## BEFORE THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD

- - -

In the Matter of the
Application of Republic
Wind, LLC for a Certificate:
of Environmental:

Compatibility and Public : Case No. 17-2295-EL-BGN

Need for a Wind-Powered : Electric Generating : Facility in Seneca and : Sandusky Counties, Ohio. :

- - -

## PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Jay S. Agranoff and Ms. Anna Sanyal,
Administrative Law Judges, at the Ohio Power Siting
Board, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-B, Columbus,
Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, November 13,
2019.

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VOLUME V

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962
                                 Wednesday Morning Session,
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                                November 13, 2019.
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 3
                 ALJ AGRANOFF: Please call your first
 4
 5
     witness.
 6
                 MR. DeVINE: Mr. Kerschner, please.
                 ALJ AGRANOFF: Good morning, sir. Please
 7
 8
     raise your right hand.
9
                  (Witness sworn.)
10
11
                         MIKE KERSCHNER
12
    being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
     examined and testified as follows:
13
14
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
15
    By Mr. DeVine:
               Could you please state your name and
16
            Ο.
17
     employment address for the record.
18
                 My name is Mike Kerschner. 111 Madison
            Α.
19
     Street, Tiffin, Ohio.
20
            Ο.
                 In front of you, sir, is a document
2.1
     marked Seneca County Exhibit 1.
22
            Α.
                Yes.
23
                Are you familiar with Seneca County
            Q.
24
     Exhibit 1?
25
            A. I am. That's my written testimony.
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1
            Ο.
                 And if asked to testify on direct
 2
     examination today, your testimony would be the same
     as previously set forth in the exhibit?
 3
            Α.
 4
                 Yes.
                 MR. DeVINE: With that, Your Honors, we
 5
 6
     would move for the admission of Seneca County
 7
     Exhibit 1, subject to cross-examination, and would
     tender Mr. Kerschner for cross-examination.
 8
 9
                 ALJ AGRANOFF: Let's hang on for another
10
     second and go off the record.
11
                 (Off the record.)
12
                 ALJ AGRANOFF: Let's go back on the
13
     record.
14
                 Mr. Kerschner's Direct Testimony shall be
15
    marked as Seneca County Exhibit 1.
16
                 MR. DeVINE: Yes.
17
                 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
18
                 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Mr. Parram.
19
                 MR. PARRAM: Yes, Your Honor.
20
                 Your Honors, I have a motion to strike a
2.1
     portion of the testimony of Mr. Kerschner. I
22
     wondered if you wanted to handle that now or after --
23
                 ALJ SANYAL: Yeah, let's do it in the
24
     beginning.
25
                 MR. PARRAM: Okay. Your Honors, I move
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to strike lines 25 through 34 of Mr. Kerschner's testimony. It starts at "I have in my file multiple articles detailing the negative impact that wind farms have on residential home values" and concludes at the sentence stating "Not to mention the decreased real estate tax to the county as a result of lower home values." I'm moving to strike the entirety of that portion of his testimony based upon hearsay.

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Mr. Kerschner is making definitive statements about the truth of or conclusions about property value studies or purported studies he has in his possession. He did not attach these to his testimony. They're not anywhere in the record. He is not citing to any studies here as an expert witness, as a learned treatise; yet, he's coming to a conclusion and essentially stating the truth of these statements based upon purported property value studies that are not included in his testimony, so it's improper hearsay and I move for it to be stricken.

ALJ SANYAL: Thank you, Mr. Parram.

Mr. DeVine.

MR. DeVINE: Your Honors, clearly
Mr. Kerschner is not testifying as an expert witness.
Nowhere in his testimony does he represent that he's

an expert on real estate valuations. He's only stating his understanding of certain facts and stating forth his opinion as a Commissioner of Seneca County as to the impact the project will have on real estate valuation. He's not testifying as an expert witness. He's testifying as to his personal opinions regarding what will happen to real estate values as a result of this project if it is in fact approved.

2.1

ALJ SANYAL: I'll allow you a brief response.

MR. PARRAM: Yes, Your Honor. If you just look at his statements that are contained in this portion of his testimony. He, No. 1, says that he's citing multiple articles. There's no argument he's relying upon documents that are outside of his testimony.

And, two, in each one of these sentences he has a conclusive statement with respect to negative impacts on residential home values. He indicates that it will be a value decrease to the extent of as much as 40 percent. He indicates that the value -- the decrease in value range from 20 -- from 20 percent to 40 percent. He's making definitive statements and, even though he may not be an expert, he's relying upon these articles for

actual evidence of potential decreases in home values in the project area.

2.1

To the extent that we would be able to have an opportunity to challenge these articles or challenge these purported studies, we don't have an opportunity to do so because they're not attached to his testimony, they're not a part of the record, so again, that's why it's improper hearsay and it should be stricken.

ALJ SANYAL: Thank you. I'm going to ask
Mr. Kerschner some questions and then I'll rule on
your objection, okay?

Mr. Kerschner, as part of your duties as an elected representative of Seneca County, do you evaluate real estate impacts in your county? Is that part of your duties?

THE WITNESS: Part of my duties on the Board of Revision would be to assist in estimating values of property.

ALJ SANYAL: And why is that?

THE WITNESS: For tax purposes.

ALJ SANYAL: And what -- what kind of literature do you review and what kind of research do you do?

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THE WITNESS: We rely on outside sources

Proceedings - Volume V 967 for the appraisals. I experience --1 2 I apologize. Mr. Kerschner, MR. PARRAM: 3 could you speak into the mic a little bit closer. 4 ALJ SANYAL: It may not be on. There's a 5 button. 6 THE WITNESS: Is that better? 7 MR. PARRAM: Thank you very much. Ιt wasn't on. 8 9 THE WITNESS: You bet. 10 For purposes -- the last part, for 11 purposes of tax valuation, what types of properties 12 are residential and commercial properties. 13 ALJ SANYAL: And then when you refer to "I have in my file multiple articles" --14 15 THE WITNESS: Yes. ALJ SANYAL: -- what do you mean by that? 16 17 THE WITNESS: I have an appraisal -- I 18 have articles that were written by folks from Rutgers 19 University, other certified appraisers, stating that, 20 in sum, the values are decreasing between -- it 2.1 varies, but for the most part between 20 and 22 45 percent. 23 ALJ SANYAL: And why did you not include

THE WITNESS: I can't answer that

those articles in your testimony?

24

1 | question. I had them but I did not attach them.

2 ALJ SANYAL: So I'm going to grant your

3 | motion to strike partially. We're going to strike

4 | from line 25 which starts "I have" and ending on

5 | line 30 which ends as "upon completion of the

6 | projects." The rest of Mr. Kerschner's testimony

7 | appears to be his personal thoughts on the matter and

8 | I'll allow that to stay.

Are there any questions?

10 MR. PARRAM: Just to clarify, so it

11 | ends -- the first sentence will start "In most cases

12 | the largest asset...."?

13 ALJ SANYAL: Correct.

MR. PARRAM: Okay. Thank you, Your

15 Honor.

9

16 ALJ SANYAL: Any other motions,

17 Mr. Parram?

MR. PARRAM: No, Your Honor.

19 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. You may proceed with

20 cross.

21 | - - -

22 CROSS-EXAMINATION

23 By Mr. Parram:

Q. Good morning, Mr. Kerschner.

A. Good morning.

- Q. In your role as Commissioner, have you performed any independent study to determine --
  - A. I'm having a hard time hearing you.
  - Q. I'm sorry.

In your role as Commissioner, have you performed any independent studies regarding potential decrease in real estate tax values to the county due to the --

- A. Have I personally done any studies?
- Q. Have you personally or have you engaged anyone to do any study with respect --
  - A. No.
    - Q. -- to the potential impact --
- 14 A. No.

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- Q. -- of the project. Okay. And,

  Mr. Kerschner, just so it's clear for the record, let

  me state my question and then you answer so we're not

  talking over each other for the court reporter, okay?
  - A. Sure.
  - Q. In your testimony on line 39, you indicate that "We have been advised by the FAA and ODOT that a number of the turbines would disrupt air travel in Seneca County."
    - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Are you aware that the FAA has

Proceedings - Volume V 970 issued a Determination of No Hazard with respect to 1 2 all of the turbines proposed in this project? I am not aware of that. 3 Α. 4 MR. PARRAM: I have no further questions, 5 Your Honor. ALJ SANYAL: Redirect or any other -- any 6 7 other cross first? 8 Okay. Redirect? 9 MR. DeVINE: None. Thank you. 10 ALJ SANYAL: Thank you, Mr. Kerschner. 11 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 12 ALJ SANYAL: Just kidding, don't go. 13 14 EXAMINATION 15 By ALJ Agranoff: Mr. Kerschner, if you could just explain 16 17 for us what the county's position or understanding is 18 relative to the PILOT program --19 Yes. Payment in lieu of taxes. 20

- -- at this current time, yes. Q.
- Α. Our position is that the Apex project is qualified for the PILOT program. However, we did sunset our approval of the AEZ in June, I believe.
  - What is the AEZ? Ο.

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25 Α. Alternative Energy Zone; that includes

the PILOT program. Under the AEZ is where the PILOT program exists, and we did rescind that as of, I think, I believe June 30th of this year for the county. So any other projects, according to our rescission, would not qualify for the PILOT program.

- Q. But relative to this project as --
- A. This project, as far as my understanding, it does qualify for the PILOT.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Based on that one limited question, is there any follow-up from counsel?

MR. PARRAM: No, Your Honor.

MR. DeVINE: No.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you, Mr. Kerschner.

THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

MR. DeVINE: We would move for the

16 admission of Seneca County Exhibit 1.

ALJ SANYAL: Any objections?

Hearing none, it is admitted.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

ALJ SANYAL: And you may step down.

Thank you, Mr. Kerschner.

MR. DeVINE: He was waiting for you to tell him this time.

ALJ SANYAL: He's very polite because I told him to come back.

Proceedings - Volume V 972 1 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Van Kley. 2 MR. VAN KLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 The Local Residents call Rob Chappell. ALJ AGRANOFF: Please raise your right 4 5 hand. 6 (Witness sworn.) 7 MR. VAN KLEY: Your Honors, at this time we would like to mark our next exhibit as 8 9 LR Exhibit 17 which is the Direct Testimony of Robert 10 Chappell. 11 ALJ AGRANOFF: It shall be so marked. 12 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 13 14 ROBERT CHAPPELL 15 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 16 examined and testified as follows: 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Van Kley: 19

Q. Mr. Chappell, you have a document before 20 you that's been labeled as LR Exhibit 17. Can you 2.1 identify that document?

Α. This document would be my written testimony.

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24 Q. Okay. And was this testimony prepared by 25 you or under your supervision?

A. Yes, it was.

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- Q. And if I were to ask the same questions today as you answered in your Direct Testimony, would your answers be the same?
  - A. Yes, they would.
- Q. Do you have any corrections to your testimony?
- A. No, sir.
- MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. At this time, Your Honors, we would make Mr. Chappell available for cross-examination.
- ALJ AGRANOFF: If I can just ask one

  point of clarification, Mr. Van Kley. The testimony

  that you've just marked as LR 17, what was the filing

  date of that particular version?
- MR. VAN KLEY: It would have been the corrected version and I believe the filing date is October 28.
- 19 MR. DeVINE: 29.
- MR. VAN KLEY: 29. October 29. Thank
- 21 you.
- 22 ALJ AGRANOFF: There was a filing of testimony for Mr. Chappell on --
- 24 ALJ SANYAL: October 30.
- 25 ALJ AGRANOFF: -- October 30.

Proceedings - Volume V 974 MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. Oh. You're right, 1 2 you're right. So this would be the testimony on 3 October 30. ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. I just wanted the 4 5 record to be clear since there were multiple 6 versions. 7 MR. VAN KLEY: Yeah. I appreciate that. 8 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram. 9 MR. PARRAM: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION 12 By Mr. Parram: 13 Q. Good morning, Mr. Chappell. Good morning, Mr. Parram. 14 Α. 15 Q. Can you go to page 7 of your testimony at 16 Ouestion 16. 17 A. Okay. 18 Q. Are you there? 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. The question says "Do you have any 2.1 experience with emergency aviation evacuation 22 services?" Are you a Life Flight pilot?

Okay. What is your role with respect to

A. No, sir, I am not.

emergency aviation evacuation?

Ο.

23

24

A. As a firefighter and paramedic for the City of Tiffin currently, we oftentimes will utilize Life Flight services for transport of critically-ill or injured patients normally to the Toledo hospitals.

- Q. So there's times where you have to travel on the helicopter with the Life Flight pilot?
- A. No, sir. That would be a very rare event when they would need the additional people. Usually the aircrafts are relatively confined.
- Q. For my understanding, can you give me a scenario where you're interacting with the Life Flight helicopter as with respect to EMS in your personal experience?
- A. Several motor vehicle accidents where we may have a critical patient that would not receive the necessary medical care locally in Seneca County that they could in a Toledo hospital. That's commonly when a Life Flight helicopter would be called for.
- Q. So in a real-world experience you would be going out on an ambulance?
  - A. Yes.

2.1

2.2

Q. And then you would be treating an injured individual, and then if that person needs to be quickly transported to a hospital, Life Flight would

come and you would -- you would put that person on the medical helicopter and the helicopter would take them away. Did I summarize that correctly?

- A. That's correct. Our primary objective in the field is to try and stabilize the patient as best we can and prepare them for that transport by helicopter.
- Q. Since you're not a helicopter pilot, you don't have any type of aviation training?
  - A. No, sir, I do not.

2.1

Q. Are you familiar with any -- any wind farm projects that -- let me restate that.

Have you done any type of analysis or looked into any wind farm projects and the potential impacts on Life Flight with respect to those projects?

- A. No, sir, I have not.
- Q. And do you have -- do you know, I guess, the average distance between the various turbines within the Republic Wind project area?
- A. I believe that would vary from siting to siting. I don't know if there's an average that's been determined.
- Q. Do you know if how close the turbines are to each other would have an impact on helicopter

aviation?

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- A. I am not a subject-matter expert on that.
- Q. Do you know how close a helicopter can land next to a wind turbine?
- A. From the information I've seen from Life Flight, I believe they requested a mile and a half for any landing zone from a turbine.
- Q. And where was this information that you saw?
- A. This was in a letter put together by, I believe, the director from Life Flight.
- Q. Do you know whether or not that letter assessed how close they could -- or do you know in preparation of that letter whether or not they assessed how close helicopters could fly to the proposed turbines in this project area?
- A. From what I recall of the letter, I believe they were more concerned with the ceiling height that the helicopters would be able to fly based on the aviation ceiling at that time.
- Q. Do you recall what that ceiling height was?
- A. I do not.
- Q. On page 8 of your testimony, line 8 and 9, there's a sentence that states "The inability to

use this type of rapid transport may have resulted in great detriment to these trauma victims." So in that sentence your concern is that there would have been an inability to use ambulance helicopters to transport victims; is that correct?

- A. Yes, that is a concern of mine.
- Q. You don't have any direct knowledge of -you don't know whether or not air ambulance
  helicopters will be able to access the project area.
  - A. No, sir, I do not.
- Q. If you go back to page 7, line 22, there's a sentence that starts "Unfortunately, there are many occasions when one or more ambulances may be out of service simultaneously due to staffing issues." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. In that sentence you're just highlighting the current staffing issue in the project area, correct?
- A. As an individual who has -- I began my
  EMS career, we can call it, volunteering in the
  Seneca County EMS system; first in Green Springs,
  later Republic. Both villages are within the project
  area or close to it, I should say. County-wide,
  there are issues with the staffing of the ambulances.

It's a volunteer system.

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- Q. That staffing concern is not directly related to the Republic Wind project.
  - A. No.
- Q. Going back to page 8, line 20, there's a sentence that starts "However." Do you see where I'm at there?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. "However, if the helicopter cannot land next to the accident scene due to the presence of a nearby wind turbine, the EMTs would have to transport the critical patient or patients to the pre-determined landing zone." So based on your current knowledge, you don't know whether or not a helicopter would not be able to land next to a scene due to a wind turbine being there.
  - A. No. My concern is that it would not be able to.
- ALJ AGRANOFF: And that's just your own opinion, not based on any empirical data.
- 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And if you go over to page 9, line 11 through 13. Are you there?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. It says "Time is the most valuable asset

1 to a trauma victim or person having a heart attack.

2 | Any added delay in their care may decrease their

3 ability to recover." You don't have any direct

4 knowledge with respect to what types of delay would

result to Life Flight due to the Republic Wind

6 project.

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A. No.

MR. PARRAM: No further questions, Your

9 Honor.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

Mr. Van Kley or Ms. Bair?

MS. BAIR: I have no questions, Your

13 Honor.

14 MR. VAN KLEY: I have a little bit of

15 | redirect.

16

17 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

18 By Mr. Van Kley:

19 Q. Mr. Chappell, you stated, in response to

20 | counsel's question, that you have a concern that

21 | there may be an inability for a helicopter to

22 transport a victim. My question is, do you have any

23 other concerns with respect to the wind project

24 related to any delay that may occur even if the

25 | helicopter is able to transport the patient?

A. In the event that a Life Flight helicopter, air ambulance, would not be able to fly directly to the scene, if it had to redirect or alter its normal flight path it would use, that could add potentially minutes to the time it would take for them to first reach that ill or injured patient.

2.1

The theory would hold that they would probably have to use a very similar flight path then to return back to Toledo to transport that patient, thereby resulting in a couple of delays that would have occurred.

- Q. In your testimony you talk about the use of a landing zone that the first responders would have to potentially have to take the patient to meet the helicopter. Does that have anything to do with any concerns you may have about delay that may be caused by the presence of turbines?
- A. As also stated in my testimony, one of the common uses for Life Flight is due to motor vehicle collisions which have occurred, and in that event it's not uncommon for there to be multiple vehicles and also multiple patients that may have sustained injuries.

As I explained, if there's one patient that is a critical patient that requires the use of

Life Flight, then until another ambulance is there and other EMTs are there at the scene, the other patients cannot be left behind, it would be abandonment.

2.1

- Q. Based on your experience as an emergency responder, can you explain what, if any, importance there is in avoiding delay in transporting a patient to a hospital?
- A. Yes. In the pre-hospital setting and throughout emergency medicine there's a term applied to trauma as "the golden hour." It is the 60-minute window that begins with the moment that the person sustains the injury and that window would then close when they reach the definitive care they would need.

In the event of a trauma patient, that would be somebody that may require surgical intervention to stop something such as an internal bleed, which would not be able to be done locally, it would have to be done in a Toledo, most commonly, area hospital.

There's also similar circumstances for patients that might be experiencing a heart attack, a myocardial infarction, that we use Life Flight to also transport those patients and with that they refer to it as "the door to balloon time" for the

angioplasty and possible stents to be placed to provide care to that patient in that regard.

- Q. How much of a delay can make a difference with respect to the treatment of the patient?
- A. In my opinion, every minute that we can save that patient matters.

7 MR. VAN KLEY: All right. I have no 8 further questions.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Any other recross,

10 Mr. Parram?

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MR. PARRAM: Just a couple clarifying questions, Your Honor.

13 ALJ AGRANOFF: Go ahead.

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## 15 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

16 By Mr. Parram:

- Q. Are you aware how close a helicopter can land next to a wind turbine?
- 19 A. No.

MR. VAN KLEY: Your Honor, I'll object.

21 That's outside the scope of redirect.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram.

MR. PARRAM: Well, Your Honor, one of the questions on redirect was with respect to the landing zone. I think the question goes to the fact that

Life Flight does not necessarily have to land at the landing zone. Life Flight has the capability of landing at different areas near the accident scene and near the turbine which I think addresses the specific concern of Mr. Chappell.

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him?

So I'm trying to assess whether or not, one, he knows how close the helicopter can be to a turbine and, two, the fact that a helicopter can access different areas of the project area to address health concerns without necessarily relying on the landing zone.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Van Kley.

MR. VAN KLEY: I think he can answer the question.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I agree.

