associated with the construction 17 18 and operation of these facilities? Yes. The City of Yonkers' proposed route which begins in Yonkers at the 19 Α. Sprain Brook Substation and would travel west on Tuckahoe Road to the I-87 South 20 21 access ramp.

Q. What is your basis for this conclusion?

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Along the route proposed by the City of Yonkers, the amount of 2 A. residences and businesses affected by construction would be greatly reduced. Along 3 Consolidated Edison's proposed route there exist 380 individual addresses, each with 4 multiple sets of utility connections that will undoubtedly experience interference. Along 5 the City of Yonkers' proposed route that impact is vastly mitigated by the fact that, with 6 the exception of several hundred feet on Tuckahoe Road, the route is primarily located on 7 the New York State Thruway thus avoiding the City's older and more sensitive utilities 8 and infrastructure and causing virtually no utility interferences. 9

Any trench at depths of eight (8) to (9) feet, as Consolidated Edison is proposing, will require sheeting to protect the workers and prevent the loss of parallel roadways and utilities. Steel boxes cannot be used because of utility interferences and plating requirements; wood sheeting will be necessary. This is a very time consuming process thereby lengthening the time that the roadways will not be open to traffic. The trenches will average six (6) feet wide and will be minimally three hundred (300) feet long broken down as one hundred (100) feet for a pilot cut, one hundred (100) feet for pipe laying area and one hundred (100) feet for backfill/welding/paving area. The one hundred (100) foot pilot cut would be necessary because the braces for the sheeting will prevent the eighty (80) foot lengths of pipe from being able to be lowered into the trench from above, thereby requiring the pipe to be dragged through the sheeting under the braces. Four to five hundred foot long trenches would be common to attain any kind of productivity.

1	Two lanes of traffic will be occupied during working hours to accommodate loading of		
2	excavated material, laying and welding of pipe, backfilling and paving. Occupying two		
3	lanes of traffic for some of the streets on Consolidated Edison's proposed route would		
4	mean complete closure; for others, it would mean severe traffic impacts.		
5	Consolidated Edison's proposed route would require work to be performed during		
6	day-time hours, due to residential areas, whereas the City of Yonkers' proposed route		
7	along Interstate 87 would enable Consolidated Edison to work during night hours. The		
8	ability to proceed with construction during night hours would not only enable		
9	Consolidated Edison to complete the project more quickly but it would		
10	also alleviate construction related traffic impacts due to the reduced flow of traffic during		
11	off peak hours.		
12	Q. How many school are located along Consolidated Edison's proposed route?		
13	A. Four schools, two public two private. St. Casimir's Roman Catholic		
14	Elementary School is on Nepperhan Avenue and Westchester Islamic Center's		
15	Elementary School is located on Garfield Street with its rear class rooms facing		
16	Nepperhan Avenue separated from the route by only one lot. Hostos MicroSociety		
17	School and the PEARLs/Hawthorne Elementary School are on the Riverdale Avenue part		
18	of the route.		
19	Q. What is the duration of work in the vicinity of schools located along the route		
20	proposed by Consolidated Edison?		

1	A. The duration of the work in the vicinity of each school would probably
2	several months, however, if the fragile utility infrastructure in the area is damaged by
3	Consolidated Edison's construction, then the duration could be extended by several
4	months.
5	Q. What equipment will be used in the vicinity of schools along the various
6	routes? What will the noise impact be upon the schools?
7	A. The equipment required to perform this work would be large heavy
8	excavation equipment, dump trucks, air compressors, pavement sawcutting machines,
9	and welding equipment. Some of this equipment operates at a higher decibel level and
10	the need for ear protection would be necessitated. This will be a loud operation
11	impacting the noise level within the schools.
12	Q. How many schools are located along the City of Yonkers' proposed route?
13	A. None.
14	Q. Does this conclude your testimony at this time?
15	A. Yes.

BY MS. O'SHEA: Q. Mr. Doherty, you have before you six pages typewritten that purport to be your direct testimony in this case. Do you have any correction? (Doherty) No, I do not. Do you adopt this testimony as your sworn testimony in this case? (Doherty) Yes. Α. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: With that, I will instruct the reporter to copy in the prefiled testimony as if it was given orally today. (The following is the prefiled testimony of Martin Doherty:)

1	Q.	Mr. D	onerty, please state your full name, employer and business address.
2		A.	Martin P. Doherty, City of Yonkers Traffic Engineering Division
3	City I	Hall, 40 S	South Broadway, Yonkers, NY 10701
4	Q.	In wh	at capacity are you employed?
5		A.	Traffic Engineer
6	Q.	Please	summarize your education and professional background.
7 .	A.	I have	been a Licensed Professional Engineer in New York State since 1978. I
8	receiv	ved a Ba	chelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from Polytechnic Institute of
9	Brooklyn in 1973 and a Masters of Science Degree in Traffic Engineering from		
10	Polytechnic Institute of New York in 1981. I am a Fellow of the Institute of		
11	Trans	sportation	n Engineers.
12		I was	employed by the New York City Department of Transportation
13	("NY	CDOT") from November 1973 to July 1990. I was hired as a Junior Civil Engineer
14	and a	t the tim	e of my departure from NYCDOT I was Chief of Engineering-Parking
15	Divis	sion.	
16		I have	been employed by the City of Yonkers as Traffic Engineer since July of
17	1990.	. As Tra	ffic Engineer my responsibilities include: the determination of proper
18	inters	section c	ontrols and parking regulations on Yonkers City streets and roadways as
19	mand	lated by	the Federal and NYS Manuals on Uniform Traffic Control Devices;
20	instal	llation ar	nd maintenance of all intersection and parking controls; determination of
21	prope	er locatio	ons for crosswalks, centerlines, channelizations and other pavement

1	markings; installation and maintenance of all pavement markings; review of all proposed
2	projects before the Planning Board and Zoning Boards, appropriate recommendations are
3	made to these Boards to assure the safe and efficient movement of traffic and; review of
4	all construction projects as they pertain to the maintenance and protection of traffic.
5	Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
6	A. The purpose of this testimony is to address the construction related traffic
7	impacts associated with Consolidated Edison's proposed route for the M-29 transmission
8	line in the City of Yonkers.
9	Q. What conclusions have you reached regarding the impact of construction-
10	related traffic along Consolidated Edison's proposed route for the M29
11	Transmission Line Project?
12	A. Consolidated Edison's proposed route for the M29 Transmission
13	Line primarily utilizes New York State arterial roadways. These roadways, by definition,
14	are major truck routes in the City of Yonkers and are the backbone of our transportation
15	system. These routes connect all major limited access highways to the City's commercial
16	industrial, and residential areas. They carry extremely high volumes of commercial truck
17	traffic as well as commuter vehicles both into and out of the City.
18	The land uses fronting on Saw Mill River Road, Old Nepperhan Avenue,
19	Nepperhan Avenue, and Riverdale Avenue are virtually 100% developed. In addition,
20	these are amongst the oldest developed sections of the City. As such, the below ground
21	infrastructure, such as water mains, sewer collectors and particularly house connections,

1	is not only densely concentrated but also very old and susceptible to failures. Even
2	minimal disturbances caused by construction related to this project, will in all probability,
3	cause major, if not catastrophic, infrastructure failures. The repairs necessitated by such
4	inevitable damage caused to the fragile infrastructure will undoubtedly cause further
5	delay to the project thus creating unacceptable disruptions to traffic flow and having
6	dangerous repercussions to emergency response services.
7	These State arterials are major school bus routes. There are over two hundred and
8	six (206) school bus routes that will be affected by the proposed route. Presently,
9	children are picked up and discharged at numerous locations on Riverdale Avenue,
10	Nepperhan Avenue, and Tuckahoe Road. The use of red flashing school bus lights is
11	disruptive to the smooth flow of traffic; the introduction of extensive trenching in the
12	same locations will exacerbate an already difficult condition and endanger the safe
13	transport of children.
14	These State arterials are also Westchester County Bee-Line bus routes. Delays
15	caused by open trenches, construction equipment and trucks in the traveled roadway will
16	affect a proportionally higher number of citizens, as it will impact not only those who live
17	and work in the project area but also those who use the Westchester County Bee-Line
18	bus. Bee-Line buses are also the main means of transport for high school students who
19	do not receive city provided school buses. In addition, the proposed route passes directly
20	in front of the Liberty Lines bus garage on Old Nepperhan Avenue at Saw Mill River
21	Road. Liberty Lines is an operator for the County Bee-Line system; disruptions to the

1	operations in the vicinity of their garage will further deteriorate service.		
2	Consolidated Edison's proposed route for the M29 transmission line traverses		
3	four of the busiest intersections in the City of Yonkers. These are Tuckahoe Road at Saw		
4	Mill River Road, Nepperhan Avenue at Ashburton Avenue, Nepperhan Avenue at South		
5	Broadway and Riverdale Avenue at Prospect Street. The actual hours of		
6	operation/construction will be limited, however, the presence of plated roadways and		
7	inoperable loop detectors will cause a further decrease in the traffic level of service. It is		
8	the City's understanding the pipe sections are quite long, by necessity. Therefore, the		
9	installation will entail the opening of excessive lengths of trench; this will be problematic		
10	when crossing intersections, particularly those noted above. Disruption to traffic will be		
11	severe.		
12	Q. In your opinion, is there an alternative route for the M29 Transmission Line		
13	Project that would minimize the potential traffic impacts associated with the		
14	construction and operation of these facilities?		
15	A. Virtually all negative aspects of installing the M29 transmission line are		
16	non-existent if the Interstate 87 New York State Thruway ("Thruway") is utilized as the		
17	primary route south.		
18	Q. What is your basis for this conclusion?		
19	A. Within the Thruway right-of-way there are virtually no underground		
20	utilities to contend with. There exist some drainage facilities as on surface streets but no		
21	house connections will be encountered. This will speed the project considerably. There		

- of pipe. Traffic impacts can further be minimized by performing most work at night, as
- 2 is done on most highway projects. Night construction would not be practical
- 3 within the residential areas on Yonkers surface streets which encompass Consolidated
- 4 Edison's proposed route. Furthermore, no Westchester County bus routes or school bus
- 5 routes are affected on the Thruway.
- 6 Q. Does this conclude your testimony at this time?
- 7 A. Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Does that make the witnesses 1 available for cross-examination? 2 MS. O'SHEA: Yes, Your Honor. 3 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Riback. 4 CROSS EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. RIBACK: 6 Addressing the panel of Mr. Api, Rachiele and 0. 7 In developing your alternative route west on 8 Tuckahoe Road and south on I87 to the Bronx line, did 9 you consider Con Edison siting and construction criteria 10 set out in the Article VII application? 11 (Rachiele) The Article VII application was never Α. 12 I never received a copy of it. received. 13 Your answer It was given to the City of Yonkers. 14 is no? 15 (Rachiele) Repeat the question again. 16 Α. Did you, in developing your alternative route, 17 consider Con Edison's siting and construction criteria 18 set out in the Article VII application that was provided 19 to the City of Yonkers in the normal course of this 20 Article VII application process? 21 Let me just ask a question. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: 22 Are you familiar with any such criteria? Have you ever 23 heard of Consolidated Edison having construction and 24 siting criteria? 25

MR. RACHIELE: Not to the best of my knowledge, 1 2 no. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. That's a 3 sufficient response. 4 Q. Has the City of Yonkers conducted studies as to 5 the constructability of its proposed alternative route? 6 (Rachiele) It's to my belief it would be the Α. 7 responsibility of Con Edison to do these studies. 8 The route has been proposed by Yonkers, not by 9 10 Con Edison. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: To the best of your belief, 11 knowledge and understanding, do you believe this route 12 that you selected is capable of being constructed? 13 MR. RACHIELE: Yes. 14 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Please proceed. 15 What's the basis for that conclusion? 16 Q. (Rachiele) There are many basis for these 17 conclusions. Cause less of an impact to residents. 18 Those--I'm sorry. Finish your answer. 19 0. (Rachiele) Traffic, commercial establishments, 20 infrastructure. I can go on and on. 21 I am asking Those are impacts to your locality. 22 you if it's your assessment whether it's physically 23 possible to construct the transmission line along the 24

route that you proposed?

A. (Rachiele) Yes, absolutely.

- O. What is the basis for the conclusion?
- A. (Rachiele) My years of experience in engineering construction. My knowledge of the area and how construction impacts both the infrastructure and the community.
- Q. Have you done any specific studies for this proposed route?
 - A. (Rachiele) Personally, no.
- Q. Has anyone in the City of Yonkers done any specific studies for this proposed route, to the best of your knowledge?
 - A. (Rachiele) No.
- Q. Has the City of Yonkers conducted studies as to the potential traffic impacts of its proposed alternative route, on the route itself?
- A. (Api) Actually we haven't done any studies on the alternate route. We were requesting Con Edison to do that for us, do that as part of the process I mean.
- Q. Again, this is your proposed route and Con Edison has no obligation to do studies for your proposal.
- A. (Api) You presented a number of routes at one point and we did not like the route that you picked and gave you to look at a second route.
 - Q. Again, for the panel, have you assessed whether

your alternative route would be issued the necessary permits by the New York State Thruway Authority or other applicable state and federal agencies?

- A. (Api) We have not done that.
- Q. For the panel, again, doesn't the Yonkers alternative route also make use of a substantial portion of Tuckahoe Road when compared to Con Edison's proposed route?
- A. (Api) It uses I would say less than half of the proposed--your initial route would have I would think between half and a third of the--I'm sorry.

The alternate route would be a half to a third of the original route that Con Edison had picked on Tuckahoe Road.

- O. A third to a half?
- A. (Api) Sitting here and just looking, yes.
- O. Do you know specifically how many feet?
- A. (Api) I could find that out for you. I don't know right now.
- 20 O. Could you?