Do you want to restate the question for

MR. PARRAM: Sure.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) Do -- is it your understanding that helicopters, accessing the project area, would only be able to land at the landing zone?
- A. I'm not familiar with what regard Life
  Flight will approach the project. I would have to
  assume that they would be willing to land at the
  predetermined landing zone if that was, in fact, put

in place.

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- Q. And to the extent that Life Flight could safely land near a turbine, is it your understanding that Life Flight would do so?
- A. I believe that would be to the discretion of the pilot flying that aircraft.
- Q. And you don't have any direct knowledge with respect to how close Life Flight could land next to a turbine?
- A. I don't -- I don't know of any policy they would have in place for that at this time.
- Q. Are you aware of any other Ohio wind farm projects that are required to rely solely upon a landing zone for Life Flight?
  - A. I am not aware of any, no.
- Q. Mr. Van Kley asked you a question about potentially having to reroute the helicopter for different scenarios. Are you aware of the cruising height of Life Flight helicopters?
- A. My general information on that is that the height that the aircraft can operate is based on the cloud ceiling for that day.
- Q. Do you know if the helicopters would be able to fly over the turbine?
- A. I do not know.

986 1 MR. PARRAM: I have no further questions, 2 Your Honor. 3 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you. You're excused. 4 5 MR. VAN KLEY: We would like to move the admission of LR Exhibit 17 into evidence. 6 7 ALJ AGRANOFF: Any objection? There being no objection, Exhibit LR 17 8 9 shall be admitted as part of the record at this time. 10 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 11 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Van Kley, if you could 12 please call your next witness. 13 MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. I guess I have an 14 inquiry as to whether we wanted to go with Mr. Stains first. 15 MS. BAIR: He is not here. I can call 16 17 him. 18 ALJ AGRANOFF: Let's go off the record. 19 (Discussion off the record.) 20 ALJ SANYAL: Let's get back on the 2.1 record. 22 We'll let Ms. Bair contact Mr. Stains, 23 and let's get Mr. Shieldcastle up here. 24 Good morning, Mr. Shieldcastle.

(Witness sworn.)

MR. DeVINE: Excuse me, they say they can't hear anything in the back. Is there any way to turn up the volume on the speakers?

ALJ SANYAL: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

ALJ SANYAL: We're going to go back on the record and I'm going to try and project, but you're also welcome to come up front so it's easier to hear. I know there's several seats up front that appear to be empty.

Mr. Van Kley, you may proceed.

MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. Thank you, Your

13 Honor.

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15 MARK SHIELDCASTLE

16 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 17 examined and testified as follows:

18 DIRECT EXAMINATION

19 By Mr. Van Kley:

- Q. Would you state your name, please.
- Α. Mark Shieldcastle.

MR. VAN KLEY: At this time, Your Honors, we would like to mark Mark Shieldcastle's Direct Testimony as LR Exhibit 23. I premarked some of the 25 other testimony and that's why we have a gap between

Exhibit 17 and Exhibit 23, and that gap will be filled in later with the introduction or the proffering of the Direct Testimony for other witnesses who Mr. Parram has indicated he has no cross-examination for, so this will be Exhibit 23.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Thank you.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) Mr. Shieldcastle, you have in front of you what's been marked as Exhibit LR 23. Can you identify that document?
- A. It is my Direct Testimony, written testimony.
  - Q. And was this testimony prepared by you or under your supervision?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. If you were to be asked the same questions today, as you answered in your Direct Testimony, would your answers be the same?
  - A. Yes, they would.
- Q. Do you have any corrections to make to your testimony?
- A. No.
- MR. VAN KLEY: At this time, Your Honor, the witness is ready for cross-examination.
- 25 ALJ SANYAL: Thank you. I know we have a

pending motion to strike and motion in limine. So, I have reviewed it. If you want to make some oral arguments, I'll allow you some time to do so now.

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MS. FLINT: Thank you, Your Honor.

Yes, we do have a pending motion to strike, and the sections of Mr. Shieldcastle's written Direct Testimony we seek to strike are listed in the motion. I won't repeat them here. But in response to our motion, Mr. Van Kley basically concedes that Mr. Shieldcastle has no prior experience at all in bat studies and they're relying on the fact that he has experience in general in wildlife management and studies, and we would submit that is not the standard for expert testimony.

Would be able to be deemed an expert to opine about literally any study of any mammal or bird on the planet and that is not, again, the standard to qualify as an expert. He has no specialized knowledge, skill, or experience regarding the study of bats or the surveying of bats at all, let alone in compliance with the study protocols that would be applicable here.

ALJ SANYAL: Thank you.

MR. VAN KLEY: Your Honor,

Mr. Shieldcastle indeed does have the expertise necessary to do surveys of any animal or bird on the plant because there are principles of wildlife surveys that are applicable across the board regardless of what kind of creature that you're surveying.

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It is not necessary that he has any specific experience with regard to netting a bat, for example, because he has netted thousands and thousands of birds and the principles for surveying the existence and populations of one flying creature is the same as surveying another flying creature. He indeed has lots of experience with surveying mammals of all different types and, of course, the bat is a mammal.

So there's really no difference that is

-- that has any relevance with respect to whether he
is surveying bats versus birds and it is undeniable
that he has abundant experience in surveying and
capturing birds and other creatures, so this motion
is unfounded and it should be denied.

ALJ SANYAL: I'll allow you a brief response if you have any.

MS. FLINT: Very brief.

Again, under this rationale, he would be

able to come in to any court or administrative proceeding and opine about any study about any mammal on the planet and that is just -- that just defies logic and certainly the standard for qualifying as an expert. And it is absolutely false to suggest that he could perform a bat study and the bat studies that are at issue here because he has no permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to capture bats.

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ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Thank you.

I have some questions for you,

Mr. Shieldcastle. So in your testimony today, are
you questioning the methodology that was utilized for
the bat surveys?

THE WITNESS: In many instances, yes.

It's the study design that we have questions, yes.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. And I think you concede you're not a bat expert, an expert on bats?

THE WITNESS: I concede that, yes.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. With regard to the bat surveys specifically, what are the deficiencies that you noted?

THE WITNESS: Well, there's two different -- there are two different surveys, one was acoustic and one was mist netting for capture. The acoustic, the design of the study used here was to

place the acoustic hardware in a location that was really not even close to where bat habitat would be and what was recognized in the studies of bat habitat was up to 700 meters from the closest woodlot with a -- and a bat capability of 30 meters. The design is almost designed to not pick up bats.

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ALJ SANYAL: And are these methodologies that would be utilized in a common bat survey?

THE WITNESS: It would be depending on what the question was. In this case it's to determine the potential risk and impact. It's the Power Siting Board question that's raised.

So to design that study, a definite component would be to assure at least some of the reporting is done in what would be classified as the higher-likelihood areas, stratifying habitat to, you know, out in open areas versus in corridors, between woodlots, things like that, where bats are more likely, and studies that have been done show more activity of bats.

So, at the very least, you would want to stratify your actual design to get at the areas where bats are more likely to occur to get a more true picture of the environmental impact and risk. So there was definitely flaws in the design there.

I'm not questioning whether the equipment operated properly and data from that equipment was proper data, but it goes back to the design to capture that data. If the design is not proper then the data you collect is not really relevant to the question that was asked.

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The mist netting project, that is standard procedure in bat mist netting projects.

While I, myself, have never conducted. Designing, again, comes back to the more common denominators.

They did place the nets in proper habitat. They were in the habitat we expect to see bats move. It was near the woodlots or within the woodlots which was part of the reason the acoustic data did not track with the mist netting data as they acknowledged themselves. So they did go in the proper area.

The question I had of the design there is their surveys were done over an extremely short period of time of the entire window that bats could be available. And to properly design a study, to really get at, again, environmental impact and risk, you need to cover that portion of the lifecycle where bats are present, not just a very small window of that. So it was the intensity of surveying that was done, not where they surveyed or using the proper

mist nests or having someone that has the permits to capture bats, that was done all correctly, it's really the sample design of going out and collecting data to represent the true risk to the species they're supposed to be looking at, were really potentially improper.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Thank you.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Have you performed any bat

9 studies?

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THE WITNESS: I have not.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Or any netting of bats?

THE WITNESS: We catch bats in our normal bird migration stuff data.

ALJ SANYAL: What do you mean "we"?

THE WITNESS: People I have worked with directly at the Black Swamp Bird Observatory, field study -- field staff. It's primarily migratory bats that we capture. They're doing the same thing the birds are doing at the same time of year, so we do have the ability to remove the bat from the nets safely. We do not mark them, we do not have the

ALJ SANYAL: Mr. Shieldcastle, so you haven't conducted bat surveys and you're not a bat expert, so help us understand how you've identified

permits to do that, so it's just a release.

the deficiencies in the bat survey conducted.

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any different. Wildlife surveys in general, there are a series of commonalities that go back to the question, what is the question you're trying to get at, and then the design of the study is to try to get at those answers.

There's five parts to every research project and these are all research projects if you want to call them research or monitoring or surveys, and what is your question, you want to focus on that as close as possible.

The question here that's been asked is from the Power Siting Board which is to evaluate environmental impact and risk to these different taxa. A second is to design a study to get at that question. That is a lifecycle component as well as the habitat component, weather component, the individual species involved. And then you go out and collect data. The fourth is to analyze it and then the fifth is to publish it. The most important parts of any study is the design and the question.

And while I have not designed a bat study, I have designed mammal studies and bird studies and, again, it comes back to what is your

question and really getting at the components that make up the design that would get at that question.

ALJ SANYAL: Mr. Shieldcastle, are you still at ODNR or where do you currently work?

THE WITNESS: I work for Black Swamp Bird Observatory. I retired from the DNR.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Thank you.

Okay. At this time, I am going to deny your motion. I think, during cross, you can make it clear that he's not an expert on bats, okay, and you may proceed.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Flint:

2.1

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Shieldcastle. Am I correct that your main issue with the bird and bat studies that were performed for the Republic Wind project is that you believe they do not provide scientifically-valid analyses of the project's environmental impact; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the basis for your position is that you do not believe the studies identify validated methodologies sufficient to determine the probable and adverse environmental impact of the project on

birds and bats; is that correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Are you aware that the bird and bat study protocols for the Republic Wind project come from ODNR's 2009 On-Shore Bird and Bat Pre- and Post-Construction Monitoring Protocol for Commercial Wind Energy Facilities in Ohio?
  - A. I am.
- Q. And you have never performed a bird or bat study under those protocols, have you?
- 11 A. Those protocols aren't complete study
  12 design.
  - Q. My question, Mr. Shieldcastle, was you have never performed a bird or bat study under the ODNR's protocol for wind facilities.
- A. No, I have not.
- 17 Q. Is that correct?
- 18 A. Correct.
- Q. But you are generally familiar with the protocols that are set forth in ODNR's 2009 monitoring protocols?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 ALJ SANYAL: And, Ms. Flint, the 2009
  24 monitoring protocol, is it for turbines or just -25 MS. FLINT: Specifically for commercial

998 1 wind energy facilities, on-shore. 2 ALJ SANYAL: Thank you. 3 ALJ AGRANOFF: Is there a citation for that? 4 5 MS. FLINT: I'm actually going to, just 6 now, admit it into the record. Oh, the protocols? 7 ALJ AGRANOFF: Yes. MS. FLINT: It's called the On-Shore Bird 8 9 and Bat Pre- and Post-Construction Monitoring 10 Protocol for Commercial Wind Energy Facilities in 11 Ohio. 12 ALJ SANYAL: And you're going to give us 13 a copy shortly? 14 MS. FLINT: Yes, I am. 15 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. 16 MS. FLINT: I have marked Applicant's 17 Exhibit No. 33, which Mr. Parram is handing out. I 18 do have extras. 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) (By Ms. Flint) Mr. Shieldcastle, you've 20 Q. 2.1 been handed what's been marked Applicant Exhibit No. 33. Do you recognize this document? 22 23 Yes, I do. Α. 24 O. What is it?

It is the On-Shore Bird and Bat Pre- and

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Α.

Post-Construction Monitoring Protocol for Commercial Wind Energy Facilities in Ohio.

- Q. And this is ODNR's protocol, correct?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. According to ODNR, what is the purpose of those study protocols, do you know?
- A. To try to come up with commonality and studies done to -- to further knowledge as far as of impact and risk to have as a living document.
- Q. And that's specifically for commercial wind energy facilities, correct?
  - A. Correct. On-shore.
- Q. If you take a look at page 1 of Exhibit 33, the protocol.
  - A. Uh-huh.
  - Q. In the first paragraph, could you read the very first sentence?
  - A. "The following protocols are meant to establish a standardized framework in which pre- and post-construction surveying should be conducted at proposed commercial wind turbine facilities within the state of Ohio."
  - ALJ AGRANOFF: If I could seek a point of clarification. Were these the protocols that were in effect at the time that the studies that the

Applicant performed were done?

MS. FLINT: Yes, Your Honor.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. If the witness can let me know whether that's your understanding as well.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Flint) And staying on that first paragraph, it's towards the center of that first paragraph, there's a sentence that starts "These studies are meant to document." Do you see that, sir?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. Could you read --
- A. "These studies are meant to document the level and timing of species activity, diversity, and abundance."
  - Q. The next sentence?
  - A. "Results of the studies outlined within this document will allow the ODNR Division of Wildlife to assess the potential impact that a proposed turbine may have either directly through mortalities or indirectly through avoidance behaviors, on Ohio's wildlife resources."
    - Q. So based on what you just read from the

2009 protocols, would you agree, at least according to ODNR, the purpose of the studies, this standardized framework, is to allow ODNR to assess the potential impact that a proposed turbine facility may have on Ohio's wildlife resources?

A. That is the intent.

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- Q. Staying on page 1 of that protocol. In the second paragraph, could you read the first sentence?
- A. "The type of surveying recommended will be at the discretion of the ODNR Division of Wildlife, and will be tailored to the specific site, but may fit generally into one of the categories listed below."
  - Q. And is it your understanding that ODNR informed Republic Wind that its bird and bat studies conformed to their protocols?
    - A. To their protocol, yes.

MS. FLINT: Mr. Parram is going to hand Mr. Shieldcastle what's previously been marked as Applicant Exhibit No. 23.

ALJ SANYAL: Is that an e-mail or not?

MS. FLINT: The first page is an e-mail,

correct.

25 ALJ SANYAL: Give us a moment to locate

1 | that as well.

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MS. FLINT: Mr. Devin -- Mr. Parram is getting his steps in today. Does everybody have a copy?

- Q. (By Ms. Flint) Have you seen Exhibit 23 before, do you recall seeing this?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. So on the first page -- well, the first page, that's an e-mail, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Or a series of e-mails, correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. Halfway down, if you could please read the e-mail from a Ms. Geiger, dated January 17, 2018, to a Ms. Erin Hazelton.
  - A. (As read): "As I mentioned on the phone we have put together a summary of studies completed for the proposed Republic Wind Project to date, as well as at the adjacent proposed Emerson West Wind Project (which is similar in terms of habitat and species composition). If you could please confirm that this document meets your needs to illustrate compliance with the ODNR guidelines, as required for the Ohio Power Siting Board permit application to be considered complete, I would appreciate it."

- Q. And at the top of Exhibit 23, what is Ms. Hazelton's response?
- A. "These surveys meet ODNR's pre-construction monitoring protocols for the new project boundary."
- Q. On the second page of Exhibit 23, the next page, that is the attachment to the e-mail; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. At the bottom of page 1 of this Technical Memorandum, could you read that last paragraph?
- A. (As read): "The purpose of this memo is to document compliance with the ODNR Wind Guidelines based on the current Republic Wind Project boundary, and thus illustrate compliance with Ohio Power Siting Board requirements for issuance of a permit."
- Q. Then on page 2 of the Technical Memorandum, the next page, at the bottom of the page, that last paragraph, could you read that, starting with "Additional"?
- A. (As read): "Additional wildlife studies were completed for the adjacent Emerson West Wind Project from 2015 to '17, a portion of which has been subsumed by the current Project boundary (Figure 1). Given the proximity of the two Projects and

similarities in landcover, data from Emerson West provides additional information on species composition and usage patterns throughout the Project area."

- Q. Okay. That's fine. Thank you. So in that last paragraph it states that, given the proximity of the two projects and similarities in landcover, data from the Emerson West project provides additional information on species composition and usage patterns throughout the project area, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. Then on page 5 of that Technical Memorandum, Table 3, it lists the surveys that were completed based on ODNR recommendations. Do those surveys include some surveys that were performed for the Emerson West Wind project?
  - A. Yes, they do.
- Q. And again, ODNR informed Republic Wind that these surveys, meaning all of these surveys, meet ODNR's pre-construction monitoring protocols for the Republic project, correct?
  - A. That's what it says, yes.
- Q. You're aware that there have been over 100 post-construction fatality studies done at wind

facilities, correct?

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- Α. Correct.
- Ο. You've only reviewed one of those studies, correct?
- 5 Α. One where we had the entire data set, 6 yes.
  - But you don't trust the results of the Ο. data from those post-construction fatality studies, do you?
    - Because of the study design. Α.
- 11 So is the answer correct, you do not Ο. 12 trust the results or the data --
  - Α. Correct.
    - -- from those post-construction studies? Ο.
  - Α. Correct.
  - And that's because you do not trust the Ο. post-construction study protocols that are set forth by ODNR and Fish and Wildlife Service, correct?
  - The ODNR and Fish and Wildlife Service Α. did not set a complete study design. Do not confuse the protocol guidelines with study design.
- 2.2 My question is, the ODNR and U.S. Fish Q. 23 and Wildlife Service, you acknowledge that they set 24 forth post-construction monitoring protocols, correct?

- 1 A. Protocols.
- 2 Q. Is that correct?
- 3 A. Correct.

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- Q. And you do not trust those protocols.
- A. Well, the protocols do not cover the entire study design which goes beyond the --
- 7 Q. I'm asking about the protocols for 8 post --
  - A. They're incomplete.
  - Q. In your opinion they're incomplete.
- 11 A. To reach the question that was raised by 12 the Ohio Power Siting Board, yes.
- Q. Well, these are post-construction

  monitoring protocols that are formulated by ODNR and

  U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, correct,

  specifically --
  - A. Well, everything here is ODNR.
- Q. Okay. You are only somewhat familiar
  with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2012 Land-Based
  Wind Energy Guidelines, correct?
  - A. I've looked at it more since the deposition, so I'm a little more familiar, yes.
- Q. But at the time of your deposition --
- 24 A. Right.
- Q. -- you indicated you were somewhat

familiar with --

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- Α. It would have been a while since I had read those, yes.
- Okay. Do you know if the bird and bat Ο. surveys that were conducted for the Republic Wind project were done in compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2012 Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines? Yes or no?
  - They were following the guidelines.
- Q. And you are only a little bit familiar with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2013 Eagle Conservation Plan guidance, correct?
- I said -- I believe I said somewhat Α. familiar.
  - Ο. When you say you believe you "said somewhat," when?
  - Α. In the deposition.
  - Q. Okay.
  - Because I requested the definition of the adjectives which I did not get.
- I believe that was for the other -- the Ο. 22 other guidelines, but we can get your deposition out if you'd like. Is it true, though, that you said, in your deposition, you haven't read it for quite a 25 while?

A. In that sense just when it came out.

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- Q. Do you know if the eagle studies conducted for the Republic Wind project were done in compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2013 Eagle Conservation Plan guidance?
  - A. They were definitely within the spirit.
- Q. Again, Mr. Shieldcastle, you've never designed a bird or bat survey or study in relation to a proposed wind project, have you?
  - A. No, I have not. Not to wind.
- Q. You have never conducted a bird or bat survey or study for purposes of assessing risk at a proposed wind facility, have you?
  - A. I have done some eagle.
  - Q. At a proposed wind facility?
- A. A wind -- well, it was a single turbine project; it was not a commercial-grade.
  - Q. You have never utilized the protocols, the study protocols that are at issue in this case, have you?
    - A. No, I have not.
  - Q. When you -- Mr. Shieldcastle, earlier when one of the Administrative Law Judges was asking you questions about the bat studies, do you remember that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Again, you have never conducted a bat study under either ODNR or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service study protocols for wind facilities, have you?
  - A. No, I have not.
- Q. But, as you just acknowledged, both of the bird and bat studies that were conducted for this project were done in conformity with those protocols.
  - A. With the protocols.
- Q. That would include the acoustic bat monitoring survey, correct?
- A. I don't recall as to whether there was direction within the protocol as to the distance of -- to bat habitat which would be more in the sample study design.
- Q. Do you recall what the protocols say about where acoustic monitoring should occur?
  - A. I think it mentions on the met towers.
  - Q. Not in the habitat; is that correct?
- A. That's why I say I do not believe the protocols go into the real study design to get at the question.
- Q. Okay. But again, the acoustic
  monitoring, the bat monitoring that was done here was

done in conformity with the applicable protocols. 1

> Α. With the protocol.