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- A. (Api) Yes.
- 22 | O. And get that information to me?
- A. (Api) Absolutely.
 - Q. Did you consider any of Con Edison alternate street routes through Yonkers when making your

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alternative assessment?
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           (Api) Yes.
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           What alternate routes?
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           (Api) Actually I think you presented -- Con Edison
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    had presented six or seven.
           That is correct.
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       Ο.
           (Api) One of them that -- one of them that seemed
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       Α.
    reasonable at first glance was the Putnam right-of-way
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    route, and given that and basically we looked at that
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    and this I87 and we came up with the I87 map being less
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    objectionable to residents of Yonkers.
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me ask company counsel
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    just for clarity in our record, the route that he just
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    identified and called the Putnam right-of-way, can you
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    tell me under your alternatives which number that might
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    have?
                         I believe it's alternative seven.
           MR. RIBACK:
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Okay. Just for clarity on the
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    record.
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                         It is alternative seven.
           MR. RIBACK:
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                         May I give the application for them
           MS. O'SHEA:
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    to look at?
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           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Did you want to leave it
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    there?
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MS. O'SHEA: Yes, I will leave it over there.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: The question has been answered and you provided clarification for the record. I will request that your proceed with your next question. BY MR. RIBACK: Did you consider any of the other alternatives Q. Con Edison had proposed? (Api) We looked at them all and basically it Α. always came down to the one on 87 and/or the Putnam. And why is that? Ο. (Api) Again, seemed like the less impact to the Α. people of Yonkers. Could you tell me what the specific objections Q. you have to each of the other alternative routes is? JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You want to take them one by one, counsel? MR. RIBACK: Sure, start with alternative one. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Off the record. (Discussion held off the record.) JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me indicate that we will continue now with the line of cross-examination from company counsel concerning your evaluation and consideration and the various alternatives offered by Consolidated Edison. Counsel, can you please just for clarity and to

deal with--provide us the time current, just restate

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what your question is.

BY MR. RIBACK:

- Q. The current question is whether Yonkers considered the other alternative routes proposed by Con Edison in its Article VII application and specifically at this point the alternative one.
- A. (Api) I may have to amend what I said before because as we look at it it occurs to me that when we saw all the routes basically Con Edison had already picked the route that they are proposing.

We looked at all the routes with Con Edison and privately amongst ourselves. Basically Con Edison came up with reasons for why the alternates were not as good as the one that passes through Yonkers.

As we met amongst ourselves and with the elected officials, with the communities and whatever, basically we came to the conclusion that the route that was chosen by Con Edison was not the optimum route for us and maybe we would go back and discuss some of the other alternates.

The alternate that we proposed is very similar apparently to alternate number one. One of the main differences is the amount of time it spends in Tuckahoe Road. It doesn't go down to--I believe doesn't go down to Central Avenue. Doesn't cut through one of

our--another business area and then eventually get down to 287.

The route that we proposed is apparently an adaptation of your route number one, and I think that still meets our needs a little bit better.

- Q. Why do you believe that your route is preferable to alternative one?
- A. (Api) It minimizes the amount of time that's on Yonkers streets to right onto the highway at Tuckahoe Road as opposed to going all the way down Tuckahoe Road, which is another business area. A lot of individual small businesses that would be affected.

And then to turn down the service road in Central Avenue is one of our most heavily traveled roads and it does have a number of businesses and a large concentration of residents also on Central Park Avenue side of it.

- Q. With respect to our alternative two, what were your specific objections?
- A. (Api) Again, most of the objections on the other alternates were objections raised by Con Edison. They presented us with their preferred route and we reacted to their preferred route.

We had suggested or at least asked them to look at all of them. They presented their reasons why they

they thought there would be a problem and after listening to their explanations and their choice we thought that our choice was better. O. So, are you saying that among the seven alternative routes proposed by Con Edison you concurred with Con Edison that the Con Edison preferred alternative was, as among those alternatives, your preferred alternative? MS. O'SHEA: Objection, Your Honor. That's leading. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think the question is pertinent and relevant. Whether or not it leads or misleads the witnesses to an answer that's preferred by the counsel I am not so sure. MS. O'SHEA: I withdraw the objection. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Objection withdrawn. Does the witness have the question in mind? MR. API: I am sorry? JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Do you have the question in mind? I think you are being asked whether or not you agree with Consolidated Edison's selection of the route. MR. API: No. BY MR. RIBACK: The question was whether you agreed with Con 0.

Edison's selection of the route as amongst the seven

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alternatives proposed by Con Edison?

A. (Api) No.

- Q. So then what is the specific objection that you have to alternative two?
- A. (Api) Alternate two was one that went through a large number of residential streets and, again, disruption to those streets would be unmanageable.
 - O. Let's move on to alternative three.
- A. (Api) Three is similar to two with the same objections. It's almost the same route in Yonkers.
 - Q. And alternative four.
- A. (Api) Four was very similar to what you had proposed.
- Q. Can I ask you if you're considering these analyses right now or you considered these before?
- A. (Api) No, but I haven't memorized the numbers of which route was which. We usually refresh our memories especially when they duplicate each other.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me ask you a question on the one that seems to differ from many of the alternatives, that being alternative seven. Do you have a view with respect to the desirability or acceptance of that route as it pertains to Yonkers' interest?

MR. API: That was one of our--that was one of our leading alternates. We heard what Con Edison was

saying about some of the problems that may be caused using that route, and we also considered that in many areas it's through back yards of residents and perhaps they would not want to have it there.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: So, from what you know of the geography and the locations and facilities along that route, and from what you have heard from Consolidated Edison, you would agree with them to basically rule out that alternative?

MR. API: Yes. As -- yes.

11 BY MR. RIBACK:

- Q. Do you know if prior to filing the application with all the alternatives in it you and Con Edison consulted on the project?
- A. (Rachiele) We had several meetings over the past year, but it seemed to me that Con Edison, although they had these alternatives in mind, was set with the one route that's proposed to us all along.

I think these alternates were just -- they were designed just to appease us but I don't think they were really anything Con Edison was going to construct this M29 project.

- Q. Going back, what about alternative six?
- A. (Api) Basically four, five and six were close to identical routes in Yonkers. So, if we objected to one

we objected to all of them.

- Q. For what reason?
- A. (Api) Again, the businesses and the disruption to the residents of Yonkers.
- Q. Aside from the Con Edison alternatives that are presented in the application, did you consider any variations on other street routes through Yonkers?
- A. (Api) Again, we did, and we--that's how we came up with Tuckahoe Road to 87.
- Q. Do you know how many other variations you considered?
- A. (Api) Not that I can recall.
- Q. Do you have a range? Do you have a range of alternatives that you considered?
- A. (Api) No. I didn't figure it was part of our duties to figure out where you would go.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: And you are correct about that, but let me ask you this hypothetical question. If for any reason the Public Service Commission were to reject the alternate that you have proposed, and if the Commission were to also reject the alternate that the Consolidated Edison proposed, where would you go next?

Would you have any alternative that you might propose different from this one if you knew for a fact that the Commission were to reject your proposal? Or

1 are we stymied? 2 MR. API: One of them we would like maybe to look 3 at or actually we would like to look at Sprain Brook Parkway. And again, going back to the railway see if 4 5 there is some way we can work out some of Con Edison's 6 problems and some of our problems and make it work. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's as much facilitation I 7 can provide in this context. 8 BY MR. RIBACK: 9 10 In considering the alternative seven, did you do Ο. any consultation with Westchester County? 11 (Api) We did not. Α. 12 Are you aware of any objections to alternative 13 0. 14 seven by Westchester County? JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I can permit that because we 15 16 allow hearsay in our proceedings. (Api) Not directly. 17 Α. 18 What about indirectly? Q. (Api) Indirectly from Con Edison. Con Edison 19 20 said that Westchester County would be objectionable to 21 it. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Sounds like double hearsay to 22 23 me, but do you have any knowledge that you received in any sort of way, probably from the county, either 24

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formally or informally?

MR. API: No.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You had no communication with any county officials?

MR. API: No.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I am not going to allow that question because then who's testifying here? Okay?

BY MR. RIBACK:

- Q. Could you tell me why the Yonkers proposed route stops at the Bronx county line?
- A. (Rachiele) We don't have jurisdiction over the route in New York City.
- Q. But the task that was requested on December 22nd was to provide an alternative route for the Con Edison project which is intended to go from the Sprain Brook substation to the Academy substation in upper Manhattan.

I guess my question is: Why did you feel it was unnecessary to complete the route?

A. (Api) You already have--first of all, because we don't have any objection to where it goes in the Bronx, and you also have as part of your alternative one, you have a route through Yonkers through the Bronx that picks up from 87.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I don't know that this forum or my guidance for the proceeding ever suggested that any community was expected to come up with complete

designs of a complete alternative.

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I envisioned perhaps they might have insights within their own communities to provide as guidance for alternatives within the areas that they are most familiar with.

So, I would applaud Yonkers to the extent they have taken on that task and offered for our proceedings some of their thoughts as to how might be the best ways of transversing through the locations for which they are familiar, and were I in their shoes I don't think I would be willing to venture a guess as to what I thought neighboring communities should or should not do when they have their own host of concerns with respect to the construction.

I don't think you should be faulted whatsoever for having offered a segment within your own purview. Thank you.

- Q. The alternative one that you looked at in the Con Edison application goes down or is proposed to go down the Major Deegan service road as opposed to the Major Deegan itself.
- A. (Api) Again, you feel free to go down the service road if you like.
 - Q. In the last ten years has there been or--has there been any public improvement work of any kind

conducted along Con Edison's proposed route in Yonkers?

A. (Api) Yes.

Q. Could you please identify the location of each of these projects and specify the type of street work conducted for each.

MS. O'SHEA: Objection, Your Honor. That's overly broad. Everything in the last ten years?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Let me hear the question. I apologize.

(Question read by the reporter.)

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I will allow the question to the extent that the witnesses have in the top of their head any information pertinent here. However, I won't require they will conduct any research to follow up on questions, and to the extent they have any current recollections of such projects I will permit them to share them to the quality and degree that they have them.

MR. API: In the last nine years, how long I have been here and Joe Moran have been here, off the top of my head I will give you a list.

Tuckahoe Road at low service pumping yard. There were two water mains installed, 30 inch water main, 24 inch water main, in that order. Catch basins installed by mile square in Tuckahoe Road. There was--the entire

street was resurfaced. There was a drainage done underneath the Thruway. There was resurfacing on Tuckahoe Road from--down to Saw Mill River Road.

There was water work done in Saw Mill River Road.

There was--I am trying to think of the next one, I

apologize--sewer repairs on Nepperhan Avenue at Oneida.

There was sewer repairs off of Nepperhan

Avenue--actually sorry, didn't affect.

There was a major water main break at Nepperhan and Elm that was over a million dollars worth of repair to sewers and water. There was a sewer break on Nepperhan. There was repairs done at Prospect and Riverdale.

Currently right now is a project working on Riverdale Avenue because the sewers have collapsed, all of which supports why we are objecting to the work because, as you can see, a bunch of our infrastructure is very fragile and we have had numerous, numerous repairs to our infrastructure in this area?

- Q. What about electric utility work on the route?
- A. (Api) I am sorry?
- Q. What about any electric utility work on portions of the route?
- A. (Rachiele) That's responsibility of Con Edison to repair.

Q. I am not asking about repairs. I am asking if there has been any work conducted on portions of the proposed route in the last ten years.

A. (Rachiele) I would have to check the records but New York State DOT would issue the permits for that route.

Q. They may issue the permits, but are you aware of any construction work that's gone on in the streets of Yonkers either under the jurisdiction of the state DOT for electric utilities, or gas, or any other type of utility?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: You can lead these witnesses if you have specific projects in mind. You can ask them whether they recall the projects or know of what degree of knowledge they may have, if you are referring to projects that Consolidated Edison conducted which are proximate to your route.

I don't care who identifies them. You know where the questions are coming from, so if you are aware of Consolidated Edison projects along the route in recent years that you want to raise with these witnesses why don't you identify which projects you are talking about.

MR. RIBACK: One second.

Q. For the various utility construction projects,

repair projects that you mentioned over the last nine 1 years, when did the work at each of these locations 2 occur? 3 (Api) Would you take within a year of each other? Α. 4 Sure. 5 Q. (Api) Tuckahoe Road, the water main at Tuckahoe 6 Α. Road, about 2001. Resurfacing and catch basins was 7 2000--late '04, maybe '05. Saw Mill River Road and 8 Tuckahoe Road was '05. Oneida was '05. Nepperhan and 9 Elm was January of '05 to March of '05, and Riverdale 10 Avenue is current, and the one in Prospect was '98. 11 Q. You also mentioned something about the drainage 12 under the Thruway? 13 (Api) Some catch basins. 14 Α. When was that? 0. 15 (Api) Prior to the resurfacing '04, '05. Α. 16 And also you mentioned Tuckahoe Road resurfacing Q. 17 project? 18 (Api) '05. Α. 19 Do you recall how long each of these projects 20 0. took? 21 (Api) About, like Joe says, the state and the 22 county did the paving so they would have the better 23 record of how long the contracts went, but they were $2^{.}4$

in--Tuckahoe Road that county did was at least two

months. The state portion of Tuckahoe Road was a month. Saw Mill was a couple weeks at Tuckahoe Road.

Oneida was two weeks. Riverdale Avenue is into its third week. Riverdale and Prospect was a week at a time twice. Water main at Tuckahoe Road was several months.

- Q. For each of these projects, could you tell us what problems Yonkers has encountered with street openings along the Con Edison proposed route?
- A. (Api) I am sorry? I didn't understand what you said.
 - Q. You have indicated that there are some nine different projects?
 - A. (Api) Right.

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Q. That the city has undertaken, as others have undertaken along portions of what Con Edison proposed as the route to this project. Could you tell me in connection with the work that was done, can you tell me what problems Yonkers may have encountered with the street openings?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Take your time and consider it.

A. (Api) Tuckahoe Road, no. The water main installation, when we did it in a--throughout, it took a few months to get across Tuckahoe Road. Traffic was

backed up to Bronxville -- to Tuckahoe Road when we worked there.

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To minimize the problems we worked at night at times in sensitive areas. Again, most of our problems were traffic problems that, again, were horrendous while we did it but something that needed to be done. And we maintained small, short trenches, extremely short trenches, and we minimized the amount of space that we needed within the road and even with small trenches and with small trenches we had problems.

The resurfacing was done at night to accommodate the people. And traffic. Saw Mill River Road was in the middle of the intersection but it was on an isolated spot within the intersection so we were able to work around it. Did take several weeks to do it but it was one spot in the middle of the intersection.

I know it wasn't a problem because we were able to do, again, just a very short trench while in Nepperhan. Nepperhan at Elm was a major consideration. We had a water main break. We had traffic backed up for miles. It was an emergency. One or two--most of Nodine Hill. So we worked 24/7. We had cops working all day long.

Riverdale Avenue is working now and luckily it's in the parking lanes and we have minimized the amount of

time that we occupy any other lane in the excavation.