3 MS. FLINT: No further questions at this time.

5 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

MS. FLINT: I'm sorry to interrupt you. 6

7 I would like to, I guess, based on this cross-examination, I would like to reiterate the 8 9 bases for our motion to strike on his ability to

10 opine as to the bat studies.

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11 ALJ SANYAL: That motion has already been 12 denied, and I hope you'll make it clear in your 13 briefing based on your cross.

MS. FLINT: Okay. I wasn't sure when you said I could discuss it in cross if that meant --

16 ALJ SANYAL: No.

MS. FLINT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. VAN KLEY: Could we take a 10-minute break to do a little discussion and maybe take a break for -- it's 10:30.

ALJ SANYAL: Yes.

ALJ AGRANOFF: But, before we do that, I just want the record to be clear. When you made the reference to "met towers," those are the meteorological towers?

1011 1 THE WITNESS: Correct. 2 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you. 3 ALJ SANYAL: We will be back at 10:38. 4 (Recess taken.) 5 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Let's get back on the 6 record. 7 Mr. Van Kley 8 MR. VAN KLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Van Kley: 12 Mr. Shieldcastle, we're going to take Ο. 13 your redirect in roughly the same order as your 14 cross-examination proceeded. 15 So why don't we start at the beginning 16 then and let's start with Company Exhibit 23 which is 17 the e-mail from Erin Hazelton to Jennie Geiger. 18 First of all, would you tell me what the date of this 19 e-mail is that's the first e-mail on the top of the 20 first page where Erin Hazelton says to Jennie Geiger 2.1 that these surveys meet ODNR's pre-construction 22 monitoring protocols for the new project boundary. 23 Α. January 25, 2018. 24 Okay. And then would you take a look at Ο.

figure -- Table 3, which is further into the document

and it's labeled "Surveys completed based on ODNR recommendations at the Republic and Emerson West Wind Projects." Do you see that?

A. Yes, I do.

2.1

- Q. What are the dates of those surveys?
- A. The majority for Republic was done in 2011 and 2012. There was some additional work done in 2016 and '17. Emerson West appears to be mostly all 2016 and a couple sliding into the early part of '17.
- Q. All right. So with regard to the date of Ms. Hazelton's e-mail which is January 25, 2018, and the dates of the surveys that are listed in Table 3, can you explain whether the dates of these surveys and the correspondence have any bearing on the usefulness of the information obtained in those surveys for purposes of determining whether the Republic Wind facility poses a risk to birds and bats?
- A. Well, the dates of most of these surveys were really done so far in the distance that they're -- it's questionable how relevant they are to today. The footprint of this project has changed so many times that reading through a lot of these different projects, even though the same one was done in 2011

and 2012, gave different footprints of different acreages of what the project is.

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Again, what we've looked at is going back to the question that has been raised by the Power Siting Board and gathering data to meet that question and it's really evaluate the project which is the footprint of today which is extremely different than the footprint of eight years ago.

Many of these studies were -- so they're dated in time, they do not include the entire footprint of the project now, they do not cover the -- the design did not cover the critical, all the different critical times of the different species that were involved to meet the question that was raised. I go back to where our concern is with the study design and meeting the question that's asked.

ALJ AGRANOFF: And just for clarification purposes, you've mentioned a couple times now about the question that was asked.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

ALJ AGRANOFF: If you can just clarify for the record what you believe that question was.

THE WITNESS: There was two parts. It's been reiterated in several testimonies. One is to assess the environmental impact of the project and

the second has to do with mitigating the environmental impact if I remember right. I'd have to look at the -- it's listed right in the beginning of the Power Siting Board's -- what's needed in the project.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay.

2.1

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) Can you provide us with some specifics as to what happens to the accuracy or representative -- representativeness of a survey if the survey is dated in time?
- A. There is extreme high variability in wildlife populations whether it be breeding, migration, or wintering, and that variability cannot be answered in one season. It takes multiple years. Migration variability is extreme.

We have seen, through some of the studies we have done up along the lake and I use that because that's where we have done considerable work that it's representative of what migration is. It's as great as a 50-percent difference between two years. If you want to do one year on any of these studies, are you getting the low end, the high end? You're not really addressing risk because you don't know what the variety of that risk could be. You could be hurting yourself because you happen to hit a bad year for

your purposes or you could have hit a good year.

2.1

So in study design it's multi-year and in most all the wildlife surveys because of the variability in wildlife work we never know truth because we do not know what's really out there in the total population. That's why you do very robust studies. That's repeated in the Eagle Conservation Plan, a rigorous study, there's a meaning for that word, so you need multiple years.

And as habitat changes, conditions change. You know, what happened eight years ago may not be relevant to a site today. The only way to know that is to gather data and you do that through a strong study design.

Q. Why is it that what happened eight years ago or whatever the number of years ago the survey was done, what can happen over a period of time that will make the study, that has been done eight years or so ago, not representative of today's conditions?

MS. FLINT: Objection. My objection is based on this seems to be a general question as opposed to the facts at issue in this case.

MR. VAN KLEY: Well, it's a pretty critical general question. It's very applicable to whether or not all of these old studies provide any

useful information for today. He's talking about the general principles of how you do a proper wildlife survey and this question is directly applicable to that.

MS. FLINT: Mr. Shieldcastle just testified based on habitat and he has not pointed to any facts that show that the habitat in this project area has changed in the last eight years.

ALJ SANYAL: Carolyn, may I have the question read back, please?

(Record read.)

2.1

ALJ SANYAL: Your objection is overruled.
You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I can put it to this specific project if that's what you would like.

I can't say because I haven't conducted the studies either, but until those studies are done no one can really answer that. It's not just acreage percentages. It's the quality of those acreages as well, and land sat, and whatever type of remote sensing would be done to look at the breakdown. It doesn't get at those questions or sections of the questions.

A good example is the bald eagle. The population has extremely exploded in the past couple

decades and in this region especially in the past decade. The growth of the population extending from the Lake Erie population, the Marsh region, is expanding down the Sandusky drainage and is now spreading out across the landscape, so the amount of nests that are in the area now are totally not even related to what it was a decade, nearly a decade ago. The only way to look at that and look at the potential risk is to do, you know, new studies to look at that.

2.1

As far as habitat, no, I can't say there's been any major changes but that's what a study is for is you design the study to look at what is the quality of the habitat which affects breeding birds. It does affect migrating birds as well. It's a little different, they use the habitat differently than a breeding bird. The very same species is almost a different bird and the different life cycles of it.

So, again, it goes back to the study design and doing the proper studies to get at the question which again is, is there any risk to these populations that are resident or passing through the area.

Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) With respect to the

eagle populations in or near the project area, do you know whether those populations have changed over time?

2.1

A. They have expanded just unbelievable.

When I -- I can still remember the first nest in the region was the Fort Seneca nest on the Sandusky River. Then they started to expand to the Old Fort nest which is a little further up the river, a nest over east of, I believe south of Clyde actually. The Pontiac nest which is just across the county border in Huron County and, since then, things are starting to fill in.

Having worked intimately with the species for nearly 30 years where we monitor every nest in the state of Ohio, I feel very comfortable that we were doing every nest until about 2000. At that point the population was expanding into portions of the state that it's not -- you're not going to find every nest. They can hide for a while. We started getting reports in the second year that, yeah, that nest was there last year type of thing.

We had a volunteer program that basically some of these nests had somebody monitoring that bird every day during breeding season, and breeding season is really -- actually birds right now are working on

nests. The day length is the driver of behavior, so we have eagles that are working on nests right now. As days get a little shorter as we get into December, that will shut them down hormonally. Then we get into January and the days start getting longer and the hormones will kick back in and they will start the sequence.

2.1

As the days get longer, that changes the hormone level from nest building into egg laying and on through. So that was really, you know, you're out looking for nests at that time. You're not going to find really nests in June or July and, if you look at the timing of some of these surveys, that's when they were done. It's not the time to look for bald eagles.

The new nest that now is -- the Republic nest was the nest that shifted this project the first time around, basically shut it down and the footprint had to be changed for that nest which is due south of the -- if you look at the old footprint and the newer footprints, it's a result of that nest to a big extent.

Now with the Weller nest dead center in this footprint that kicks it into Category 1 under the Eagle Conservation Plan from Fish and Wildlife

Service. Now, that's a voluntary program just as the state protocols are voluntary as well and it gives guidance. It's not actually study designs per se. It's the types of studies you should be doing, not necessarily how you exactly do it, and that's where our concerns are coming from, it's how they're done, the design itself. But in Category 1 under that, it's basically modify or you abandon.

2.1

- Q. Now, so with regard to the studies that Republic Wind did in 2011 and 2012 on bald eagles, is the information obtained in those studies still representative of conditions today?
- A. The nests that were located, my understanding from reading was that actually going out and looking for nests really wasn't done much. It was relying on the state and federal telling them where the nests were at, so that caused a little pause to me as well, you know, actively going out and trying to find these things. All those pairs are still in existence that was included in those, plus a large variety, probably more than we know right now.

The map that was put in as part of my written testimony, working off of sitings that have been done in the past year, to me indicates, from my experience working with the eagles in and out of all

their behaviors, there could be two more nests within or very close to the footprint because of the activity levels.

2.1

And that's kind of how we really, over the years starting -- I started working on the project in the mid '80s and was in charge of it until I retired in 2008. A lot of our first information come from the general citizenry, "We're seeing eagles here." What are the ages, what does the bird look like. It tells me a lot about the potential of what the bird is doing there.

The reports that we got here, that were forwarded on to me, were all adults, generally pair movement. That's a territorial behavior which we want to start looking at closer. The observations are coming out with definite loci of activity which means these are important areas to that bird.

Under the Eagle Conservation Plan, the nest is one important area, feeding areas, loafing areas are all important areas, and you link those together to help form a territory. The territory is what's important to that conservation plan and to what the state program has always been.

We don't collect the data now since I retired but it's still the responsibility of the

agency, but looking at those loci, there are loci to the southeast and southwest of the Weller nest which I would say is part of that pair. I can't guarantee that, it takes a study to go out and look at it, where are the birds moving back and forth. You don't go out in June and do it. You do it throughout the entire life nesting period which would be starting now through then because, when you get into June, the young could have already fledged off the nest. I wouldn't expect necessarily to find a bird in June at the nest.

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So that territory, the territories of these inland birds are roughly around a 2-1/2 to 3-mile radius around the nest. It's related to neighbor bird pairs, any time a new pair comes in.

I'm sure -- looking at that nest, visual observation, it wasn't the greatest day we had, it looks like that nest was probably there in 2018 as well. There was definitely demarcation in the nest that gives -- looking at that pair, that nest has been present for two breeding seasons. There's been no studies to look for it.

Q. Okay. Now --

ALJ AGRANOFF: If I can just ask one clarifying question. A number of times in your

response you talked about "we" and you also talked about when you were retired and you said "the agency."

THE WITNESS: Right.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: So if you could just clarify who the "we," the "agency," and where you retired from --

THE WITNESS: Okay.

ALJ AGRANOFF: -- so that there's context.

THE WITNESS: My feeling, I always kind of use "we" because none of us worked in a vacuum and it takes a lot of people to do it. The "we" during that time frame was the agency which is the Ohio Division of Wildlife. I was in charge of Wetland Wildlife Research for the State of Ohio which the eagle program was under. It was my responsibility for the recovery of that species along with a lot of other species projects, mammals, as well as birds.

The "we" there was the division staff.

Depending on what part of the state the nest was in,

there was different staff involved in monitoring.

The "we" also included the Eagle
Volunteer Monitoring Program. We had about 150
volunteers that we put through training on what

you're looking at, the different behaviors to

interpret what was going on with the nest. The birds

are very -- each bird is an individual and they

really act as individuals in many things, but there

are very common behaviors that can tell you what's

happening in that nest even though you can't see,

whether they're on eggs, on young, what's going on.

We gave them the training on it. They became our eyes and ears. When I started the program it was --

ALJ AGRANOFF: That's okay, I was just looking for the context.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Did I get all three? I retired in January of 2009.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) In your previous answer you also mentioned "the project." What was that project?
  - A. I believe it was the Republic.
- Q. No, I mean you talked about the project concerning eagle monitoring.
- A. It was the Bald Eagle Recovery Plan for the State of Ohio.

Q. Okay. Since we're talking about the Eagle Conservation Plan guidance, why don't we talk about that a little bit more. When did you first become aware of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Eagle Conservation Plan guidance?

2.1

A. It would -- it was really early on. I had a lot more knowledge of it in draft form and that's why the question was asked how familiar was I. I hadn't really looked at the plan much since 2014, '15, somewhere in there, to be honest. The reason being was I had some pretty good idea of what was in it. It really does not go into the strong study design, you know, rigorous-type stuff, it's more quidelines.

I was requested by the Wildlife Society, which is the professional organization for wildlife management, the same as AMA is for the medical profession, as one of five individuals to review the draft of the Eagle Conservation Plan.

eagles because the primary authors were from the west, working on the golden eagle. One of the reasons that I was involved was to try to make it a little more balanced toward bald eagles as well because it's a very different bird. They're not even

closely related, totally different habitats, and the risk and mitigation is very different for the two as well.

2.1

One of the main mitigations, for example, for the golden eagle is to modify poles, electric poles. I guess the problem is with them landing on the pole and being electrocuted. We have that problem with red-tailed hawks here in Ohio.

In my 30 years with bald eagles, we never had a bald eagle land on a pole and be electrocuted. They fly into the lines and get electrocuted because their wingspan is so great, they hit the wire, flip, and the other wing will catch the other wire and be electrocuted. Flying into things is probably the number one mortality in Ohio for the bird we could find. So that was -- I became pretty familiar with it at that time, but I was really looking at more, you know, is it really covering the bald eagle.

Having since now recently read over the thing again, there was definitely an attempt to make it a little bit more for both species. It's just a lot less is known about bald eagles right now. The wind industry is now moving into what we call bald eagle habitat, so I think all results are going to be changing in the next decade or so as far as what is

the risk for that species. Golden eagles, there's no question what the risk is there. There's a lot been done and it's a problem for them.

2.1

So, as far as, you know, the early part, yeah, quite a bit involved in looking at it for the bald eagle because it is the Eagle Conservation Plan.

- Q. Okay. Does the Fish and Wildlife Service still use that Eagle Conservation Plan guidance to determine risk to bald eagles?
- A. It's still used for guidance to try to reduce risk. It has a whole series of layers. It's built to fit within the 2012 guidelines for wind industry, wildlife wind. Those things went through a lot of iterations as well. Again, I was somewhat more familiar with them in earlier stages in draft than the final.

But they have three categories where it starts at, and to meet Category 1, which is high risk, is to have an important eagle area within the footprint which a nest is one of those and then it goes -- well, how you go through the tiers of the plan has to do with which category you start out in. The idea is to get yourself into a Category 3. If you can't get out of Category 1, they're pretty clear as to what the results are.

Again, it's voluntary which means the company doesn't have to follow it. If they don't, then they are open to the bald eagle -- bald eagle and eagle protection act and everything they can bring down on people in an organization, but they try very hard to create how you can reduce risk.

2.1

And they recognize too that, you know, you can't always reduce -- no one expects it to be to zero. You would like to think you could. It's not realistic to put on any company. It's just are they really making a good-faith effort to try to reduce that risk and they move forward with it.

It's not been updated. It's getting really a little bit dated now as well. You're looking at, you know, it's 2013. There's a lot more out there. They do have the ability to bring new studies in and how they discuss how they might, you know, recommend going in on a given project.

Q. Okay. You mentioned the Category 1 scenario from the Eagle Conservation Plan guidance. Could you explain what that is?

MS. FLINT: Objection. I think this has nothing to do with the cross-examination. I don't know that we're here for an instruction or a class on what the eagle conservation guidance is, how it

evolved. This is totally irrelevant.

2.1

MR. VAN KLEY: Well, they brought it up. They brought up the Eagle Conservation Plan guidance and asked Mr. Shieldcastle about it and attempted to show that the Republic Wind project complies with the Eagle Conservation Plan guidance and I'm simply asking the witness whether it does.

MS. FLINT: And the witness answered the question, did the studies, the applicable studies here comply with that guidance and he said yes, so I don't understand why we're talking about what the guidance entails.

MR. VAN KLEY: Well, because I'm asking follow-up questions to exactly that question which is does it entirely comply, and I think the witness's answer in that regard was incomplete because he wasn't allowed to explain his answer. He was asked for a yes or no answer.

ALJ SANYAL: I think the witness responded that it complied, so I'm inclined to agree with Ms. Flint here. I'll give you some very brief leeway but I do want to note that I would instruct your witness to maybe keep his responses to the point a little bit more because I'm having a little bit of trouble following personally.

MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. All right.

Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) With regard to counsel's question about whether the Republic Wind study of eagles complied with the Eagle Conservation Plan guidance, do you have any elaboration on your answer that would clarify it?

MS. FLINT: Objection. I don't know what you could clarify on when the response was yes, it complies.

MR. VAN KLEY: Well, that's what I'm asking him.

MS. FLINT: And he's leading the witness.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Hang on just one second. Your objection is sustained. We're going to move on from that question.

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) Let's talk about protocols and I think that you were attempting to make a distinction in your cross-examination between protocols and design studies. Do you recall that --
  - A. Yes, I do.

2.1

Q. Okay. Is there a difference between a protocol and a design -- a design for a survey?

MS. FLINT: Objection. The line of questioning I believe Mr. Van Kley is referring to is the protocols, the study protocols outlined in

1 | various documents from ODNR or U.S. Fish and Wildlife

2 | Service, and those protocols and study designs are

3 | what they are. They are what they are. And I guess

4 I'm not understanding the question, if he could

5 | clarify is he talking about the design studies in the

6 guidance documents or is he talking about

7 Mr. Shieldcastle's definition of what is a good study

8 design?

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ALJ SANYAL: I think that's an apt clarification. If you could make your question clearer, that would be helpful.

MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. Well, I'm doing my best not to lead the witness. If counsel wants me to be more direct and leading, I can do that rather than asking questions in a general fashion, but I can be more specific on this one.

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) Let's just start with the basics. What is a protocol with regard to studying wildlife?
- A. That varies, I mean, as to what the protocol is written for. The protocols here really are guidance on the type of studies to do, not exactly how to do them which is design. The protocol is not necessarily getting at the question that was asked as well. That's for the Applicant to do.

So the difference in this case here as an example, using the state protocol, is the protocol is an incomplete design to be honest. It doesn't give you all the details that really necessarily need to be done.

MS. FLINT: Objection.

ALJ SANYAL: What's the objection?

MS. FLINT: He's conflating what are in the study designs for a -- for the studies at issue here with, again, his idea generally of what a study design should be. I don't understand the relevancy of this line of questioning.

ALJ SANYAL: Overruled. You can clear that up on cross.

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) Did you finish your answer?
  - A. I think so.

2.1

Q. You think so? Okay. All right.

Do the protocols for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ODNR for studying wildlife with respect to wind projects place a limitation on the field studies that the Applicant for the wind project is allowed to conduct?

- A. No.
- Q. Now, you were asked whether you have

personally implemented the ODNR or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service protocols for any of the studies that you have performed on wildlife. Do you recall those questions?

A. Yes, I do.

2.1

have worked on.

Q. Okay. Why did you not use those protocols for any of the wildlife studies that you've done?

MS. FLINT: Objection. Mr. Shieldcastle has said that he has never done a bird or bat study in relation to a wind project, so why would he ever have the need to use those protocols?

MR. VAN KLEY: Well, that may be Mr. Shieldcastle's answer, so I think that can be explained. I'm just following up on her question.

ALJ SANYAL: Overruled.

A. No, I haven't because it's incomplete design and it wasn't getting at the questions we were working on at the time. It just does not meet -- the protocols give a direction. You're to do a point count, you're to do a mist netting. It doesn't go into the design criteria of doing that. So it's not robust enough for really any of the things that I

ALJ SANYAL: Mr. Shieldcastle, just to

clarify though, you've never, however, conducted a bat or bird survey with relation to a wind turbine project.

2.1

THE WITNESS: No, I have not.

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) Is there any difference in designing a wildlife study, a bird and bat study for the purpose of siting a wind turbine project versus a bird and bat study for the purposes that you've conducted it?
- A. Well, with what is included in the protocols, really no because it's telling the type of the survey to do. The differences come back to the question that's being asked as to how you then would design that into the details of the study to gather data at the proper times of the year and in the proper ways for the species in question.
- Q. You were asked some questions about some post-construction studies that were done at wind projects. I believe you were asked about 100 post-construction studies that were done, so let's talk about that for a little bit. Have you done any -- have you -- are you familiar with the studies that were done generally speaking?
  - A. Generally speaking, yes.
  - Q. Okay. And how did you become familiar

with those studies?

2.1

A. The concern is as to the risk to birds and bats and wanting to understand better as to what's been out there. Seeing the literature and some of the PR that's done and then wanting to understand were the studies done well, was the study design really getting at the question that's really out there.

Our first attempt to get that data was basically stonewalled by the company in western Ohio. They didn't want their data out there. In fact, ultimately filed suit against the State of Ohio to keep them from releasing the data. A neighboring company actually sat down and met with us.

The first company did let us -- they had a little bit of information they passed out to us in a meeting we had with several of their executives and lawyers; just enough to realize there's significant concerns on our part here.

But the neighboring company that was working on the neighboring wind farm that's in the state of Ohio, we met with them and they gave us the whole thing. And just first starting to look at that, the design, how it was done, there was a lot of real pattern for me. And in talking with a couple

experts in the country that have been doing a lot of this work, a considerable amount of work primarily out west, was seeing the same things on different ways of reducing that end-of-the-road mortality figure. And so, you know, as we've gotten deeper into it, you're starting to see the different layers of where -- what appears to be a conscious effort to reduce the mortality figure that comes out at the end.

Q. What do you mean by that?

2.1

A. There are multiple studies -- most everything in post-construction is related to mortality. The state protocols, the amendment in 2013 gives two options on ways studies can be done in the state and that's really what we've worked under as of now.

It does give a fairly decent layout of how you conduct a study but there's nothing in it at all as to how you analyze that data, and that's where what we're seeing in post-construction has been the analytical manipulations that are going on.

At the same time there's new work that's being done that shows that a human is probably not the right creature to be out there looking for a dead bird. There's other methods that can be much more --

that do away with a lot of the uncertainty right now. Because of the uncertainty, there's two major studies that have to be done as part of any post-construction search for efficiency.

2.1

No two people have the same site plan and everything of finding the birds that are out there, so you really have to look at their ability to find a bird. It's called detection probability. That detection probability is to correct the actual number found. If you go out and say you find five birds, how many really were out there? So you have to know what was the chance of the observer finding that bird in the first place, so that's one correction factor.

The second correction factor is scavenger rates. While we are limited in our ability to find things, you know, pretty much due to our sight, other creatures are out there that are looking for the same things that are much better equipped and they're working at hours before we even go out because we don't see well in the dark. So you have to determine what is the scavenger rates in a given area because was that object even available for an observer to find. So both of those studies have to be done.

And then there's ways then that you can manipulate that to reduce it. The whole idea is you

use these two to correct the actual mortality in the estimator, which there's several different estimators available right now but they both all need that correction factor put in there, and the objective is to try to get that correction factor to 1. What you find is all there is, that reduces that mortality rate and that is really where our concern is as far as, again, trusting the data.

2.1

The average in the country right now is 2-point-something birds per turbine. That's given different ways, nameplate versus number of turbines. There's a lot of different ways that can be given. Most studies I've had a chance to review or have been reviewed in the literature do not cover the entire year but then they basically call it a year mortality.

The study in Ohio under option B of the protocol only had to go out to a 98-meter circle on some turbines, and other turbines only 60 meters, and then the majority of turbines you just did the -- the turbine pad and access road. The idea was to cut down the amount of effort it really had to take by the company, you know, to really do that. It's an expense on the company, there's no question about it.

Q. So with respect to the 100

post-construction studies, who performed those studies?

MS. FLINT: Objection.

A. I've --

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MS. FLINT: Objection. The -- first of all, this is going way beyond the cross-examination again. The purpose of this hearing is not to give a -- a study on what these studies are and Mr. Shieldcastle's opinion on whether he agrees with them or not. And Mr. Shieldcastle testified that he is -- of the hundreds of post-construction monitoring reports that have been done, he has reviewed one.

MR. VAN KLEY: Well, there's several things wrong with that objection. First of all, he was asked about the studies, and I'm probing his knowledge with respect to those studies.

Secondly, the questions asked of him were designed, by counsel, to demonstrate that post-construction studies for a wind turbine project that's been built are -- show there is very little impact to birds, and Mr. Shieldcastle definitely has an opinion about that which he should be allowed to express; so my questions are natural follow-ups to the questions she asked.

MS. FLINT: My questions about

post-construction monitoring, there were maybe two and none of them had to do with the results of those studies. I never once asked about the results of the studies.

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ALJ SANYAL: Mr. Shieldcastle, how many of these post-construction reviews have you -- post-construction reports have you reviewed?

THE WITNESS: With the complete data set, just the one.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. I think you can -MR. VAN KLEY: Well, I do have a reaction
to that, Your Honor, which is that --

ALJ SANYAL: I mean is that an objection or just a reaction?

MR. VAN KLEY: Well, it's additional argument on the objection which is that -- that the information that counsel was inquiring about, with respect to 100 post-construction studies, is from literature and there is other literature about the accuracy and the nature of these studies which I think is important for context as to his answers to her questions.

Her questions were obviously designed to show that post-construction studies show there's no problem. There's plenty of literature out there,

which I'm happy to explore with the witness, that show that those post-construction studies are not accurate.

MS. FLINT: Again, I don't mean to belabor but, again, I never once asked about the results of the study. Not once. This is going way beyond cross-examination.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. I'm going to partially grant your objection, Ms. Flint.

Mr. Van Kley, what we're going to do here is with regard to the one post-construction report he's reviewed, whatever that data and information is as it relates to this project, he can -- you can ask him guestions about that.

MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. All right.

- Q. (By Mr. Van Kley) First of all, with regard to the data for the project that you reviewed the data on, first of all, identify that wind project.
  - A. Timber Road.
- Q. Okay. Is that a wind project that operates in Ohio?
  - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. Okay. Does it operate in northern Ohio?
- A. Van Wert and I believe Paulding County.

Q. Okay. And with respect to that data, you've reviewed the data?

A. Yes.

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Q. And did you formulate any opinions with regard to whether or not -- let me just back up.

Did you also review the -- the protocol for conducting or collecting the data?

- A. The Ohio protocol, yes.
- Q. Yeah. With respect to this particular project, do you know what procedures the wind company used to compile that data?
- A. Option B of the protocol was the guidelines they used.
- Q. So specifically how did they -- how did they evaluate the mortalities from the wind project?
- A. They did land searches of the three categories. There's a formula on how many turbines in each of the categories they have to do. The purpose of it is to reduce the onus on the company, what they have to, because that's Option A, you do all the turbines all the time. So in each of the three categories is also a time limit; once a week, once every 10 -- I don't remember the exact things.

So one thing is then they're averaged which, you know, I personally can't see how you can

confuse, you know, doing a circle of a 98-meter radius being anything related to just doing a road. So you come up with an average of a number.

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The other -- another area that cut corners and reduced the estimated mortality was using their own data. They only went out 98 meters. The fall zone can be much farther than that. There's been studies to determine how far a bird or bat could fall from a turbine strike. It all depends on what the winds are, where they hit the turbine, all that kind of stuff, a lot of things go into that.

Their own data, the linear fit line showed about 120 to 130 meters, so their own data said birds were falling beyond the 98 meters. They used zero. They did no looking at all. It's just a zero added onto what is found.

They then went -- in their detection probability they broke the species down into small birds, large birds, and bats. It changed two or three times in their report as to what a large bird was and the number of large birds. That was really kind of hard to follow as to whether this was just typos or what and it came up with a percent of detection on each of the three.

If I remember correctly, and this is

strictly going off of memory, large birds were relatively high which you would kind of expect.

Large birds was primarily red-tailed hawk, things like that. It was in the low 90s, I believe. Birds and bats were down in the 50, 60 percent. It was really a fairly high percentage looking at some other studies. You know, it's in the literature of what that percentage is and some new literature that's out there as well.

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- Q. And what do you mean by the percentage?
- A. In other words they found, let's use 55 percent for a bat. I'm not saying that is exactly correct. If there's 100 bats out there, observers found 55 of them so 45 went unnoticed. So that would be held correct that if you found 10 and you saw half, well that means there's 20.

The scavenger trials that were done, the company did a 40-day trial. The trial -- the length of the trials expanded. It started out at 14 days, then 20, and now they're doing kind of regular-basis 40-day trials.

The idea is that, you know, you put out specimens to see if they disappear. It's not things that actually hit the turbines necessarily. What you want to find out is, you know, is the local possum or

raccoon population, cat or rat or fox or crow or whatever are taking these before a human observer can get out there to locate them. A human observer can't be faulted for not finding something if it's gone before they ever get out there.

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days, about half of the specimens were gone and then it flatlined. Most likely it mummified or basically deteriorated to the point where it's not attractive to a scavenger. That percentage and how long they last then can help correct what you find. If it does last after 20 days and you're checking every 7 days, you have more than one opportunity to find them credibly. So that can be used to help correct that detection-rate probability.

But the first real hint that there's really some real manipulation going on are the average length of stay of a large bird on site was 84 days in a 40-day trial. That's just not possible but that was what was written into the report, which basically said if it got hit, it got counted because it reduced that detection rate to 1 because they said, you know, the birds -- because every time you go through an iteration where you could possibly go out and look, there's a chance of ultimately finding

that bird.

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So it's just a series of manipulations to -- and that all happens before it goes into the estimator. Once it goes into the estimator, whatever it kicks out is what it kicks out, and it's the same company that's doing most all of the studies post-construction in this part of the country.

What we saw from the other project that we did get to talk to the people on was the same company and it was the Blue Creek Wind Farm and some of the same things were being told to us there --

- Q. Okay.
- A. -- on how they did their studies.

MR. VAN KLEY: All right. Very good. I have no further questions.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I have one clarifying question and that is the data that you were just discussing, the post-construction data --

THE WITNESS: Correct.

ALJ AGRANOFF: -- where is that information being reported?

THE WITNESS: They have to report that to both the State and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of those. Blue Creek, we FOI'd to get that information. The State wanted to give it to us and

notified the company you're going to give it to us unless you file, and they filed.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Where, within the State of Ohio, is that information being reported?

THE WITNESS: Division of wildlife.

ALJ SANYAL: Recross? Do you need a few

moments?

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MS. FLINT: I don't think so.

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## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

11 | By Ms. Flint:

- Q. Mr. Shieldcastle, are you aware of ODNR's and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's role in coordinating with the Ohio Power Siting Board and its Staff on a proposed wind project's impacts or potential impacts on birds and bats?
  - A. Pretty much, yes. I mean, the DNR sits on the Power Siting Board. I'm not sure that really answered your question.
- Q. And again, you are not -- your testimony is not that Republic Wind's studies did not comply with ODNR and U.S. Fish and Wildlife's protocols, correct?
- A. It complied with the intent. I'm not sure I would go as far as to say --

Q. Your previous testimony was that you acknowledged and agreed that the studies that were performed here were done in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's applicable guidelines and ODNR's applicable protocols, correct?

A. Correct.

MS. FLINT: I have nothing further.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. So I have quite a few questions.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

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## EXAMINATION

By ALJ Sanyal:

- Q. Just so I understand, your testimony today is if ODNR has approved pre-construction monitoring protocols and whatever studies the Company has done under those protocols, the Company should still go beyond those studies it has completed?
- A. It's my understanding the Company's responsibility is to meet the question of the Power Siting Board. The guidance provided by, in this case the State but to the same extent the federal guidelines as well is just to give kind of a roadmap of things that they think should be done, but they do not go into the detail that really is necessary of a

complete study design because --

Q. So you --

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- A. -- places are different.
- Q. Okay. So you think the ODNR protocols, that are in place today, do not go toward answering the questions posed by the Power Siting Board.
- A. No, I do not; and from discussions with them, they do not either.
- 9 ALJ SANYAL: When you say "they do not,"
  10 who is "they"?
- THE WITNESS: Division of Wildlife, I'm sorry.
- Q. Okay. So you're saying the federal government doesn't believe that?
  - A. I've not talked with the federal government at all. Ohio Division of Wildlife, their protocols.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- 19 A. They are looking at revising the 20 protocols.
  - Q. Okay. And have you conducted any studies to demonstrate that the habitat within the project boundary of this case, of Republic Wind, has changed since 2011?
- A. No, I have not.

Q. And then can you help me understand why --

- A. Ma'am, if I just --
- Q. Yeah, yeah, of course.
- A. What I said on that, it really wasn't something -- I don't know but, you know, a study maybe should be done to see if it's changed.
  - Q. But you haven't conducted any --
  - A. No.

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Q. -- correct?

Okay. Help me understand why you think the studies should be conducted within the footprint of this project; why studies conducted around the footprint are not enough.

- A. The question is, what is the risk of the project, and the project footprint is what the project is occurring on. I'm trying to think how best to explain this.
  - O. Take your time.
- A. Surrounding areas could be used as supplemental. No different than a literature review. I don't see a problem with that at all. But to directly say it relates directly to the project footprint until there is competing studies to test for differences, you can't say it's the same.

I mean that's the standard operating procedure is before you can lump things, you have to test for differences. If they're not different then they can be lumped. But until you do that test, which can be relatively a simple type of testing, until then, it's not -- it may -- it may indicate but not really necessarily support.

- Q. Okay. I have some questions with regard to your prefiled testimony, so if you'll turn to that so we can follow along together. I'm starting on page 2, line 22, and here you say "I developed the original Avian Concern Zones for the DNR relating to wind power initiatives and associated risk to wildlife."
- A. Yes.

- Q. Do you see that?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. So are those concern zones related to
  Republic Exhibit 33, Applicant's Exhibit 33, or in
  any way are they related?
- 21 A. Yes, that map is in there.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. In looking at it, there does not appear,
  one, to be any alterations to what was originally
  done.

- Q. Okay. Will you help me locate the map?
- A. It's page 19 of 40, Figure 1.
- Q. Okay.

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- A. At that time this is pre them developing a protocol. We developed the concern zones. This was off of basically the knowledge we had of how birds operate in the state. This is an avian -- this gives a starting point.
  - Q. Okay. So you developed this map --
- A. Correct.
  - Q. -- and your testimony today is --
- 12 A. It looks a lot nicer now.
  - Q. Okay. But it hasn't materially changed.
    - A. No, it hasn't. It's not been updated.
    - Q. Okay.
    - A. The circles you see in orange are eagle nests, so between when this was done, I can't say it's not been updated at all since 2009, but it's obviously not been updated recently.
    - Q. Okay. And just so I -- help me understand what this map depicts.
- A. Well, the purpose of creating the concern zones was to give information to initiatives, power-initiative applicants if you were going to build in one of these zones, at that time the feeling

was red represented high risk, there was a lot of bird activity. And it wasn't whether it was -- you know, it was bird activity at some point of the year. If you're going to do that, that the original was it would require three years of pre-construction data and three post, minimum.

The orange would require at least two.

And if you went to the -- I guess yellow and orange is really somewhat similar. Orange is just a modification of the yellow, primarily again dealing with eagle nests. And if you were in the green, then we felt one year pre would be adequate.

This was going off of literally basically no data to base on. The idea being that these would be -- incoming data would be informative and adjust as we gather data. That's really what the protocol then was developed for.

- Q. I think you've given me enough information --
- A. Okay.
- Q. -- on this map.
- 22 A. Okay.

Q. So let's turn to page 4. And then on
line 19, you make a reference to "nocturnal migrating
landbirds."

A. Correct.

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- Q. Can you -- will you let us know which birds you're referring to here?
- A. Okay. Landbirds are pretty, you know, there's a lot of different -- I mean I can go through the whole list that would fit that.
  - Q. Just give us a highlight.
  - A. It's what we think of as songbirds --
  - Q. Okay.
- A. -- primarily. The vast majority, not all, but the vast majority of these migrate at night so they spend their night in migration. They are the ones that pretty much all, especially eastern U.S. studies, the data that is out there in post-construction, they make up the vast majority of mortality. They're flying at night, they can't see things up in the air column, they're using the air column habitat which we don't have really any particular protections for.
  - Q. So I'm going to stop you because I just wanted to know what kind of birds.
    - A. Okay.
    - Q. Thank you.
- Page 7, you have an example here, on lines 4 through 7, of a documented migrant. When was

this study conducted? What is this study? I'm having trouble understanding this information you've given us.

- A. Okay. This is out of a long-term study started in 1978. It's been ongoing.
  - Q. This is when you were at ODNR?
- A. No. This is my own. It's not part of Black Swamp Bird Observatory. It's my migration study. It started in 1978 when I started the work on there. It's still in active data collecting now. We've got several different papers and publication in different segments right now. It takes a lot of years to really have data worth trying to publish. The process of this, this is mist netting of birds.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. And this example here is one species. It was a least flycatcher which does not breed in Ohio. It's strictly a migrant bird. There may be some isolated in northeast Ohio in that little segment of habitat but they're strictly a migrant bird through Ohio especially for us in the western portion of the state. That was captured. We had a major northeast storm come in which occurs every year --
  - O. When was this?
  - A. I cannot give you the exact year. It was

in the past ten.

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- Q. Okay.
- A. And it has been documented and in some radar work now, too, is birds will reverse migrate to get away from bad weather. Especially in Lake Erie in the spring, the lake is a lot colder than the land and the air. So if we get wind off the lake, the lakeshore can be a lot -- 20 degrees cooler than 10 miles inland and these birds back off to get away.

This individual was captured just north of Columbus, so he had backed up half of the state to get away from this massive storm that came in. They turn around and they go back north. We have got other anecdotal examples of that.

- Q. Okay. I think that's enough with regard to that particular example.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. If you look at page 14, line 4, you have a statement in here that says "This appears to contradict DNR's position that a Project must collect its own data." Where are you getting this conclusion from?
- A. I believe it may be somewhere else in here, but that was the direct word from the Chief of Division of Wildlife. It was when we met with the

Blue Creek people when he was trying -- the Division was trying to help assist in getting the data released.

And one of their objections -- and I understand their objection -- was, you know, that we put all this money into this study and, you know, if we put it out into the public realm then a competitor can use it for their project and not have to spend this. And he made the statement that, in Ohio, every project has to do their own data.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

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And then my last question, if you turn to page 20, lines 3 and 4. Here you say "A statistical mean is inappropriate since it will dilute diversity and underestimate avian value of the study area."

Could you explain that a little further?

A. Okay. Species richness is a total of the species seen on a site so it's just additive. You may collect it each time you're out, there's X number of species. To really look at diversity that a site may have, it's the total species. You may have 25 species one day and 10 another day depending on the time of year.

That average isn't giving -- it's underrepresenting the avian value of the study area

because the total number of species richness you have
is what the total is. You don't add up, you know,
you got 20 today, 10 of them tomorrow, some of them
are the same, it's individual species. So
representing total species should be what is used and
not a mean.