- Q. So, most of the problems would be correct to say have been traffic issues?
 - A. (Api) For these jobs, traffic issues.
- Q. And what was the depth of the construction at these jobs?
 - A. (Api) Most of them were shallow.
 - Q. What do you mean by shallow?
- A. (Api) Water main was four feet deep on Tuckahoe Road and, I am sorry, Nepperhan was four feet deep.
- 11 | Tuckahoe Road was more like six feet.
- 12 Q. Six feet?

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- 13 A. (Api) Yes.
- Q. Was that the furthest depth for any of these projects?
- 16 A. (Api) At Riverdale Avenue, nine feet deep.
 - Q. Nine feet deep?
- 18 A. (Api) Yeah.
 - Q. You indicated that at least in one case some of the work was done at night. What construction restrictions were imposed for these projects to address these traffic concerns?
- 23 A. (Api) I am not sure what you mean.
- Q. In other words, what limitations did you put on construction to minimize the traffic concerns that were

encountered?

A. (Api) Basically we allowed the paving to be done at night. We employed eight to ten police officers per night. We ran one lane in each direction on Tuckahoe Road. None of the businesses were accessible at that time. We just ran vehicles in and out.

It was periodic stoppage of traffic and because we did it late at night it was less of an impact on the community, on traffic through the community.

Tuckahoe Road is basically the only east-west corridor through Yonkers, that section of Yonkers, and basically is one of the reasons that we tried to minimize the traffic problems there.

- Q. Are any of these proposals, aside from night time work, were there any time of day restrictions incorporated into the process?
- A. (Api) Yeah, I don't recall there were ever any restrictions.
- Q. That was on the construction issues?
- 20 A. (Api) Yes.
 - Q. What about traffic management restrictions for any of these jobs?
 - A. (Api) Again, I am not sure what you mean.
 - Q. Well, in certain cases you allowed construction to occur at night time or at other times of day to

minimize the construction impacts.

A. (Api) Right.

- Q. I assume that the construction impacts we are talking about are noise and whatever environment issues. What about the traffic impacts associated with the construction? What kind of restrictions are imposed—were imposed on these projects?
 - A. (Api) On the night time?
 - Q. Just the night time.
- A. (Api) Basically what I just went through. We had police officers on the job, alternate routes, the alternate lanes laid out with cones and lit throughout the night. Basically that's it, I mean.
- Q. Do you typically impose time of day restrictions for street opening work at Yonkers?
 - A. (Api) Depends on the location.
- Q. Have there been recent jobs where time of day restrictions were imposed?
- A. (Rachiele) We impose restrictions based on the size of the roadway or the amount of traffic that goes on the roadway and the duration of the work that's involved.
- Q. During the projects that you have spoken about were any techniques employed during these jobs to maintain emergency response capability?

A. (Api) On all the jobs there is a maintenance and protection of traffic plan, and the emergency access to the sites are always taken into consideration when the permits are given.

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And, again, Tuckahoe Road, in the section that was closed at night, was basically a state road, so they also imposed some restrictions, like the application and whatever.

- Q. On page eight, line eight, of your testimony you cite that brick sewers can collapse easier due to the erosion of joints. By brick sewers you mean brick sewer lines?
- A. (Api) Brick sewers are, yeah, are sewers constructed of brick. I don't know what the distinction was that you made.
- Q. We are not talking about the catch basins? We're talking about--
- A. (Api) Oh, no, no. We are talking about what would appear--most times is round, could be oval shaped, but it's a structure that a sewer goes through at all times.
- Q. Could you tell me what the aggregate length of the brick sewer lines along Con Edison's proposed route in Yonkers is?
 - A. (Api) I couldn't tell you off the top of my head,

- no. I can get it for you at another time but couldn't tell you now.
 - Q. I appreciate that. Do you have a general sense of what the length is?
 - A. (Api) I would say all of Riverdale Avenue has brick sewers. The entire length that you were going to be there are brick sewers in there. I am sure a good portion of Nepperhan Avenue also has brick sewers.
 - O. I ask for details of that plan.

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- A. (Api) Sure. Also there's a possibility of crossing at individual intersections, good possibility of that. Might be crossing above or below the brick sewers.
- Q. Could you tell me what the average age of the brick sewer lines are along the route?
- A. (Api) I don't build brick sewers any more and haven't in a number of years. We are finding--we are working on a sewer in Riverdale Avenue that was built in 1986.
 - O. That's one. What about others?
- A. (Api) That's usually a good indication that they are at least 50 years old and probably more than that.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Is that generally when the use of bricks for sewers went out of fashion, about 50 years ago?

MR. API: Maybe even a little bit further back than that. JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Okay. Thank you. BY MR. RIBACK: For the street opening work that you conducted along the preferred route over the last ten years and the discussion of the nine or so jobs that you provided, what has been the city's experience with those brick sewers? How did you deal with any problems that you encountered? (Api) If we know we are going to go near a brick Α. rehabilitate the brick sewer, which means we either 14

sewer and we have time to plan ahead, we would try and gummite the brick sewer or we can in situ line it and that seems effective. Keeps the sewers in decent shape while we are working.

- Has that been done on most of the route? Ο.
- (Api) No. 18 Α.

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- What portion of the route do you think it has Ο. been done on?
- Α. (Api) None.
- You haven't done that yet? 22 Q.
- 23 Α. (Api) No.
 - But you have done work on this route where brick 0. sewers exist and you haven't had the need to do that?

- A. (Api) Haven't been near the brick sewers yet.
- Q. During the work you conducted along the route in the nine projects, was there any damage resulting to the brick sewers from the work that you conducted?
- A. (Api) Not that we can tell. Most of the routes that we were near--most of the repairs that we did or work that we did were short projects and they weren't near brick sewers.
 - Q. What do you mean by "near"?

A. (Api) Within a hundred yards minimum.

(Rachiele) When we did the repairs on these water mains we weren't at the depth where the brick sewer would be because we were at a shallow depth.

- Q. On page nine, line three, of your testimony, you also indicate that the Yonkers infrastructure includes cast iron water mains. Do you know if any of these mains are along the Con Edison route?
 - A. (Api) I believe they are.
- Q. Could you tell me what the aggregate length of the cast iron mains is along the route in Yonkers?
- A. (Api) No, I couldn't. Not sitting here I couldn't.
- Q. Could you get me that information?
- A. (Api) Absolutely.
 - Q. Do you know what the average age of those mains

is along the route?

A. (Api) They range from the very new to the very old, and as corny as it sounds it's true. It's just some we put in recently in Tuckahoe Road. In Tuckahoe Road, you will cross 14 water mains within a hundred yards.

And one of the reasons we are concerned is one of the reasons we don't think you can progress very quickly there. That's one of the reasons we think the traffic will be affected.

(Moran) The water main that needed to be repaired at Nepperhan and Elm, which is along the proposed route, we were told by the Department of Public Works was over a hundred years old.

- Q. For the projects that you conducted, again, along the proposed route, what has been the city's experience with those cast iron mains? Have you had any problems with the construction that you have undertaken?
- A. (Api) Yeah, we had a major break in the water main at Nepperhan and Elm. Any time we have been near we have had--when the weather gets very cold we have more potential to have problems with cast iron mains.

Again, I don't recall. I don't know for sure.

- Q. What caused that water main break?
- A. (Api) I don't recall the break, to be honest

with you. I have—withdraw. Again, I do recall the break. It was in front of the Shell station. Again, I don't recall what the cause of it was. There was no apparent cause. It was just, again, the water leaking out of the pipe.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Okay. I think the witness indicated the quality of his understanding or recollection of the circumstances to that event. Can you ask your next question, please.