Q. And you're contending that Republic has used a mean?

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A. That's what they did in their studies.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Is that the similar concern that you express on page 22 of your testimony?

THE WITNESS: What line, sir?

ALJ AGRANOFF: Line 3 in particular.

About the use of averages.

THE WITNESS: It's not the exact same as the richness question. This has to do with, again, the individual sites that they looked at are different and they should be tested for similarity before you just add them together.

One site may have been much more -this -- I think does this have to do with the bat,
yeah, bats -- may be more, much more at risk than the
other sites which should be looked at separately
rather than just adding them all together and coming

Proceedings - Volume V 1059 1 up with some mean. 2 ALJ AGRANOFF: So your contention is, 3 again, that the reporting was done on an average basis. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Correct, yes. That 6 similarity, yes. 7 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Any questions based 8 on my questions and --9 MR. VAN KLEY: No, none from me. 10 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. 11 MR. PARRAM: One second, Your Honor. 12 MS. FLINT: I have no questions. 13 you. 14 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Well, thank you, 15 Mr. Shieldcastle. You may step down. 16 And would you like to admit your exhibit? 17 MR. VAN KLEY: Yes, I sure would. We so 18 move to admit Local Residents Exhibit 23. 19 ALJ SANYAL: Any objections? 20 Hearing none, it is admitted. 2.1 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 22 ALJ SANYAL: And then we also have

MS. FLINT: Yes, Your Honor, we move to

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admit.

Republic Exhibit 33.

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                 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Any objections?
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                 MR. VAN KLEY: No.
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                 MS. BAIR: No.
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                 MR. DeVINE: No.
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                 ALJ SANYAL: It's admitted.
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                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Let's go off the
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     record.
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                 (Discussion off the record.)
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                 (At 11:55 a.m. a lunch recess was taken
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     until 1:00 p.m.)
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1061 1 Wednesday Afternoon Session, 2 November 13, 2019. 3 4 ALJ SANYAL: Let's get back on the 5 record. 6 Mr. Van Kley, we thought that perhaps we 7 should just go ahead and introduce the testimony of 8 the Local Intervenors and ask you the questions that 9 we have --10 MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. ALJ SANYAL: -- and then go forward with 11 12 Mr. Stains. 13 MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. 14 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. So would you like to 15 introduce those --16 MR. VAN KLEY: Yes. 17 ALJ SANYAL: -- exhibits. 18 MR. VAN KLEY: So the first exhibit that 19 we would like to mark is the Direct Testimony of 20 Crystal Hoepf which we would like to mark as 2.1 LR Exhibit 18. 22 The second exhibit would be the Direct 23 Testimony of Dawn Hoepf which we would like to mark 24 as LR Exhibit 19. 25 The next exhibit we would like to mark is

the Direct Testimony of Ann Wright, which has been marked as LR Exhibit 20.

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The next exhibit we would like to mark is the Direct Testimony of Chris Zeman which we would like to mark as LR Exhibit 21.

And then the last one would be the Direct Testimony of Aaron Boes which we would like to mark as LR Exhibit 22.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. I'm going to go ahead and ask my questions first and then Mr. Agranoff will. So if you'll turn to Ms. Dawn Hoepf -- "Hep"? "Hepf"?

MR. VAN KLEY: "Hep." The "f" is silent.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Ms. Dawn Hoepf's testimony. Is Ms. Hoepf's property within the project area? And I'm looking at page 2, lines 5 and 6, specifically.

MR. VAN KLEY: Yes, it's within -- or, wait.

ALJ SANYAL: I mean it says "our home and property are located near a number of turbine sites," but I'm not sure if her home is within the project area.

MR. VAN KLEY: Within the boundaries of the project area. I mean she's here. She says yes.

1063 Do you want to put her on the stand to ask that? 1 2 ALJ SANYAL: Yeah. 3 MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. ALJ SANYAL: If you're here, why don't 4 5 we. 6 MR. VAN KLEY: Go ahead. So I will 7 present the witness with LR Exhibit 19, then, that she can use if she needs it. 8 9 ALJ SANYAL: Sure. Just so the record is 10 clear, Exhibits 18 through 22 have been marked as you 11 have indicated. 12 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 13 (Witness sworn.) 14 ALJ SANYAL: You may be seated. 15 16 DAWN HOEPF being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 17 18 examined and testified as follows: 19 EXAMINATION 20 By ALJ Sanyal: 2.1 Q. I just have a few questions for you. So 22 if you'll turn to page 2 of your testimony and 23 lines 5 through 6. My question is, is your property 24 within the project area? 25 A. Yes, it is.

Q. Okay. And then I'm looking at Question 1 2 I know you have a map attached to this but the map that I printed out wasn't in color. So with 3 regard to Question 7, are some of these sightings 4 5 within the project area or all of the sightings of 6 these bald eagle nests within the project area? 7 Α. Of the -- of the nests that I've seen, 8 one is in approximately the center of the project 9 area. 10 Okay. And the others are not. Q. 11 Α. The others are outside the project 12 border. 13 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. 14 Do you have any questions? 15 Okay. I don't have any other questions. 16 Do you have -- does anyone have any 17 questions based on my few? 18 MR. VAN KLEY: No. 19 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Hoepf, 20 you may step down. 2.1 Okay. So any objections to Ms. Dawn 22 Hoepf's testimony being admitted? And that is 23 Exhibit 19. 24 MR. PARRAM: None. 25 MS. BAIR: No.

1065 1 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. That one is admitted. 2 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 3 ALJ SANYAL: And then one moment. With Mr. Zeman's testimony --4 5 MR. VAN KLEY: He is here too --6 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. 7 MR. VAN KLEY: -- if you'd like to ask 8 those questions of Mr. Zeman. 9 ALJ SANYAL: Sure. 10 MR. VAN KLEY: It's his lucky day. He 11 didn't have to come, he did anyway and this is what 12 he gets. 13 ALJ SANYAL: Thank you for coming. 14 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 15 (Witness sworn.) 16 ALJ SANYAL: You may be seated. 17 18 CHRIS ZEMAN 19 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 20 examined and testified as follows: 2.1 EXAMINATION 22 By ALJ Sanyal: 23 Mr. Zeman, I just have one question. In 24 lines 7 through 8, again I just want to clarify that 25 your home is within the project area?

1066 No. It's just outside the project area. 1 Α. 2 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Okay. That's all the 3 questions I have. 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 5 ALJ SANYAL: Thank you very much. 6 I assume no one else had any questions? 7 Okay. 8 MR. PARRAM: And, your Honor, just for the record, for LR 18 through 22, I don't expect any 9 10 cross-examination as I've indicated to Mr. Van Kley. 11 We're not waiving any arguments with respect to the 12 accuracy of any of the testimony or the documents, 13 but I don't have any cross-examination for any of the 14 witnesses. 15 ALJ SANYAL: Thank you, Mr. Parram. 16 believe you indicated that via e-mail. 17 MR. PARRAM: Thank you. 18 ALJ SANYAL: Any objections to LR 21 19 being admitted? 20 Okay. LR 21 is admitted. 2.1 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 22 ALJ SANYAL: Then I have a similar 23 question for Ms. Wright.

MR. VAN KLEY: She's not here.

ALJ SANYAL: Okay. Is Ms. Wright's

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1067 1 property within the project area? 2 MR. VAN KLEY: I don't know. I don't 3 know the answer to that question. ALJ SANYAL: Can we maybe find out the 4 5 answer at some point? 6 MR. VAN KLEY: Sure, yeah, we can find 7 out. ALJ SANYAL: Okay. With just that 8 clarification pending, are we okay with submitting 9 10 this to the record, this testimony? 11 Okay. 12 MR. VAN KLEY: What form would you like 13 us to provide that information? 14 ALJ SANYAL: Just verbally --15 MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. 16 ALJ SANYAL: -- on the record --17 MR. VAN KLEY: Okay. ALJ SANYAL: -- whenever you have it --18 19 MR. VAN KLEY: Sure. 20 ALJ SANYAL: -- during this hearing. 2.1 Okay. LR, is this 20? LR 20 is 22 admitted. 23 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 24 ALJ AGRANOFF: With respect to Crystal

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Hoepf, is she here?

MR. VAN KLEY: She's not, no, but Dawn is her mother-in-law so I'm betting she would know the answer if you're going to ask where she lives.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: I want to know whether or not she resides within the project area.

FROM THE AUDIENCE: She just stepped out to contact Ms. Wright, I believe.

MR. VAN KLEY: Oh. Would you go ask her to come back in.

ALJ AGRANOFF: And then, similarly, I'd like to know whether or not the eagles that are discussed in her testimony, whether those were observed within the project area or outside of the project area.

MR. VAN KLEY: Yeah, that information you can see in the testimony itself because the map, the map will show you the locations of all the sightings that are described in her testimony.

If we're looking at Crystal Hoepf's testimony, Exhibit G shows you where the eagles were seen that Crystal personally saw and they're denoted by the Xs on that -- on that map. And you'll see there's one X just outside of the boundary of the project area where you see that number, it looks like a 6 there, and then the rest of the Xs are located

within the boundary of the project area.

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And then Crystal Hoepf also did a compilation, which you will see marked as Exhibit H of her testimony, which shows the locations of the eagle sightings and the eagle nest sightings of all of our witnesses that she compiled using the maps that are attached to everybody else's testimony.

ALJ AGRANOFF: And then specifically how are they denoted? Is it the dots?

MR. VAN KLEY: Yes. On Exhibit H of Crystal Hoepf's testimony, the black dots signify the locations at which one or more eagles were seen on one occasion. The circles that have black dots in them are locations of eagle nests. And then the circles without any black dots in them are areas in which multiple eagles are seen over a period of time. And all of that -- all of those sightings that are noted on Exhibit H of Crystal Hoepf's testimony are described specifically in the testimony of the other persons who are testifying for us.

ALJ AGRANOFF: So with respect to Exhibit H, that's just a compilation without any specific identification of any of the specific witnesses who have provided these inputs.

MR. VAN KLEY: Right.

1070 1 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. 2 MR. VAN KLEY: And if you go to the 3 specific descriptions in the other witnesses' testimony, you can look at the maps that they 4 5 attached with their eagle sightings and match it to 6 what Crystal Hoepf put in her summary map. 7 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Any additional 8 questions of counsel? 9 MR. PARRAM: No, Your Honor. 10 MR. VAN KLEY: Do you want to put this on 11 the record? 12 ALJ AGRANOFF: Yes, please. 13 MR. VAN KLEY: Why don't you just go back 14 up there. I think you're still under oath; is that 15 right? Or you can just say it from here. Is that 16 okay? 17 ALJ AGRANOFF: She can say it from there 18 as though she's testifying. 19 MS. D. HOEPF: The original map, she was 20 within the boundary line; and now, as they've shrunk 2.1 the boundary, she is on the edge of it. 2.2 ALJ AGRANOFF: Adjacent abutting or --23 MS. D. HOEPF: Abutting. 24 ALJ AGRANOFF: -- adjacent to? 25 MS. D. HOEPF: She is abutting. The line

comes down on the road in front of their house but stops.

3 ALJ AGRANOFF: So she is right on the 4 line.

5 MS. D. HOEPF: Uh-huh.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: Any objection to the admission of LR Exhibit 18?

There being none, LR Exhibit 18 shall be admitted as part of the record at this time.

10 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

ALJ AGRANOFF: With respect to

LR Exhibit 22, are there any objections to the

admission of that particular exhibit?

MR. PARRAM: Your Honors, I'm sorry, I did have a clarifying question with respect to

Ms. Hoepf's location of her residence. Is it on the line or -- I wasn't sure if it was on the line within the project footprint or out on the line outside of the project footprint. I'm just trying to get clarification.

MR. VAN KLEY: I believe it would be on the line just outside of the footprint. It would be adjacent. It would be adjacent to the footprint of the project area.

25 ALJ AGRANOFF: That's not what I thought

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1072 I heard before. I thought she said it abutted. 1 2 MS. D. HOEPF: Can I look at the -- can I look at the map? May I look at the map? 3 ALJ AGRANOFF: Sure. 4 5 MS. D. HOEPF: And you're asking about 6 Crystal's not -- not Dawn's, correct? 7 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram, what was your 8 question specific to? 9 MR. PARRAM: The last, the last one we 10 were talking about. I apologize. 11 MS. D. HOEPF: So may I approach and show 12 you on the map? 13 ALJ AGRANOFF: You can, yes. MS. D. HOEPF: I can? 14 15 ALJ AGRANOFF: Please come forward. 16 Let's -- for the record's clarity, if you 17 can please identify what it is that you're looking 18 at. 19 MS. D. HOEPF: I'm looking at the exact 20 location of Crystal Hoepf's home. 2.1 ALJ AGRANOFF: What is the document 22 you're looking at? 23 MS. D. HOEPF: The document is the 24 project area, turbine location, map of transportation 25 it says in the corner of it.

1 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Van Kley, has that 2 been marked previously as an exhibit? MR. VAN KLEY: Show me what you're 3 looking at. Yes, she is looking at Crystal Hoepf's 4 5 testimony, Exhibit G. ALJ AGRANOFF: Please come forward. 6 7 Okay. With respect to that document --MS. D. HOEPF: Her home is that black X 8 9 right there and this is the project border; so within 10 the project but right there on the line. ALJ AGRANOFF: So, again, you're stating 11 12 that she resides exactly on the line. 13 MS. D. HOEPF: Uh-huh. Yes. 14 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you. 15 MS. D. HOEPF: And Ann Wright is within the project. 16 17 ALJ AGRANOFF: Ann Wright resides within 18 the project? 19 MS. D. HOEPF: Resides within the 20 project. ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Thank you. 2.1 22 Mr. Parram, do you have any further 23 questions? 24 MR. PARRAM: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 25 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. I believe I was

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just in the process of asking whether there were any objections to LR Exhibit 22 which is the testimony of Mr. Boes. Is there any objection?

Hearing none, LR Exhibit 22 shall be admitted as part of the record at this time.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

ALJ AGRANOFF: Now, Ms. Bair, with respect to Mr. Stains.

MS. BAIR: Thank you, Your Honor. Before calling Mr. Stains to the stand, would you like
Mr. Cole to make an appearance on this record, though we did file a Notice of Appearance on October 29?

ALJ AGRANOFF: It certainly couldn't hurt since he's here now.

MS. BAIR: Thank you.

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MR. COLE: Good afternoon, Your Honors.

I'm William Cole. I'm an Assistant Attorney General and I'm representing Mr. Stains and the Department of Transportation.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you. And just to make it official, if you could please give your address.

MR. COLE: It's the Transportation

Section, 150 East Gay Street, 22nd floor, Columbus,

Ohio 43215.

1 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

2 MS. BAIR: And Staff calls John Stains as 3 its witness.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Before we actually begin with Mr. Stains, if I could just seek a point of clarification, Mr. Cole, with respect to your participation in this proceeding today. Is it solely limited for the purposes of providing the Direct Testimony of Mr. Stains and not for the purposes of participating in this proceeding in any other purpose?

MR. COLE: Your Honor, I was tasked with representing him, making objections to any improper questions that I feel. I don't anticipate asking Mr. Stains any questions unless perhaps to clarify a statement he might make. That's about it.

ALJ AGRANOFF: But beyond Mr. Stains' testimony, you are not participating in this proceeding in any capacity.

MR. COLE: That is correct.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Thank you.

22 Please come forward. Please raise your

23 right hand.

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(Witness sworn.)

25 ALJ AGRANOFF: Please be seated.

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1	Please proceed.
2	MS. BAIR: Thank you.
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4	JOHN STAINS
5	being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
6	examined and testified as follows:
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	By Ms. Bair:
9	Q. Could you please state your name and
10	spell it for the record.
11	A. John Stains. J-o-h-n S-t-a-i-n-s.
12	Q. By whom are you employed and what are
13	your responsibilities?
14	A. I'm employed by the Ohio Department of
15	Transportation as a Transportation Engineer. My
16	responsibilities with the Office of Aviation include
17	administration of the Ohio Airport Grant program,
18	Airport Inspection program, and administration of the
19	Ohio Airport Protection program.
20	MS. BAIR: Your Honor, I'd like to have
21	marked as Staff Exhibit 3, the Direct Testimony,
22	Prefiled, by Mr. Stains. I've placed a copy in front
23	of the witness and Your Honors and the reporter.
24	ALJ AGRANOFF: It shall be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. BAIR: Thank you.

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- Q. (By Ms. Bair) Mr. Stains, do you have that document before you?
  - A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. What is that document?
- A. This is the Prefiled Testimony that was filed on my behalf.
  - Q. And was this testimony prepared by you or under your direction?
    - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Do you have any changes, corrections, or additions to make to that?
  - A. I do not.
  - Q. And if I were to ask you the questions, would your answers be the same as they are in your Prefiled Testimony?
- 17 A. Yes.
- MS. BAIR: Your Honor, I would also like
  to have marked as Staff Exhibit 4, an Ohio Department
  of Transportation letter, dated September 27, 2019.
- 21 ALJ AGRANOFF: It shall be so marked.
- 22 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- MS. BAIR: Do you not have a copy? I
- 24 | thought I provided two. Do you have it?
- 25 ALJ AGRANOFF: Yeah, we have it.

1 MS. BAIR: Thank you, Your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bair) And do you recognize this document, Mr. Stains?
  - A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. And did you write this letter?
- A. Yes, I did.

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MS. BAIR: Thank you. I would submit Staff Exhibit 3 into the record and Staff Exhibit 4, subject to cross-examination.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

Mr. Stinson or Mr. Parram?

MR. PARRAM: Thank you, Your Honor. Just for clarity, will Ms. Bair or Mr. Cole be making objections?

MS. BAIR: What was the question?

ALJ AGRANOFF: Which of counsel, whether it be yourself or Mr. Cole, will be the sole counsel for the purposes of raising objections?

MS. BAIR: Your Honor, it was my understanding that Staff, as required by 4906.10, as part of the Power Siting Board laws, is required to consult with the Ohio Department of Transportation; so, as part of that duty, I was putting him on as a Staff witness. Mr. Cole is representing him on behalf of his position at ODOT as his attorney in his

1079 1 employment. 2 ALJ AGRANOFF: For purposes of this 3 proceeding and what we're here today for, which of the two of you will be raising objections? 4 5 MS. BAIR: I will do that. ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Thank you. 6 7 MR. PARRAM: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 By Mr. Parram: Good afternoon, Mr. Stains. Do you have 11 0. 12 in front of you Staff Exhibit No. 3? 13 Α. Yes, I do. 14 And that is your Prefiled Testimony in Ο. 15 this case, correct? 16 Α. That's correct. 17 MS. BAIR: Your Honor -- is your 18 microphone -- or --19 MR. PARRAM: Sorry. Can you hear me now? 20 MS. BAIR: Yes. Thank you. 2.1 Q. (By Mr. Parram) You started working at 22 ODOT in 2006, correct? 23 Α. Correct. 24 Q. And before you joined the Office of

Aviation, you worked with the Office of Maintenance

Administration?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Before you worked in the Office of Aviation, you didn't have any involvement with aeronautical issues?
- A. No.
- Q. And before you worked with the Office of Aviation, you didn't have any duties examining potential obstructions to navigable airspace.
- A. No.
- 11 Q. You're not a pilot.
- 12 A. No.
- Q. You haven't worked as an air traffic controller.
- 15 A. No.
  - Q. If you go to page 1 of your testimony, on lines 16 through 17, you indicate that you administer the Department's Airspace Protection program. Do you see that?
- 20 A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. What is the Airspace Protection program?
- A. The Ohio Revised Code outlines duties
  that are assigned to the Department to permit all
  structures that impact navigable airspace.
- Q. As part of that program, does ODOT issue

permits to entities that want to construct large structures?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And also as part of that process, ODOT coordinates with the Ohio Power Siting Board with respect to projects that may involve the construction of large structures?
- A. As part of the program, we issue determinations to the Ohio Power Siting Board.
- Q. And your involvement in this case involves the determinations that you have issued in this particular case?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. On pages 3 and 4 of your testimony, you discuss total economic -- total annual economic output of the Seneca County Airport, the Sandusky County Airport, and the Fostoria Metropolitan Airport. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. You haven't performed any analysis to determine whether the wind turbines in this case would impact the annual economic output of these airports.
- A. No, I have not.
  - Q. And you haven't done any independent

analysis to determine the number of operations

these -- the number -- to determine how many

operations these airports would either gain or lose

due to the Republic Wind project being constructed.

- A. I only reported the most-recent data available.
- Q. So you don't have any independent analysis indicating how many operations would be lost due to the Republic Wind project at these airports.
  - A. No.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: Just so we can be clear, is your analysis, that's discussed in lines 9 and 10 on page 4, relative to all of the airports you were discussing or simply relative to the Fostoria airport?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, on page 4, lines 9 and 10, it's referencing the payroll and economic output for the Fostoria Metropolitan Airport.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) On page 4 of your testimony, lines 17 and 18, you talk about ODOT performing a separate and independent analysis based on the same obstruction criteria detailed in 14 CFR Part 77. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. What is the separate and independent analysis you're referring to?
- A. The application is known as the 7460-1. It's a Federal Aviation Administration Notice of Proposed Construction. It's filed with the FAA. The FAA performs an analysis and issues a determination and, as is required by the Revised Code, we also perform an analysis, independent of the FAA, based on that information submitted with the 7460.
- Q. I want to give a little bit of background with respect to what this analysis involves. So if you could, this analysis starts off by determining whether or not a structure is an obstruction, correct?
- 16 A. That's correct.
  - Q. In your definition, what is an obstruction?
  - A. An obstruction is any structure, proposed or existing, that exceeds the obstruction standards set forth in 14 CFR Part 77.
  - Q. So if a structure is determined to be an obstruction per Part 77.17 [sic] it is necessarily an obstruction?
- A. Correct.

- Q. And ODOT's definition of an obstruction is the same as the FAA's definition of an obstruction.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. I think you agreed with me, but let me just be clear: The determination of whether or not it's an obstruction is just the first step in your process.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. In your experience, ODOT always comes to the same conclusion with the FAA regarding whether or not a structure is an obstruction; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. In your testimony you refer to ODOT working with an entity called Federal Airways and Airspace. What is Federal Airways and Airspace?
- A. Federal Airways and Airspace is a private contractor that we utilize for the bulk of our airspace analysis.
- Q. And Federal Airways and Airspace assists you in making a determination whether or not a structure is an obstruction.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. The final results of the Federal Airways and Airspace process, it never differs from the FAA's

determination of whether or not a structure is an obstruction.

A. No.

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- Q. And nothing comes out of the analysis of Federal Airways and Airspace that informs your ultimate decision regarding whether or not an obstruction should be waived.
- A. They provide information of whether an existing or proposed structure exceeds obstruction standards.
- Q. So their analysis addresses whether or not a structure is an obstruction.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So I'd like to transition now, we've talked about the initial step where you make a determination whether a structure is actually an obstruction, to whether or not it presents a hazard to airspace. After you determine a structure constitutes an obstruction, you have to go forth and determine whether or not it presents a hazard.
  - A. That's incorrect.
- Q. So what is your analysis after you determine that a structure is an obstruction?
- A. In the case of the Power Siting Board,
  we, as part of our determination, identify the

obstructions and whether or not those obstruction standards can be waived or the conditions necessary to modify the structure to eliminate the obstruction.

- Q. When you say with respect to Power Siting Board projects, what are you -- what's the distinction you're making?
- A. We issue a determination to the Ohio Power Siting Board.
- Q. So with respect to -- with respect to non-Power Siting Board projects, does ODOT make a determination of whether or not a structure will present a hazard to airspace?
- A. No. We issue either a permit, a permit with waiver to obstruction standards, or a denial of the permit.
- Q. So when you're issuing a permit, you also have to determine whether or not you will issue a waiver of the obstruction.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So for Ohio Power Siting Board projects, you first determine whether or not it's an obstruction, correct?
- A. Yes.

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Q. And then if it is an obstruction, you determine whether or not it will be waived.

- A. Partially. We may also identify the conditions in which the structure should be modified to eliminate the obstruction.
- Q. So let me restate it. In Ohio Power
  Siting Board projects, you determine, first, whether
  or not it will be an obstruction, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. Then you determine whether or not the obstruction can be waived, or whether or not there could be a modification to the structure that would address the obstruction.
  - A. That would eliminate the obstruction.
  - Q. That would eliminate the obstruction.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. How would the -- how would the obstruction be eliminated?
- A. Lowering the proposed structure or moving it.
  - Q. So, for example, in our case, how would the obstruction be eliminated?
- A. Could you be more specific? There are, I think, 50 structures.
- Q. Sure. I'll clarify as we move along.

  If you go to page 10 of your testimony,

  Question 20, and at line 9, you included a statement

regarding a decision being made based upon sound aeronautical principles. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. How do you define "sound aeronautical principles"?
- A. Our statutes and rules don't define "sound aeronautical principles," so a number of things are taken into consideration.
- 9 Q. When you say your statutes, what are you referring to?
- 11 A. The Ohio Revised Code.
- Q. Are you familiar with Ohio Revised Code
- 14 A. Yeah, I am.
- 15 Q. What is that statute?
- A. That's a section of the Revised Code that somebody references our determination to the Ohio
  Power Siting Board.
- Q. Then are you also familiar with Revised Code 4561.32?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. What is that statute?
- A. In summary, it's the statute that
  requires us to issue a permit. I don't -- I don't
  know it verbatim.

1089 1 MS. BAIR: Your Honor, I'd like to 2 provide a copy to the witness --3 MR. PARRAM: I'm marking one now. MS. BAIR: -- if there's going to be more 4 5 questions. 6 MR. PARRAM: I'm actually marking an 7 exhibit now. 8 MR. COLE: Your Honor, may I ask a 9 question? 10 ALJ AGRANOFF: Certainly. MR. COLE: I take it from the Court's 11 12 earlier determination that only -- there may be only 13 one objector from this side, and during the testimony 14 I was thinking a little bit. My interest here is to 15 defend Mr. Stains during his testimony and not 16 necessarily would have the same interests as my 17 colleague, Ms. Bair, and, in that vein, I would ask 18 the Court permission to object. She may choose not 19 to object if it's not in her client's interest, but I 20 would ask the ability to also have the right to 2.1 object to any questions. It wouldn't be limited to 22 only her or me. 23 MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I -- I think 24 that's highly unusual. We have one witness on the

stand, usually we have one person putting forth the

objections. I'm not concerned about which counsel, they can choose, but I think there should be just one individual setting forth the objections. And I'm not clear on his statement with respect to there's differing interests between counsel for ODOT and counsel for Staff, so I believe there should be one person making the objections for the witness.

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MR. COLE: Your Honor, I am not representing Staff or anyone at the Power Siting Board or the Commission. I'm here, as Mr. Stains is, as an employee of the State of Ohio and the Transportation Department, and I am here to represent him, and I would — any objections I would make would be solely in his interest to what would be an improper question that would be otherwise objectionable but nothing to do with the interests of any other party in the case.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I understand.

At this point in time, I'm going to continue with the directive that I gave previously and we'll just have Ms. Bair, I believe you said you were the one that was going to be speaking. Thank you.

Please continue.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, may I approach

the witness?

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2 ALJ AGRANOFF: Certainly.

3 MR. PARRAM: I'd like to have marked, for

4 purposes of identification, a provision of the

5 | Revised Code, R.C. 4561.32, "Department of

6 | transportation to adopt rules and conduct studies for

investigations." I'm going to mark this as Applicant

8 Exhibit 34.

9 ALJ AGRANOFF: It shall be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

11 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram, do you have

12 | copies for us?

MR. PARRAM: Oh, I thought I gave you

14 one. Sorry. A lot of extras.

15 ALJ AGRANOFF: We can share if need be.

MR. PARRAM: I think we're good.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) Mr. Stains, do you have

Applicant Exhibit 34 in front of you?

19 A. Yes, I do.

20 O. And is this the Revised Code section we

21 | were just referring to?

A. Yes.

Q. If you look at the last sentence of this

24 provision, it indicates "The rules shall also provide

25 | that the department shall base its decision on

whether to grant such a waiver on sound aeronautical principles, as set out in F.A.A. technical manuals, as amended, including advisory circular 150/5300-13, 'airport design standards'; 7400.2 c, 'airspace procedures handbook,'; and the U.S. terminal procedures handbook." Do you see that provision?

A. I do.

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- Q. So this provision of the Revised Code, in this specific section, indicates that waivers should be based upon sound aeronautical principles, correct?

  MS. BAIR: Objection. The statute speaks for itself. He just read it into the record.

  ALJ AGRANOFF: I'll sustain the objection.
- Q. Mr. Stains, does ODOT, when they're determining whether or not they are using sound aeronautical principles, rely upon FAA technical manuals?
  - A. When issuing a permit, yes.
- Q. Do you not rely on FAA technical manuals when you are making an OPSB determination?
  - A. They're taken into consideration.
- Q. But you're not required to rely upon them?

A. No.

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- Q. Are you required to rely upon them when you are issuing a permit?
  - A. Only a permit with a waiver.
- Q. Okay. So if you are issuing a permit and you want to make -- when you're making a determination whether or not you will -- there will be a waiver, you're required to rely upon these manuals that are set forth in that sentence.

MS. BAIR: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion. He is not testifying as an attorney.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Let's try it this way. In your normal course of processing applications, what is it that you rely upon?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, when we process applications, 7460 data, we rely on any number of things. We take into consideration all of the FAA technical manuals, the FAA determination, we look at, you know, sound aeronautical principles can include how aircraft are moving through the airspace, other obstructions that come into play that exist, the existing condition or configuration of an airport, the future growth plans or further potential negative growth plans, all those are taken into consideration in making our decision on whether to

grant a permit.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) So when you are -- and to be clear, is it whether or not -- you take these into consideration when you're deciding whether or not you're going to issue a permit?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Or do you take these into consideration when you're deciding whether or not you're going to issue a waiver?
- A. A permit with waiver to obstruction standards.
  - Q. Okay. So when you -- are you required to rely upon these technical manuals, that are listed in this provision, when you are issuing a permit?
  - MS. BAIR: Objection. We are not talking about a permit here. It is irrelevant. We're talking about a determination for the Power Siting Board. We're going down a path that isn't relevant.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, it's relevant to the extent that this provision presumably requires ODOT to rely upon these technical manuals to ultimately decide upon a waiver, if that waiver is based on sound aeronautical principles.

To the extent that ODOT makes a decision to, in permitting cases, to actually rely upon these technical manuals that are consistent with the FAA standards, yet for OPSB cases decides they will not rely upon these standards and apply a completely different arbitrary standard, I think it's relevant.

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And to the extent the witness can just explain what he relies upon in permitting cases or is required to rely upon in permitting cases, and then explain what he's required to rely upon in OPSB cases and actually relied upon, I think those facts are relevant to the process that took place here.

MS. BAIR: Your Honor, I would argue that he is talking about the permit under the statute that he is asking which is irrelevant because we're not talking about a permit. The statute that is relevant is 4561.341. That is a different statute entirely.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I think we have different legal positions on this provision which we can argue in brief, but to the extent that the witness actually either relied upon these manuals or did not rely upon them in OPSB cases or in permitting cases, that's what I'm trying to explore, not whether or not, in his legal opinion, when this provision applies.

1 ALJ AGRANOFF: I'll allow the question.

MS. BAIR: Could you reread the question,

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MR. PARRAM: Please.

(Record read.)

- A. The answer is no.
- Q. And so for non-permitting cases, Ohio

  Power Siting Board cases, are you required to rely

  upon these technical manuals in deciding whether or

  not you're going to issue a waiver?

ALJ AGRANOFF: Are you asking in Ohio
Power Siting --

- Q. In Ohio Power Siting Board cases.
- A. Point of clarity. Am I -- could you just repeat the question?
  - Q. In Ohio Power Siting Board cases, you have to make a determination whether or not an obstruction can be waived, correct?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. In making that determination whether or not there will be a waiver, are you required to rely upon any of these resources listed in the last sentence of Applicant Exhibit 34?
- A. We're issuing a determination. We're not determining -- as part of that determination we're

identifying the things that -- modifications
necessary to remove the obstruction to the Ohio Power
Siting Board. We're not approving anything.

MR. PARRAM: Can I have my question reread.

(Record read.)

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- A. I don't have the last sentence of 34 in front of me.
- 9 Q. Do you have Applicant Exhibit 34 in front 10 of you?
- 11 A. Oh, I'm sorry, Applicant Exhibit 34, yes.

  12 The answer is no.
  - Q. So in those circumstances where you determine that you will grant a waiver in Ohio Power Siting Board cases, if you're not relying on any of these resources --

MS. BAIR: Objection. He's

- mischaracterizing the witness's answer. He didn't say "any."
- MR. PARRAM: I'll withdraw the question,
  21 Your Honor.
- 22 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.
- Q. (By Mr. Parram) So jumping to page 6 of your testimony --
- A. Which page, I'm sorry?

Q. Page 6. In Question 10 and Answer 10, you make a reference to 4561.341. Do you see that there?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Am I correct that's the Revised Code provision that indicates that ODOT will, in Ohio Power Siting Board cases, make a recommendation to the Ohio Power Siting Board?
  - A. No.
- Q. What is 4561.341 that you refer to in your testimony?
- A. It outlines that we issue a determination to the Power Siting Board.
  - Q. So this provision indicates that, as opposed to issuing permits, you will issue a determination to the Power Siting Board.
    - A. That's correct.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I'm marking as an exhibit, Revised Code 4561.341, "Office of aviation to review application," which is referenced specifically in Mr. Stains' testimony on page 6, line 6. I'm marking that as Exhibit -- Applicant Exhibit 35.

ALJ AGRANOFF: It shall be so marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. BAIR: Are you going to provide copies of that?

MR. PARRAM: Yeah. I'm marking it right now.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) Do you have Applicant Exhibit 35 in front of you?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you've seen this provision of the Revised Code before?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. If you go down to the fourth line down, it indicates that -- I'll just go ahead and read it to you, make sure we're on the same page. It says "Pursuant to any consultation with the power siting board regarding an application for certification under section 4906.3 or 4906.10 of the Revised Code, the office of aviation of the division of multi-modal planning and programs of the department of transportation shall review the application to determine whether the facility constitutes or will constitute an obstruction to air navigation based upon the rules adopted under section 4561.32 of the Revised Code."

Are you aware if ODOT has adopted rules with respect to whether or not an obstruction

1 | constitutes -- let me restate that.

Are you aware if ODOT has established rules regarding whether or not a facility will constitute an obstruction to air navigation?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Can you turn to page 5 of your testimony.

  Are you there?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Question and Answer 8, specifically line 14, you refer to Ohio Administrative Code rule 5501:1-10-05. Do you see that?
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. Are those the rules that ODOT established to determine whether a facility constitutes or will constitute an obstruction to air navigation?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. So do you apply those rules when you are making a determination or issuing a determination to the Ohio Power Siting Board?
  - A. Yes.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I'm just going to mark this Ohio Administrative Code provision as an exhibit as well and I'll provide copies to the parties. I'm going to mark Ohio Administrative Code 5501:1-10-05, "Standards for determining obstructions

and navigable airspace," as Applicant Exhibit 36. 1 2

ALJ AGRANOFF: It shall be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- (By Mr. Parram) So do you have Applicant Ο. Exhibit 36 in front of you?
  - Α. Yes.
    - What is that document? Ο.
- Section 5501:1-10-05 of the Α. Administrative Code.
- 10 So this code provision refers to a number Ο. of technical manuals. Are you familiar with these 11 12 technical manuals?
- 13 Α. Yes.

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- 14 Have you used these in the past? Ο.
- 15 Α. Yes.
- Did you rely upon any of these technical 16 Ο. 17 manuals in this case?
- 18 The ones that apply were used as Α. 19 reference.
- 20 Ο. Which ones did you -- which ones did you 2.1 reference in this case?
- 22 Α. Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace, Title 14, CFR. 23
- 24 Anything else? Ο.
- 25 Α. FAA Joint Order 7400.2 c, Procedures for

Handling Airspace Matters, as amended.

- Q. So FAA 7400.2 c, is that the most-current version of this document?
  - A. 2 c is not.
  - Q. What's the most-current version?
- A. 7400.2 m.

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- 7 Q. So why did you refer to this document in 8 this case?
  - A. It's reference material.
  - Q. How did you apply it in this case?
- A. I didn't.
- Q. So you referred to it and then decided not to apply it in this case?
- A. Well, in this case we were not issuing a permit which includes a full waiver from full compliance with the obstruction standards.
- 17 Q. Does 74 -- does -- I'm sorry. 7400.25 18 you said?
- 19 A. 7400.2 m.
- Q. "m." I'm sorry. Does 7400.2 m address
  whether or not a structure represents a significant
  adverse -- or, whether or not an obstruction will
  have a significant adverse affect on navigable
  airspace?
- A. It does as part of the FAA's process.

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Did you consider whether any of the
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            Q.
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     structures in this case would be considered --
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     whether they would have a significant adverse affect
     according to the procedures set forth in 7400.25 m?
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                 I'm not sure I understand the question.
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     Could you repeat it, please?
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                 Sure. After you made a determination
            Q.
     that the structures were an obstruction --
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            Α.
                 Yes.
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                -- did you review 7400.25 m?
            Q.
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                 MS. BAIR: Objection. There's no 25 m --
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                 MR. PARRAM: I'm sorry.
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                 MS. BAIR: -- that the witness has
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     referred to.
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                 ALJ AGRANOFF: I believe, Mr. Parram, it
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     was 7400.2 m.
                 MR. PARRAM: "n"?
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                 ALJ AGRANOFF: "m" as in Mary.
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                              I apologize.
                 MR. PARRAM:
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                (By Mr. Parram) Did you refer to 7400.25
            Q.
2.1
     m --
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                 ALJ AGRANOFF: There's no 5.
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                 MR. PARRAM: Oh. Why am I saying 5?
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                 (Laughter.)
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            Q.
                 2 m.
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- A. It was used as reference.
- Q. So, Mr. Stains, in this case, ODOT issued a determination, an initial determination letter on July 18, 2019; is that correct?
  - A. No.

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- Q. When was the first determination letter issued in this case?
- A. I believe it was in April.

  ALJ SANYAL: If you could use the microphone, please.
- 11 A. It was in April.
- Q. That April determination letter indicated that ODOT couldn't make a determination -- couldn't issue a determination because the FAA determination -- the FAA process had not been completed, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. So after that initial letter and after the FAA completed their process, ODOT issued a letter on July 18, 2019?
    - A. That's correct.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I'm marking the
July 18, 2019 letter from ODOT to Mr. Andrew Conway,
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, which is the
July 18, 2019 ODOT determination letter, I'm marking

1 | that as Applicant Exhibit 37.

2 ALJ AGRANOFF: It shall be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) Mr. Stains, do you have Applicant Exhibit 37 in front of you?
  - A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. Have you seen this before?
  - A. Yes.

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- O. What is this document?
- 10 A. This is a determination letter issued by
  11 our office to the Public Utilities Commission of
  12 Ohio.
- Q. The first sentence there indicates that this was issued pursuant to Revised Code 4561.341.
- 15 Do you see that?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. So I'd like to start in this document under the section that says "ODOT Analysis of Impact of the Fifty Wind Turbine Generators." The very first paragraph.
- 21 ALJ AGRANOFF: What page, Mr. Parram?
- MR. PARRAM: I'm sorry. On the first
- 23 page, Your Honor.
- 24 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay.
- Q. So the first paragraph talks about how

all 50 of the wind turbines would exceed 499 feet above ground level, AGL, and would constitute an obstruction to air navigation by exceeding the 14 CFR Part 77(a)(1) surface by 107 feet. Do you see that?