- Q. Do you recall if there were any public work projects being undertaken at that time, at the time of the water main break?
 - A. (Api) At that location?
- O. Yes.

MS. O'SHEA: Talking about on Nepperhan Avenue?

- Q. Talking about the water main break that you indicated occurred and whether you recall whether there was any cause associated with the public works project at that time.
 - A. (Api) There was not.
- Q. So, to summarize, you only indicated there was one water main break that you can recall associated with this route over this period of time.
- A. (Api) Yes, but and mostly because we haven't disturbed any of them by getting anywhere near them.

you can confirm this, that any utility or contractor

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would be responsible for the cost of infrastructure repairs.

MR. API: Could you just repeat the last part of what you just said.

BY MR. RIBACK:

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Q. Given that the utility and/or contractor would be responsible for the cost of infrastructure repairs caused by the work that caused the problem, what is the increase—what would increase the expense to taxpayers in the City of Yonkers as a result of a water main break and home connection break?

MS. O'SHEA: Objection, Your Honor. Just to--you are saying given that these would be covered by the utility doing the work, but that doesn't necessarily mean that's what they were talking about in the testimony.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think that's what the cross-examination is seeking to clarify.

MS. O'SHEA: Okay.

permissible. If the utility company were to pay for any breaks that they were responsible for, and they covered those costs, are there some other body of costs that you would be concerned about for taxpayers in the City of Yonkers occurring for which they would not receive any

contributions or covering payments from Consolidated Edison?

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A. (Rachiele) For instance, if a residential family is in proximity to one of these mains that broke, they may be without water for a day or so depending on the nature of the actual break.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That goes to the inconvenience of the homeowner. The question--

A. (Rachiele) I am going to get to the expense. If you had a family with small children then you would maybe want to go to a hotel for couple of days or bring in potable water, or if you had to go to work you wouldn't be able to wash your clothes. You would have to spend money on dry cleaning. These all are added expenses.

I know when I am inconvenienced with say a power outage, as I have been the last few years, that I have had added expenses incurred to in my home.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: So maybe that sentence might be better worded if it said increased expenses to citizens of the City of Yonkers as opposed to their status as taxpayers?

MR. API: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's closer to your intent when you made the statement?

MR. RACHIELE: Yes.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I think we've got the sentence clarified. Please proceed.

BY MR. RIBACK:

- Q. Chief Gardner and Chief Fitzpatrick, you say on page 19 of your testimony that the city's route "entails construction on only a small portion of Tuckahoe Road".

 How many feet of construction would you consider small?
- A. (Gardner) By that statement I meant that the entire length of Tuckahoe Road was not utilized, only the portion of Gracy Sprain Parkway to Saw Mill River Road. I don't know exactly how many feet that would be but it's not the entire length of Tuckahoe Road.

It would be the portion from the Con Edison side to Saw Mill River Road. I don't know how many feet that would be per se, but in that statement what I am stating is the portion that's going to be involved in this project would not be the entire length of Tuckahoe Road, just a portion Tuckahoe Road. The answer to the question is I don't know how many feet that would be.

- Q. Mr. Api I believe indicated that your alternative proposal, which goes from Tuckahoe Road to I87, uses about a third to a half of a portion of Tuckahoe Road that Con Edison is proposing to use; is that correct?
 - A. (Gardner) If that's what he said I believe it to

be correct. I don't know.

Q. Would you consider that something more than a small percentage of Tuckahoe Road?

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Maybe that sentence might be better read if it said the City of Yonkers' proposed route entails construction on only a smaller, a comparative statement. Would that be more accurate to your intent?

MR. GARDNER: Yes, Your Honor, it would.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you. Let's proceed.

BY MR. RIBACK:

Q. Mr. Api and others indicated that there have been a number of public improvement projects along the proposed route over the course of the last ten years.

Could you please provide details of impacts to police, fire and emergency response time associated with each of the jobs and how it was specifically addressed.

A. (Gardner) Of the projects that were mentioned in the earlier testimony I am only familiar with two from a police perspective.

One was the water main break at Nepperhan Avenue and Elm Street which was an emergency. The road had collapsed and it required police assistance in directing traffic and diverting traffic to and from that area.

I can tell you that just the diversion of traffic

from that one intersection alone caused a major disruption of traffic in the area and utilized a lot of police resources to keep that. We had to man that on almost a 24 hour basis. So, that was very problematic for us.

Another one of the projects that police were involved in was the repaving on Tuckahoe Road. That was very problematic from the police perspective and we had number of officers directing traffic at that site during the construction.

Tuckahoe Road is problematic for us because it does delay response times. Tuckahoe Road in that particular area is one of our east-west corridors for emergency response vehicles and it's very difficult to have a diversion or alternate route that would be acceptable around Tuckahoe Road because of the natural barriers like the Thruway.

So, it's difficult for us, but paving I think is a little bit different than the project you are proposing because paving closes the roadway for shorter periods of time, and with police personnel on the scene you can actually drive over unfinished surfaces if we had to.

So, if vehicles are responding to that area they would have communications with police officers who were

directing traffic and we would have an opportunity in an emergency to actually ride over the roadway.

If you have gridlock, which I believe will occur in a project of this magnitude, it would be difficult for emergency vehicles to respond through the area. The City of Yonkers, the roadways are designed in such a manner that north-south travel is easier than east-west and we rely on several corridors that go east-west throughout the city for emergency response, which are from south to north McLean Avenue, Yonkers Avenue, Tuckahoe Road and Jackson Avenue.

So, Tuckahoe Road is one of our main east-west corridors for responsive emergency vehicles. Any time we have construction on the roadway it's problematic for me because delay in response time I think endangers the lives of the people in the City of Yonkers.

- Q. Chief Gardner, you said there were several eastwest corridors through Yonkers?
 - A. (Gardner) Yes, sir.

- Q. Even though Tuckahoe Road might be the main one there are several others?
 - A. (Gardner) That's correct, but Tuckahoe Road--
- O. That's all I am asking.
 - A. (Gardner) Okay.
 - Q. I understand that the City of Yonkers has

received the engineering drawings for the proposed Yonkers' portion of Con Edison preferred route; is that correct?

A. (Api) Yes.

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- Q. Can you tell me how many times that route of the transmission line crosses your brick sewers?
- A. (Api) Not off the top of my head. Again, with the other information we need to send you I can send you that also.

But it's not only brick sewers we are concerned with. It's also the clay sewers, the concrete sewers, and any other type of sewer or water main.

It's also the house connections that come from each house, including the water connections and the sewer connections. Sewer connections could be built of an assortment of pipes that would become a major problem mostly because they run by gravity, and we are concerned that your project will interrupt the straight line that the sewers flow right down from these houses to the sewers.

And if you interrupt the sewers and cause them to be diverted, you might cause problems. And we also anticipate that there will be some areas where you will not be able to maintain a gravity system in catch basins and, again, worse in people's houses.

When doing work on this route or any of these 1 0. roads along these routes, do you have a recommended 2 distance from the sewer line in order to do the work? 3 A. (Api) Again, depending on the type of sewer, I mean prefer that it wouldn't be within five feet of a 5 brick sewer if you are running along it. If you cross 6 it under all circumstances we would want you to 7 rehabilitate the brick sewer under all circumstances. 8 Q. Do you happen to know what the distance proposed 9 is between the Con Edison preferred line and the brick 10 11 sewer line along the route? (Api) Again, not off the top of my head. I think 12 Α. it was part of what was requested of us and what we are 13 going to bring in Monday. 14 MR. RIBACK: Could I request that information and 15 the sewer crossing information? 16 MS. O'SHEA: I believe we are doing that in a 17 supplemental to one of the interrogatories served on us 18 by DPS. We were providing--taking Con Edison road maps 19 and circling all our infrastructure underneath. Would 20 that be acceptable? 21 MR. RIBACK: Circling doesn't tell me the 2.2 23 distances.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Okay. You are willing to

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MS. O'SHEA: And adding in the distance.

accept what Yonkers is doing to satisfy staff which might also satisfy your interest in knowing the specific distance that your facilities should be kept away from the sewer facilities at least in the view of Yonkers?

MR. RIBACK: Yes. That's fine.

BY MR. RIBACK:

Q. Chief Fitzpatrick, on page--I believe it's you--on page 18, on lines four to 14, you state there are at least seven fire stations in the city that would be negatively impacted by construction related traffic along Con Edison's proposed route.

Are you suggesting that all seven will be impacted simultaneously?

- A. (Fitzpatrick) Depends on the assignment. If there was a four alarm assignment for a structure fire, Chief Gardner mentioned with the east-west routes being limited we could have up to five to six stations being impacted, either responded through the Nepperhan Valley area or Old Nepperhan or Tuckahoe Road.
 - Q. And that's--
- A. (Api) Also addressing that, that it's been passed to us that you might be working from multiple locations so you would be very likely could be influencing, again, from several different directions. We talked about the possibility of actually having four locations operating

at once.

(Fitzpatrick) To answer your question, yes.

- Q. That's even though construction on the line would not be occurring along the whole portion of the route at any one time?
- A. (Fitzpatrick) If it was a call for a structure fire we would have up to six or seven pieces of equipment responding to five or six different locations. If that call was upgraded to a second alarm, units would be passing through the same area depending on where the work was at the time at any given time.
- Q. How many times have you had that type of major fire?
- A. (Fitzpatrick) Multiple alarm fires, we have 30 or 40 a year.
 - Q. And all seven fire houses were involved in those?
- A. (Fitzpatrick) When we have a second alarm fire we have up to 10 to 11 units at the scene of a fire, which would include probably seven or eight fire houses. When we go to a third alarm it would include probably like ten of the fire houses. Once we get a fourth alarm, which is the highest we can go, virtually every fire company in the city would be there.
- Q. Mr. Doherty, you indicated there's 200 school bus routes in Yonkers that would be affected by the Con

Edison preferred route. That's on page 23, lines seven and eight.

In general, what time of day are the buses mostly on the road bringing or taking children from school?

- A. (Doherty) Generally speaking, the school buses are on the road between 7:30 and 9:00 a.m. and 2:30 and 4:00.
- Q. Given those times, aren't those times generally compatible with typical time of day road construction restrictions?
 - A. (Doherty) They are.

2.2

Q. Again, on page 23, line 14 through 21, you raise concerns about the impacts of construction on the Westchester B line bus system and how it may affect workers and high school students.

Here, too, those buses most frequently operate during the early morning and late afternoon rush hours?

- A. (Doherty) Correct.
- Q. Again, wouldn't time of day restrictions on construction minimize the impact to most of the buses?
- A. (Doherty) It would, although it should be kept in mind that the school buses in Yonkers tend to hit the road around 2:30 p.m., which is a little earlier than we often restrict construction, although on some of these main routes, which are school bus routes, we often do do

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that, which would mean the entire workday for the
1
   project would be no longer than 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
2
      O. Are you familiar with Yonkers' response to Con
3
    Edison's interrogatory three prepared by Yonkers'
4
    corporation counsel?
5
          (Doherty) I am sorry, no.
6
       Α.
           MR. RIBACK: Your Honor, can I show this to the
7
    witness?
8
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Sure, approach.
9
           MR. DOHERTY: I apologize for not knowing what
10
11
    interrogatory three was.
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Do we have a question about
12
    interrogatory three?
13
           MR. RIBACK: If he's had a chance to review the
14
15
    document.
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Was it prepared by this
16
17
    witness?
           MS. O'SHEA: No.
18
           MR. DOHERTY: I will answer whatever I can.
                                                          I
19
    have not seen this document specifically.
20
    BY MR. RIBACK:
21
           It appears to be a download of school bus pick
22
    ups and drop offs along Con Edison's preferred route.
23
    Would you concur with that?
2.4
            (Doherty) I would seem to agree with that, yes.
25
       Α.
```