- A. Yes. Part 77.17(a)(1).
- Q. 17(a)(1). As we were talking about earlier, this provision, this is one provision that indicates that the structures, all the proposed wind turbine structures would be considered obstructions.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. In the next paragraph it talks specifically about four of the wind turbines would be considered an obstruction under Part 77.17(a)(2). Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And this addresses four turbines in particular, T1, T8, T48, and T49, and these turbines are considered obstructions because of the potential -- potentially exceeding surfaces related to the Sandusky County Regional Airport.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Explain to me what a Part 77.17(a)(2)
  obstruction is.
- A. Are you asking me to explain what the 17(a)(2) surface is or --

- Q. Why were these -- why was T1, T8, T48, and T49 considered an obstruction under Part 77.17(a)(2)?
- A. Because they exceed the established surface defined by 17(a)(2).
  - O. What are those surfaces?

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- A. It's a surface centered on the airport reference point. It is the greater of 200 feet above ground or above the airport reference point elevation for 3 nautical miles. In between 3 and 6 nautical miles, it increases by 100 feet per nautical mile.
- Q. At the time you prepared Applicant Exhibit 37, Sandusky County Airport had communicated with you; is that correct? Communicated with you regarding the project.
  - A. The airport manager did.
- Q. And he indicated that he didn't have an issue with the project.
  - A. In summary, yes.
  - Q. So let's go to the next paragraph. So in this paragraph it talks about 33 structures constituting an obstruction to air navigation because they exceed Part 77.17(a)(3) for various instrument flight rule procedures for the Seneca County Airport and the Fostoria Metropolitan Airport; is that

correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. How did you learn of the -- when did you first become aware of the obstructions for these 33 turbines?
- A. I don't remember specifically.
  - Q. Did you first learn of the obstructions when you received a Determination of No Hazard from the FAA?
- 10 A. No.
- 11 Q. Was it prior to that?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you -- how do you go about

  determining whether or not a structure is an

  obstruction prior to the FAA Determination of No

  Hazard?
  - A. When the 7460 information is filed with the FAA, we pull the information directly from the FAA into our -- into our analysis software. That's done by our contractor.
- Q. Federal Airways and Airspace is your contractor, correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. So this contractor made a determination that these structures would be an obstruction prior

to the Determination of No Hazard being issued?

A. Certainly they received the information. I don't know what day it was pulled into the system. Typically they run the summary reports at that time. I believe they pull these in weekly. So that was done by the contractor. Likely the first time I was informed or became aware of this project was when it went out for public comment.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Through the FAA?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, yes.

- Q. So just to quickly summarize, there was a determination by ODOT that there be an obstruction under 77.17(a)(1) with respect to all the turbines, right?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And 77.17(a)(2) with respect to four turbines, correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. And then an obstruction with respect to 33 turbines under 77.17(a)(3).
    - A. That's correct.
- Q. So after you make a determination there's going to be an obstruction or that essentially all of the turbines constitute an obstruction, you then go to the next step to determine whether or not a waiver

will be issued by ODOT, or whether or not the turbines need to be modified to eliminate the obstruction.

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MS. BAIR: Objection. There were three questions in there. It was compound.

MR. PARRAM: Let me restate.

- Q. What is the next step -- what was your next step after determining that there would be -- that the turbines would -- all of the turbines would constitute an obstruction?
- A. The next step was to determine what steps needed to be taken to eliminate the obstruction.
- Q. By "eliminate the obstruction," what do you mean?
- A. Recommend modifications to the structure such that the structure would no longer exceed the obstruction standards.
- Q. If a -- if a structure exceeds the obstruction standards, does that constitute a hazard?
- A. ODOT doesn't determine whether a structure is a hazard or not.
- Q. Does ODOT consider whether or not a structure may present a safety concern?
- A. Safety is considered but we are not determining safety or hazard --

Q. So the answer to my question is yes?

ALJ AGRANOFF: Wait. Let -
MR. PARRAM: I'm sorry, I thought he was

ALJ AGRANOFF: Go ahead.

- A. We're only identifying whether it exceeds obstruction standards.
  - Q. So ODOT considers safety concerns?
  - A. Yes.

done, Your Honor.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: In what context when you say they consider them?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, in the context that all obstructions potentially could create a safety concern and that our job is to protect the navigable airspace for the traveling public and so safety is a consideration always.

ALJ AGRANOFF: As part of what analysis are you determining whether something is a safety concern?

THE WITNESS: In terms of whether, in this case, modifications are necessary to eliminate the obstruction.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

Please proceed, Mr. Parram.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) Were there any safety

concerns with respect to the structures in your July 18, 2019 letter?

A. Yes.

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- Q. What were those concerns?
- A. With respect to structure T1, the impacts to the minimum descent altitude for the non-directional beacon approach to runway 24 at Seneca County Airport.

And with respect to structures T8, T48 and T49, that they exceeded the 14 CFR Part 77.17(a)(2) surface at Sandusky County.

- Q. You previously indicated that Sandusky County indicated they didn't have any concerns regarding T1, T8, T48, and T49, correct?
- A. That's the discussion I had with the airport manager, yes.
- Q. Although he didn't have any concerns, you decided there was a safety concern.
- A. Any time an obstruction standard is exceeded, it is a potential safety concern.

MR. PARRAM: Can I have my question read back?

(Record read.)

- Q. Was it "yes"?
- A. Potentially, yes.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Your response is that you decided that there was a potential safety concern?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

- Q. So whenever there is a potential safety concern, a waiver is required?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Why was a waiver required in this case?
- A. Because it exceeded obstruction standards.
- Q. So any turbine that exceeds an obstruction standard requires a waiver.
- A. With respect to this project, we're not issuing a waiver, we're making a determination of obstruction standards or of whether the structure presents -- exceeds obstruction standards and what is necessary to remove the obstruction, or a statement that obstruction standards can be waived.
- MR. PARRAM: Can I have my question reread.
- 20 (Record read.)
- 21 A. No.
- Q. But, in this case, a waiver was required for Sandusky County Airport.
- A. No. We recommended modifications
  necessary to remove the obstruction unless we

received a statement from the airport authority that they were willing to essentially give up this airspace.

- Q. So if the airport indicates they are willing to give up their airspace, specifically Sandusky, then there would be a waiver.
- A. Well, again, we're not issuing a waiver. We're only making a determination. In that case if Sandusky County was willing to give up this airspace, then those turbines would -- we'd make a statement that the obstruction standards could be waived.
  - Q. So the answer is yes?

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MS. BAIR: Objection. The witness answered his question.

MR. PARRAM: I didn't hear an answer.

Could you reread the question and the answer, please. Question and answer.

(Record read.)

 $\label{eq:ALJ-AGRANOFF:} \quad \text{If you could please}$  provide a yes or no.

THE WITNESS: No.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) If Sandusky County indicated in writing, per a resolution, that they did not have any issues with respect to T1, T8, T48, T49, they would not meet -- Republic Wind would not be

required to eliminate the obstruction by lowering the turbine height; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. What are the obstruction standards that can be waived?
  - A. Potentially any of them.
- Q. What do you consider when you're deciding to waive an obstruction standard?
- A. The opinion of the aviation stakeholders that are affected.
- 11 Q. Is Sandusky the aviation stakeholder 12 affected?
- 13 A. They're one of them.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I was looking for clarification relative to your question.

- Q. So is Sandusky -- is Sandusky County -- Sandusky County Regional Airport is the affected stakeholder with respect to T1, T8, T48, and T49, correct?
- 20 A. They are one of them, yes.
- Q. And for T8, when you initially issue -when you wrote the July 18, 2019 determination
  letter, which airports were impacted by T8?
  - A. The Sandusky County Regional Airport.
  - Q. What about T48?

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                 The same; Sandusky County Regional
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     Airport.
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                 T49?
            Q.
                 The same; Sandusky County Regional
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            Α.
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     Airport.
                 So Sandusky County, as the interested
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     stakeholder, communicated to you that they didn't
     have an issue with the obstruction.
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                 Verbally, yes, and it was the airport
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     manager.
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                 ALJ AGRANOFF: Why don't we go off the
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     record for a minute.
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                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  (Recess taken.)
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                 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram.
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                 MR. PARRAM: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                  (By Mr. Parram) Mr. Stains, you still
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     have Applicant Exhibit 37 in front of you.
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                 Yes.
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            Q.
                 Will you turn to page 3 of that document.
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     At the top it indicates "Structures T8, T48 and T49."
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     Do you see that?
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                 Yes.
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                 So in that sentence, the very last line
            Ο.
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     indicates that compliance -- or second-to-last line,
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if the Board of Sandusky County is willing to accept the impact to navigable airspace, it indicates "compliance with the obstruction standards may be waived as long as the conditions of the FAA are complied with." Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you indicated that -- so let me ask, it's your position, when you prepared this letter, that the obstructions would cause Sandusky County Regional Airport to lose a portion of their airspace?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Explain to me how they're losing a portion of their airspace.
  - A. The structures, T8, T48, and T49, exceed the 14 CFR Part 77.17(a)(2) surface.

ALJ AGRANOFF: What is a "surface"?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, in this case it's an imaginary surface. If you can think of an upside-down bowl centered on the airport and so this imaginary surface exists around the airport and it's a defined area where aircraft operate.

ALJ AGRANOFF: So when you say that it would "exceed the surface," what does that actually signify?

THE WITNESS: So if you can imagine this

upside-down bowl centered on the airport, these structures, if you could maybe think in 3D, might penetrate and be visible up through the surface.

ALJ AGRANOFF: And when you say these "structures," meaning the proposed turbines?

THE WITNESS: That's correct, yes.

MR. PARRAM: So -- did you have another question, Your Honor?

ALJ AGRANOFF: No. You're good.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) So explain to me how the way airplanes would approach Sandusky County Airport would be changed or impacted due to the obstruction.
  - A. I'm not sure I understand the question.
- Q. Sure. Do you have any information that indicates that the way airplanes would fly into Sandusky County Airport would have to change as a result of the obstruction?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And how would they have to approach the airport differently?
- A. They would have to avoid the areas where the air turbines exist.
- Q. And when you made that determination, what information were you looking at?
  - A. The obstruction standards.

- Q. So if Sandusky -- so because of the obstruction, any airplane approaching Sandusky County would have to avoid that area?
  - A. I'm not -- I'm not sure I understand.
- Q. Sure. So if -- if Sandusky County
  Airport indicated they didn't have a concern, I'm
  trying to understand what would be the impact on them
  flying into the airport simply due to the fact
  there's an obstruction.
- MS. BAIR: Objection. I'm sorry. Who is "them"? I didn't understand the question.
  - Q. Sandusky Airport, is there a particular approach procedure that is impacted due to the (a)(2) obstruction for Sandusky County Airport?
  - A. By "approach procedure" you're referring to the instrument approach procedure?
- Q. Yes.

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- A. No, there's not an instrument approach procedure impacted.
- Q. Is it fair to say your concern with respect to (a)(2), for the (a)(2) obstruction for T8, T48, and T49, that you believed there was a safety concern?
- 24 A. Potentially, yes.
  - Q. And is it fair to say that to the extent

Sandusky County Airport was willing to send a letter indicating it was willing to accept the impact to navigable airspace, you'd be willing to accept that potential safety concern?

- A. Yes, if the airport is willing to essentially surrender this airspace, the aircraft use, if they're willing to accept the loss of that utility by creating this safety concern, then as the owner of the airport they have that right.
- Q. And the potential safety concern would not just address the owner of the airport but other individuals that are flying into the airport as well.
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. Just to be clear, so in this particular case you indicated that the waiver -- that compliance with the -- compliance with the obstruction standards with respect to T8, T48, and T49 could be waived.

  What standards did you rely upon to make that determination that in this particular case the standards could be waived?
- A. If the airport sponsor is willing to give up this airspace.
- Q. So that was the only criteria that you were using. As long as the airport sponsor is willing to give up the airspace in this case, you're

willing to waive the obstruction.

- A. No other modifications to the airport or the traffic pattern are necessary.
- Q. Can you point me to a specific regulation or manual or standard that says as long as an airport is willing to waive, then the obstruction will be waived?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Okay. So with respect to Applicant Exhibit 37, there were 33 structures that you determined were 77.17(a)(3) obstructions, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And when you were preparing Applicant Exhibit 37, you had received communication from representatives of Seneca County Airport about concerns; is that correct? Let me restate it.
- So when you prepared Applicant Exhibit 37, you had previously received communication from Seneca County Airport about potential impacts on their NDB approach; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- 22 ALJ AGRANOFF: Just so the record is clear, the acronym you utilized?
- MR. PARRAM: NDB, non-directional beacon.
- 25 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) And actually within

Applicant Exhibit 37, as an attachment, which I guess would be the fourth from the last page, there's an April 11, 2018 letter from Brad Newman discussing some of the concerns with respect to the NDB approach at Seneca County; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. So although you knew of the Seneca County Airport's concerns when you were preparing Applicant Exhibit 37, you did not have any recommendation regarding a waiver for the obstruction with respect to those 33 turbines; is that correct?
- A. I'm not quite sure I followed the question.
- Q. Sure. In Applicant Exhibit 37, when you prepared this, you were aware that there was an obstruction with respect to 33 turbines and it was a Part 77.17(a)(3) obstruction, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And although these 33 turbines were an (a)(3) obstruction, you did not indicate that the obstruction needed to be waived, correct?
- A. I did not -- I'm still not following your question.
- Q. So although -- although 33 of the

turbines were Part 77.17(a)(3) obstructions, you did not recommend that the obstruction be eliminated.

- A. I did in one case.
- Q. Which case was that?
- A. Structure T1.

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there.

- Q. So for the other 32 turbines you did not.
- A. That is correct.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Where is that denoted in Applicant Exhibit 37?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, on the second page, the second-to-last paragraph, the heading is labeled "Structure T1."

ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: And that is addressed

ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) How did you make a determination for those 32 turbines that the obstruction did not need to be eliminated?
- A. Based on the feedback, my understanding, of the letter submitted by Mr. Brad Newman and no other feedback had been received.
- Q. So because you had only received that feedback from Mr. Newman, you determined that the obstruction for the 32 turbines did not need to be

eliminated.

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- A. No. Structure T1, based on the letter received from Mr. Newman, I made the determination that the obstruction should be modified to remove the obstruction. The structure needed to be modified to remove the obstruction and that was the only one.
- Q. Just so I'm clear, so for the other 32 turbines that were obstructions, you concluded that the obstruction did not need to be eliminated.
  - A. At this point in time, yes.
- Q. Was there any specific manual or standard or rule you referred to when you concluded the obstruction did not need to be -- the obstruction did not need to be eliminated for those 32 turbines?
- A. It was based on the feedback that we had received from aviation stakeholders.
- ALJ AGRANOFF: Could you please repeat your response?
- THE WITNESS: It was based on the feedback we received from aviation stakeholders.

ALJ AGRANOFF:

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) Your decision was based upon feedback from airports.
  - A. And other aviation stakeholders.
  - Q. Can you -- who are those other aviation

Thank you.

stakeholders?

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- A. We contacted, as part of our outreach to -- as part of the FAA circularization process, various aviation groups such as the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, the Ohio Aviation
  Association, the Agricultural Association, the Medical Evacuation Association, we consider all of those aviation stakeholders.
- Q. What did they communicate to you about the 32 turbines?
- A. The airport manager for Seneca County, as I mentioned, provided the letter, and no other comments specific to those procedures that were impacted were received.
- Q. You mentioned the FAA circularization process. Did you rely on the FAA circularization process?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. This was not a separate comment process by ODOT?
- A. We encourage people to participate in the FAA's process but we also receive comments directly.
- Q. But at this time, in this case, the only comment you heard with respect to the Seneca County

  Airport was from the airport manager for Seneca

County.

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A. The other comments that I included or that I considered are included in the determination letter.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Is Mr. Newman the airport manager that you were just referencing?

THE WITNESS: Yes, Mr. Newman is the airport manager for the Seneca County Airport, yes.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) So all the comments you received regarding the 32 turbines are attached to Applicant Exhibit 37.
- A. Partially. They were comments received on the circularization.

ALJ AGRANOFF: And just so that, again, the record is clear, when you say in response to the circularization, what is that specific to?

THE WITNESS: That's the FAA process of soliciting public comments on a -- on an aeronautical study.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) And with respect to the April 11 -- April 11, 2018 letter from Brad Newman which is included in Applicant Exhibit 37, it's the fourth from last page or fifth from last page. Are you there?

A. Yes.

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MR. PARRAM: The letter, for the record, indicates "Tiffin Aire Inc." on the top.

- Q. In the first full paragraph, Mr. Newman indicates that there are two notable impacts that have become apparent. The first being the impact to the NDB RWY 24 approach at the Seneca County Airport. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. What's RWY?
  - A. RWY is an abbreviation for runway.
- 12 Q. So it's runway 24?
- 13 A. Correct.
  - Q. The next sentence says "This approach is the only ground-based approach to this runway and raising the minimums decreases the efficiency of the airport by requiring pilots to have better weather for landing." Do you know if the NDB is the only ground-based approach to this runway?
  - A. Yes.
- 21 Q. How did you verify that?
- A. I checked the published procedures for the airport.
- Q. Are there any -- are there other types of ground-based approaches?

A. Yes.

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- Q. What are some of those?
- A. It would be a VOR approach or also an ILS, instrument landing, or localizer approach.
- Q. So when you received this letter, did you do any analysis to determine how many airplanes used the NDB approach at Seneca County Airport?
- A. I received the information provided by the FAA in their determination.
- Q. Did you do any independent analysis with respect to the amount of airports that use the NDB approach?
  - A. I'm sorry, I --
- Q. Did you do any independent analysis, outside of the FAA Determination of No Hazard, to determine how many airplanes would be -- use the NDB approach for runway 24 at the Seneca County Airport?
- A. Just the information provided by the airport manager.
- Q. Did he specify how many airplanes used the NDB approach at runway 24 at Seneca County Airport?
- A. He did not indicate a number of operations.
- Q. Do you have Staff Exhibit 4 in front of

you?

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MS. BAIR: I'm sorry, what was the

3 reference?

MR. PARRAM: Staff Exhibit 4.

A. Yes.

- Q. So Staff Exhibit 4 is a subsequent determination letter that ODOT issued in the Republic Wind case, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And if you can -- on page 1, I'd like to go to the part where it talks about the ODOT analysis of the impact of the 50 wind turbine generators. And again, all 50 of the turbines would constitute (a) (1) obstructions, correct?
  - A. That's correct; Part 77.17(a)(1).
- Q. And the next section talks about four of the turbines, specifically T1, T8, T48, T49, are

  (a) (2) obstructions; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct; Part 77.17(a)(2).
  - Q. And then in the last paragraph, I'm now on the second page, 33 of the structures are considered Part 77.17(a)(3) obstructions, right?
    - A. That's correct.
- Q. So from the July 18, 2019 determination to the September 27, 2019 determination letter, all

of the obstructions were the same under (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3).

A. That's correct.

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- Q. But in Staff Exhibit 4, ODOT came to a different conclusion with respect to potential waivers or elimination of obstructions; is that correct?
- A. Our determination of the obstruction standards was the same. We made -- we made different -- we determined different modifications necessary to remove the obstructions.
- Q. Well, there are more turbines identified in Staff Exhibit 4 that now require a removal of the obstruction, correct?
- A. That require modifications to remove the obstruction, yes.
- Q. Can you explain to me what information, after the July 18, 2019 letter, did you receive that resulted in a different recommendation with respect to modification of turbine structures to eliminate the obstruction?
- A. We received feedback from the airport manager of the Fostoria Metropolitan Airport.
  - Q. Anything else?
  - A. Additional conversations with Mr. Newman

from Seneca County Airport as well.

- Q. Were those communications with Mr. Newman in writing?
  - A. No.

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- Q. What additional information did Mr. Newman provide you that changed your analysis?
- A. We discussed -- beyond the impact to minimum descent altitude for the non-directional beacon approach for Seneca County, we further discussed the other impacts to the circling area and missed approach area for that -- for that approach, and he provided clarification to me that his intent of the April 18 -- I'm sorry, the April 11 letter was that he requested the entire approach to be protected, not just the structure that impacted the minimum descent altitude.
- Q. Can you clarify when you talk about "the entire approach," what are you referring to?
- A. The full extent of the instrument approach procedure.
- Q. How far is the full extent of the instrument approach procedure?
- A. In this case they can go out potentially
  10 nautical miles. I don't remember on this
  25 particular one but the impacts are identified as part

of those 33 turbine structures, and those impacts include raising the minimum descent altitude on the initial approach fix and the missed approach, I believe.