```
Subject to check, would you be surprised if only
       Q.
1
    two thirds of the stops occurred either after 9:00 a.m.
2
3
    or 3:00 p.m.?
           (Doherty) Consistent with what I previously
4
5
    said.
           About 3:30 p.m.?
       0.
6
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Would your answer be the same?
7
       A. (Doherty) I would have to check the actual
8
    numbers.
9
           (Api) Yes. Saying that's when the bus stops, but
10
    buses are running before they stop, so they are
11
    traveling across the city. There is not a whole lot of
12
    short distance runs by these buses. Basically made
13
    crosstown, bring each other from one side to the other.
14
           (Doherty) Also be kept in mind in order for the
15
    school bus to get to the stop by 3:30 the bus has to
16
    leave the garage and pick up the children and drops them
17
    off perhaps as late as 3:30.
18
           MR. RIBACK: I have no further questions.
19
           JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Drexler.
20
    CROSS EXAMINATION
21
22
    BY MR. DREXLER:
           What depth is the sewer mains located?
23
       Q.
           (Api) Again, they are varying depths, but it's--
24
       Α.
    the range would probably be from nine feet to 12 feet
25
```

- to--I mean there is a normal occurrence. It's not unusual to have them 15, possibly. I don't know if there is any 20 feet deep.
 - Q. So the shallowest one you know of would be about nine feet?
 - A. (Api) For the sanitary sewer, yes. The mains to the street, yes.
 - Q. And approximately how deep would the water lines be?
 - A. (Api) Typically you would have three to four foot cover over the water lines so that would make the bottom of them four to five feet deep typically. Again, those are the mains.
 - Q. Yeah. What is the approximate--what's the largest size sewer main that's under the preferred route?
 - A. (Api) I didn't check for size as much. When I overheard that the--somebody had mentioned it was 24, we checked the drawing that I had looked at this morning.

 At New Main and Nepperhan there is 36 240 inch changes right in the intersection.
 - Q. 36, so it's a 36 inch?
- A. (Api) Round sewer, yes.

Q. And does the city maintain maps showing the exact location of the sewers and water mains and other

infrastructure?

- A. (Api) As exact as were done 70, 50, a hundred years ago, yes.
- Q. I just wanted to make an on the record request, I requested it off the record, but I would like to just formalize my request on the record, to provide a copy of the maps showing the location of the sewers, the water mains, and any other infrastructure under the preferred route.
- A. (Api) Okay, but keep in mind most of what it will show will be the sewer mains, the water mains. And, again, part of our concern is for the laterals that connect to the mains because that is one of the things that we cannot change.
- Q. So sometimes you don't even know where the location is until you actually dig and find out?
- A. (Api) We won't know where the laterals are. We can take a guess or a calculated guess of where they are but we don't know in depth.

We know they are above—in the case of the sewers we will know they are above the level of the sewer, but other than that, they could drop in from the top or from the bottom. Problem is when they come in the bottom and something that interrupts them they can't be lowered and they cannot be raised.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That's because there is no record or map made of the laterals?

MR. API: The laterals, yeah, are not--no records are kept of them.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Thank you.

MS. O'SHEA: In response to that request, City of Yonkers had represented to Department of Public Service the records we have on infrastructure under many of the streets along this route would not be accurate and our engineering could tell you that because they are state roads.

The State Department of Transportation has and the county has made improvements both above the surface and below the surface of these roads, and the city is not in possession of the as builts for these improvements. So any records we could give you would not be complete, accurate and up to date, and our engineers could not testify as to their accuracy.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: So what you are indicating is in addition to not being accurate with respect to any laterals associated with these mains, since the time they were installed, original map work there's been work performed by other agencies on these and the maps have not been updated in the custody of Yonkers to reflect this additional work?

MR. API: Example is Nepperhan Avenue has been widened by quite a bit through the years and that kind of throws off some of the reference points a matter of a few feet, which is crucial when you are digging next to

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: So we have on the record the request. We have the concerns as you have expressed with respect to the request, but in spite of that you are willing to provide whatever records you can find handy with these understandings to be provided.

Thank you.

it. Might not come up on a map.

MS. O'SHEA: Yes, Your Honor.

BY MR. DREXLER:

- Q. To figure out the exact location of the infrastructure, sewers, water mains, will the test pits that Con Ed is planning to perform identify the exact locations or assist in that?
 - A. (Api) It will help. It will assist greatly.
- Q. There was testimony earlier about the projects on streets where the traffic had been restricted. And I was--I am interested in knowing how emergency vehicles were able to access the road under those restricted conditions.
- A. (Api) The biggest restriction was--Chief Gardner had to address two of them earlier. At Nepperhan, there

were numerous cops, excuse me, police officers, my son is a police officer. Numerous police officers, actually they were there 24/7 for the duration of that job.

Tuckahoe Road there were--Chief would be able to tell you how many, but there were numerous officers and vehicles assisting in the flow of traffic.

The ones that were--other ones were relatively short. Again, one of the crucial things is when we are working in these areas we maintain an extremely short trench length and the width is minimized.

Equipment that was required to do the work that we have done is relatively small in relation to some of the equipment that Con Edison will have to use, such as 300 ton crane to do the manholes, and backhoes to do excavation, and dump trucks to haul stuff away.

- Q. I just want to understand how if traffic is being restricted, and it's one lane in each direction, and there is police officers on both ends of where the constraint or the restriction is on the traffic, do the police then stop traffic, if there is an emergency vehicle that needs to pass, to allow the vehicle to get through?
- A. (Gardner) It depends on the location of the roadway and how the roadway is constructed, but generally, depending if you are going to close one lane

or two lanes, generally if you have gridlock it's very difficult for emergency vehicles to come through even if police are there.

The benefit of having police at the scene is they know when the emergency vehicles are coming and they can try to maybe alert them to try to take an alternate route or try to pull them through. But it is problematic for us. In both of those instances the emergency response time was probably affected negatively. Any time you affect the emergency response time of the vehicles it's dangerous to the public.

So, these were problem areas for us.

Particularly Tuckahoe Road is a very problematic
intersection for us because there's no alternate
diversion route. So, that's very high level of concern
for me is impacting the flow of traffic on one of our
east-west emergency routes such as Tuckahoe Road.

- Q. Are there any mitigation techniques that you can think of that would allow emergency vehicles to access the road under these tight restrictions, tight traffic restrictions?
- A. (Gardner) Well, depending on where the road is you can have an alternate route which will have less of an impact, a mitigating impact. For example, if there is a roadway that runs parallel to it you can utilize

that as an alternate route for emergency vehicles.

That's not the case on Tuckahoe Road because of the natural barrier of Thruway and Sprain Parkway. You would have to either go north several miles to Jackson Avenue to go east-west, or travel south maybe to Palmer Road or another east-west corridor.

So, that's problematic for us, but some of the other areas if you can have an alternate route that would parallel the site it would be less or mitigating the impact on us.

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ DREXLER: I don't have any more questions. Thank you.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Are there any other cross-examiners for this panel of witnesses? I assume that there is not.

You can approach the witnesses. You can consider whether or not there is any need for you to redirect on the basis of the cross-examination you have heard. Take a few minutes to do that and let us know whether you have redirect for the panel. I would appreciate that.

Off the record until then.

(Recess taken.)

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: I understand there is redirect for this panel.

MS. O'SHEA: Just a couple of questions.

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Okay. Please proceed. 1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MS. O'SHEA: 3 Q. My questions are for Mr. Rachiele, Mr. Api and 4 Mr. Moran. 5 Were you aware of any specifications Con Edison 6 had in choosing their route? 7 A. (Api) Yes. They were looking for a route with 8 the least interference and least amount of bends in 9 their pipe lines. 10 Q. Did you know that these were called their route 11 evaluation criteria? 12 (Api) I didn't know it as that name, but seems 13 reasonable. 14 Q. Can you tell me the difference between the work 15 that has been done along the route in the past by the 16 City of Yonkers and the project that Con Edison is 17 18 proposing? A. (Api) The jobs that we did were, again, 19 relatively short trenches that are not very wide. They 20 were basically one location at a time. They required 21 small equipment. 22 The Edison work could be as long as four to five 23 hundred feet long at one time. We anticipate taking two 24 lanes for most of the time they are working. They 25

mentioned the 300 ton crane that will be used for some 1 of their manholes, which isn't a quick set up and take 2 down. 3 If they are working in multiple locations, as they indicated, each of those trenches would be 5 multiplied by however many locations. Again, that 6 affects quite a bit of people. 7 (Rachiele) And our repairs had to be done at that 8 location because the infrastructure is there. 9 So, did you have a choice in where you 10 0. performed--11 (Rachiele) No. It had to be done at that Α. 12 infrastructure, at that location. 13 (Api) And there was emergencies also. 14 That was my next question. Thank you. 15 Ο. So, the projects that you have conducted for the 16 most part along this route in the past, were they 17 elective projects or were they necessary? 18 (Api) Both of them were--over the water main at 19 Α. Tuckahoe Road they were all emergency repairs. 20 MS. O'SHEA: I think that's it. 21 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Mr. Riback. 22 MR. RIBACK: Nothing, Your Honor. 23 JUDGE BOUTEILLER: Staff. 24

MR. DREXLER: No.

25

JUDGE BOUTEILLER: That indicates that we have concluded the cross-examination of Yonkers' panel. I want to thank you for being here today. Thank you for your testimony. You are excused and if you attend the hearing it's at your own decision. Thank you very much for being here today. I appreciate your testimony.

(Panel excused.)

That will conclude the hearing for today. The hearing will resume tomorrow morning. It's my understanding that arrangements have been made that we can begin at 9:30 with the expectation that the witnesses being offered by the group that's been calling themselves the M29 committee would be offering the persons who prepared their report, offered in narrative form with approval of identified individuals.

We are prepared to begin the hearing tomorrow morning by taking up that group and any objections or motions pertaining to the presentation of their testimony. And then we will determine the next sequence of events for the remainder of the day as we continue to plug along.

We will stand in recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

(Hearing adjourned.)

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