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- Q. So Mr. Newman indicated to you that his concern was not just the -- did you say the final approach?
- A. The minimum descent altitude on the final approach.
- Q. Okay. So initially your focus was the minimum descent altitude on the final approach.
- 12 A. That is correct; that is what structure 13 T1 impacts.
  - Q. But after further conversations with Mr. Newman, he explained that the concern was not just the minimum descent altitude with respect to the final approach but the entirety of the approach.
    - A. That is correct.
    - Q. Who initiated those conversations?
    - A. I don't recall.
- Q. Did you receive any additional
  correspondence from Mr. Newman after the July 18,
  23 2019 determination letter?
- A. Not written, no; only phone conversations.

- Q. How many phone conversations did you have?
- A. It's hard to say. He also communicated with my colleague, so maybe four or five total.
- Q. Did he express to you that his concerns about potential impacts to the entirety of the approach could result in potential safety issues?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And what were those issues?
- A. Specific to raising the minimum descent altitude for the procedure turn by 100 feet, the potential impacts to aircraft by being in weather or not in weather, being in icing conditions or not being in icing conditions.
- Q. Are you distinguishing between weather and icing conditions?
- A. Well, being in clouds or not in clouds, that's what I'm referring to. And when I refer to "weather," icing can be a part of that or it doesn't necessarily. Just because you're in clouds doesn't mean you're in icing conditions.
  - Q. Is being in clouds a safety issue?
  - A. Potentially.
    - Q. When would it be a safety issue?
- 25 A. Flying in clouds in instrument

meteorological conditions requires certain ratings as a pilot. It's conditions of reduced visibility.

- Q. So outside of your communications with Mr. Newman, were there any other communications that you had that changed your position with respect to modifications of the structures related to the Seneca County Airport?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Did the FAA consider the non-directional beacon issue for the Seneca County Airport?
- A. I'm trying to understand. If you could be more specific.
  - Q. So if you go to page 12 of your testimony, Question 28. It says "In your opinion, did the FAA consider the Non-Directional Beacon issue fully" and you say "No."
    - A. That's correct.
  - Q. So they considered it but you have a concern that they didn't fully consider the issue; is that correct?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. And on page 12, it indicates you're summarizing here a position of the FAA determination; is that right?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. And you refer to Performance Data Analysis and Reporting System; what is that?
- A. That's a system that the FAA uses to track flight data.
- Q. Is that a system that the FAA regularly uses when they're trying to determine whether or not an obstruction -- a structure is an obstruction or represents a hazard?
  - A. I can't answer that.
- Q. So in your experience in reviewing

  Determinations of No Hazard, does the FAA often rely
  upon information from PDARS?
- A. When there are IFR effects, which is not necessarily common, they will reference flight data.

  I believe this is the first time I've seen them specifically reference PDARS.

17 ALJ AGRANOFF: What is IFR?

18 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, IFR is

19 instrument flight rules.

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20 ALJ AGRANOFF: Is that a term of art?

21 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry?

22 ALJ AGRANOFF: What rules are they

23 | specifically referencing when you say --

24 THE WITNESS: Flight is conducted under

25 visual flight rules or instrument flight rules. It's

a different set of rules based on the visibility, atmospheric conditions basically.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Are those FAA rules?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) Does ODOT have any equivalent system to analyze IFR flight trajectory patterns?
  - A. Equivalent to the FAA?
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. No.

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- Q. So on page 12, continuing onto 13, it indicates that the PDARS information regarding the IFR flights showed that nearly all of, I'm continuing on the top of page 13, nearly all of the IFR approaches were straight in. Do you see that?
- 16 A. Yes.
  - Q. What does that mean?
  - A. Straight-in approach is an instrument approach procedure that is designed to approach the end of the runway without any turns; basically a straight approach.
- Q. So for the FAA, based upon the information they had, nearly all of the approaches into Seneca County were straight in.
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Nearly all IFR approaches into Seneca County were straight in.
  - A. That's what it indicates.

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- Q. And also in your testimony it indicates that the -- that the -- that the overflight of the NDB are depicted but the actual published terminal procedure flight approach trajectory is missing. So the FAA indicated, based upon their information, that there was information lacking regarding the amount of NDB approaches?
  - A. Essentially, yes.
- Q. So the next sentence talks about Toledo
  Terminal Radar Approach Control or TRACON. What is
  TRACON?
  - A. Toledo TRACON is the approach control, air traffic control in Toledo.

17 ALJ AGRANOFF: At which airport?

THE WITNESS: I believe it's located at Toledo Express Airport, Your Honor, but I'm not a hundred percent sure. It should be on the airport, Toledo Express Airport.

- Q. So the FAA communicated with TRACON because TRACON is the air traffic control for the Seneca County Airport; is that correct?
- 25 A. The Toledo TRACON, yes.

- Q. Toledo TRACON.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Seneca County Airport doesn't have its own air traffic control?
  - A. They do not.
- Q. And pilots, flying into Seneca County, communicate with TRACON regarding how they intend to approach the airport?
- A. When they're on the instrument flight plan.
- Q. So that's why -- so the FAA went to
  TRACON to determine what are the approaches being
  used for an instrument flight plan into Seneca
  County.
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And based on the information TRACON had, few aircraft actually use the NDB approach.
- 18 MS. BAIR: Is there a question?
- 19 O. Correct?
  - A. They provided the comment that few aircraft use the NDB approach.
- Q. And in the next sentence it indicates

  "Specific data to verify the number of aircraft using
  this approach could not be obtained." You've

  underlined the term "specific data," correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have a concern about the level of data that the FAA obtained regarding the number of aircraft flying into Seneca County airport?
  - A. I felt it was incomplete.
  - Q. What specific data did you want?
- A. The number of aircraft using that approach. The number of operations specifically.
- Q. When you communicated with Mr. Newman, he didn't provide you the number of aircraft using that approach, did he?
- 12 A. No.
- Q. And you don't know the number today; is that correct?
- 15 A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Newman indicated the NDB approach is used frequently; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. He didn't specify how frequently?
- A. No, not specifically.
- Q. You didn't do anything to verify that information.
- MS. BAIR: Objection, Your Honor. There
  aren't questions at the end. Cross-examination is
  asking the witness a question.

MR. PARRAM: They're leading questions.

I can say "Is that correct?"

MS. BAIR: Thank you.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Why don't you attempt to rephrase the question.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) You didn't independently verify how many or how frequently aircraft are using NDB approach at Seneca County; isn't that correct?
  - A. I did not independently verify.
- Q. It is possible to work with a third-party consultant to perform a study to determine the frequency of the NDB approach at Seneca County Airport; isn't that correct?
  - A. I suppose it would be possible.
- Q. You know of some entities that could take on such a task, correct?
  - A. Potentially, yes.
    - Q. You did not engage any of them, did you?
- 19 A. No.

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- Q. So the only information you have with respect to the purported impacts to the NDB approach at Seneca County Airport is based upon the word of Mr. Newman.
  - A. And the information provided by the FAA.
- Q. And when you made a determination that

the information provided by Mr. Newman necessitated a modification of the structures to address the obstruction, what rules or regulations or technical manuals did you rely upon to make that decision?

- A. The obstruction standards.
- Q. So when you decided to -- help me understand that. The obstruction standards -- you made a determination there is an obstruction, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And after you determined that there is an obstruction, the obstruction can be waived; is that correct?
- A. Our determination to the Power Siting
  Board -- I guess are you asking specifically?
- Q. I'm asking in general. Let me clarify.

  I'm trying to get a general understanding.

If -- if you -- if there is a determination that a structure is an obstruction, after that there are different options that the obstruction can either -- can be modified so it is no longer an obstruction, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Or the obstruction standard can be waived, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. When you issued your initial determination, you did not indicate that a number of structures related to Seneca County Airport needed to be modified; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. But in your subsequent determination,
  Staff Exhibit 4, you determined that they did need to
  be modified, correct?
- A. We recommended modifications to remove the obstruction standard -- the impacts to the obstruction standards.
- Q. So when you made that determination, what rule did you rely upon?
  - A. We took the feedback of the impacted aviation stakeholder, in this case the Seneca County Airport represented by Mr. Brad Newman that the approach was utilized and important to the airport and they asked for us to protect it.
  - Q. What rule or regulation indicates that ODOT, in making a determination that an obstruction should or should not be modified, can base that decision upon feedback from the airport?
- A. The obstruction standards in 14 CFR Part 77.

1 Q. Can you point me to the specific 2 provision in Part 77? 3 MS. BAIR: Have you provided it? Do we have it here to look at? If you're going to ask 4 5 questions about it, we need to look at it. MR. PARRAM: The witness just indicated 6 7 he knows where it is. 8 MS. BAIR: He might know where it is but 9 he might not have a copy in front of him. 10 MR. PARRAM: I can pull it up. ALJ AGRANOFF: Hold on. Do we have a 11 12 copy that we can show the witness? 13 MR. PARRAM: Of all of Part 77, no, I 14 don't, Your Honor. 15 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Stains, do you have 16 access to that particular CFR? 17 THE WITNESS: I do not have access to the 18 14 CFR Part 77 specifically. 19 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. And just from your 20 own recollection, do you know what specific 2.1 provision, within the CFR section that we've been 22 talking about, might address what you relied upon in 23 order to make the decision that you did? 24 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor. 25 indicated in our determination, the structures in

question exceeded 14 CFR Part 77.17(a)(3) surfaces, the obstruction standards set forth in that, and we are required to adopt those obstruction standards in making our determination.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: But in terms of taking into account the feedback that you received from the Seneca County Airport, is there a specific CFR section reference that you believe provides you with the ability or the authority to take that into consideration?

THE WITNESS: It would not be in the Part 77 sections. We're required to adopt the obstruction standards in Part 77 in making our determination.

That's what I'm referring to.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Mr. Parram.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) So Part 77.17(a)(3) does not -- does not authorize you to defer to the local airport, does it?

MS. BAIR: Objection. Calls for a legal decision. You're asking him to interpret the statute and what it requires. That's a legal question.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Why don't you simply ask whether or not that is the section for which you relied upon your taking into consideration Seneca County's feedback.

THE WITNESS: And maybe I'm not understanding completely the question that I'm being asked. The -- the structures exceed that specific Part 77 section, 17(a)(3) and that was the basis for our recommendation, taking into consideration the feedback received from Seneca County.

The -- the Part 77 section in question, 17(a)(3), does not make reference -- it only establishes the obstruction surface for that obstruction section. It doesn't define making any other decision based on that.

Q. (By Mr. Parram) So (a)(3) does not have the specific -- okay.

Is there any other portion of Part 77 you think authorizes you to base your modification of an obstruction on the feedback from the local airport?

- A. I'm not an attorney but I don't think
  Part 77 authorizes the Ohio Department of
  Transportation to do anything.
- Q. You do have a working knowledge of Part 77 in your role; isn't that correct?
  - A. Yes.

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Q. Can you point me to any provision in Ohio Administrative Code 5501:1-10-05 that authorizes ODOT to modify an obstruction based upon the feedback from

a local airport?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. If you can point me to it.
- A. The second paragraph of the Administrative Code, 5501, begins "At its sole discretion, the office of aviation may grant a permit which includes a waiver from full compliance...." In this case we're not issuing a permit. In the same section it but it does give us discretion. In the first section it instructs us to adopt the obstruction standards set forth in 14 CFR 77.21 to 14 CFR 77.29 as amended.
  - Q. So when you make -- when you make a decision to grant a waiver, is it based upon sound aeronautical principles as set forth in the technical manuals mentioned in that rule?
  - A. I'm sorry, are you asking specific to this case or in general?
- Q. So specific to this case, if Sandusky

  County Regional Airport indicates that it is

  willing -- that it is willing to give up its

  airspace, compliance with the obstruction standards

  would be waived, correct?
- MR. DeVINE: Objection. It's been asked and answered.

1 ALJ AGRANOFF: I agree. Sustained.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, can we take a quick break? I'm just going to determine how much longer I have.

ALJ AGRANOFF: We can. Why don't we take a five-minute break.

(Recess taken.)

ALJ AGRANOFF: Why don't we go back on the record.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) Mr. Stains --
- 11 A. Yes.

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12 -- going back again to your July 18, 2019 Q. 13 determination letter and then your September 27, 2019 14 determination letter, I want to make sure -- make 15 sure this is clear that the only information or 16 factual additional information that you received that 17 resulted in a change in your recommendation to the 18 Ohio Power Siting Board was additional information 19 that you received from local airports.

20 MS. BAIR: Objection. Asked and 21 answered.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, he has not answered that question directly.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I'll allow the question.

THE WITNESS: Could you -- could you

1 repeat it?

2 MR. PARRAM: Could you reread the

3 question.

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(Record read.)

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And so with respect to Fostoria Airport, in your September 27, 2019 determination you included additional recommendations to address obstructions that impact Fostoria Airport; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Your recommendation with respect to those turbines that potentially impact Fostoria Airport, your recommendation was not based upon potential impacts to vectoring into Fostoria; is that correct?
  - A. No.
- Q. Are you familiar with the term "imaginary surfaces"?
  - A. Yes.
- 19 O. What are those?
- A. They're surfaces that are defined that don't physically exist.
- Q. Are you familiar with Part 77.19, imaginary surfaces?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. In the Republic Wind case, none of the

obstructions that were found in this case relate to 77.19 imaginary surfaces; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. So over the course of your tenure at ODOT, you have worked on three Ohio Power Siting Board wind cases; is that correct?
  - A. I believe so.
- Q. The Republic Wind case, the Seneca Wind case, and Timber Road IV.
  - A. Yes, I believe that's correct.
- Q. In Timber Road IV, you issued a
  determination letter regarding the project in that
  case.
- MS. BAIR: Objection. Completely
  different case. We'll be here for weeks if we
  discuss Timber Road.
- MR. PARRAM: It won't be weeks. It will just be --
- MS. BAIR: It's irrelevant to this case.
- 20 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram.
- MR. PARRAM: I'll explain the relevancy,
  Your Honor. So it's just one other case and it's a
  case that Mr. Stains worked on and made specific
  obstruction determinations that are inconsistent or
  appear to be inconsistent in some ways than the

determinations that he made in this case under the same exact provisions and rules that regulate both of the cases.

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To the extent that ODOT, in a prior case, came to a different conclusion with respect to similar facts, I should be able to explore that, and it's just one case.

MS. BAIR: Your Honor.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Yes, Ms. Bair.

MS. BAIR: How do we know they're similar facts? It was a different application based on totally different facts. I don't think you can make a comparison.

MR. PARRAM: I believe the witness can explain the facts.

MS. BAIR: That's irrelevant. That case is totally irrelevant to this case.

MR. PARRAM: It relates specifically to the Board's standards for consulting with and conferring with ODOT with respect to aviation and issuing a determination and then looking at the Part 77.17 obstruction standards and when those obstructions are either modified to address the obstruction or waived.

MS. BAIR: Your Honor, this witness

didn't even testify in that case. There was no testimony on the record.

ALJ AGRANOFF: One moment.

Mr. Stains, did you work on any of the cases that Mr. Parram just recently referenced?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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ALJ AGRANOFF: And do you have personal knowledge regarding the determinations that may have been made regarding obstructions?

THE WITNESS: It's been a while. I would prefer to review that information. I can't recall everything about it at this time.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I have in front of me a November 8, 2018 determination letter from ODOT, presumably Mr. Stains, regarding the Timber Road IV case, which I'm sure will help refresh his recollection about his determination in that case which was just last year.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I'll allow you to have limited questioning at this point and I'll see where it goes.

MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I'm marking
Applicant Exhibit 38, which is a November 8 letter
from ODOT to Andrew Conway of the Public Utilities
Commission of Ohio. It is an ODOT determination

1 letter pursuant to 4561.341.

2 MS. BAIR: Is there a case number, a PUCO 3 case number associated with it?

MR. PARRAM: Case No. 18-0091-EL-BGN.

ALJ SANYAL: One more time, Mr. Parram.

MR. PARRAM: Sure. It's Timber Road IV

Wind Farm, Paulding Wind Farm IV, LLC, Case No.

18-0091-EL-BGN.

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9 ALJ AGRANOFF: And that letter was from 10 whom?

MR. PARRAM: The letter was directly to

Mr. Andrew Conway of the PUCO, Power Siting Board

Staff, with respect to the determination of potential

obstructions under Part 77.17(a)(3).

15 ALJ AGRANOFF: And who was the author of that letter?

17 MR. PARRAM: ODOT Office of Aviation.

18 ALJ AGRANOFF: Is it under somebody's

19 | signature?

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MR. PARRAM: There is not a signature here, but this letter was obtained from Mr. Stains in response to a subpoena duces tecum regarding this case.

24 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Proceed.

25 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

1153 (By Mr. Parram) Mr. Stains, do you have 1 Q. 2 Applicant Exhibit 38 in front of you? 3 Α. Yes. Do you see the subject line of that 4 5 letter "Application for Certification of Timber Road IV Wind Farm (Case No. 18-0091-EL-BGN)"? 6 7 Α. Yes. Do you see the words "addressed to 8 Ο. 9 Mr. Conwav"? 10 A. I don't see the words "addressed to 11 Mr. Conway." 12 Do you see "November 8, 2018" at the top Q. of the document? 13 14 Α. Yes. Do you see "Andrew Conway, P.E." there? 15 Q. 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. Do you know who Andrew Conway is? 18 Yes. Α. 19 Who is Andrew Conway? Ο. 20 Α. He's Ohio Power Siting Board Staff. 2.1 Q. Do you communicate with Mr. Conway 22 regarding Power Siting Board cases? 23 Α. Yes. 24 Have you ever sent Mr. Conway a Ο.

certification letter regarding -- an ODOT

1154 determination letter regarding an OPSB wind farm 1 2 project? 3 Have I ever? Α. Ο. 4 Yes. 5 Α. Yes. Did you send him one regarding the Timber 6 Q. 7 Road IV case? I believe so. 8 Α. 9 Would you have sent to him this letter Ο. 10 pursuant to Revised Code 4561.341? 11 I'm the most likely to have sent it to 12 I don't remember specifically. 13 Q. That would be one of your responsibilities? 14 15 Α. Yes. 16 And that's a similar letter that you sent Ο. 17 in the Republic Wind case, correct? 18 Α. Yes, I sent one in the Republic Wind 19 case, yes. 20 Q. Okay. And you sent this letter to Andrew 2.1 Conway? 2.2 I believe so. Α. 23 Q. So if you go down to the second full 24 paragraph. And just to be -- in your role at ODOT,

if a letter is going to be sent to OPSB regarding

ODOT's determination regarding potential obstructions, you would be aware of that letter being sent in your role?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you would review it and approve it before it is sent?
- A. I would be one of the reviewers and approvers, yes.
  - Q. As of November 8, 2018, in your role you were responsible for reviewing and approving these letters, these types of letters?
  - A. I was one of the reviewers and approvers, yes.
  - Q. Okay. So in the second full paragraph it indicates that 51 of the turbines exceed 499 feet above ground level and would constitute an obstruction to air navigation by exceeding the 14 CFR Part 77.17(a)(1) surface by 100 feet. So in the Timber Road IV case, there were 51 turbines and all of them exceeded the (a)(1) obstruction, correct?
    - A. 77.17(a)(1), yes.
  - Q. Okay. And then in the next sentence it indicates there were 16 of the 23 structures that had received Determinations of No Hazard from the FAA, impact either the minimum obstacle clearance altitude

or the minimum vectoring altitude of various en route airways or arrival procedures, all of which are 14 CFR Part 77.17(a)(3) impacts. Do you see that sentence?

A. Yes, I do.

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Q. So 16 of the structures regarding this project were (a)(3) obstructions.

MS. BAIR: Your Honor, the document speaks for itself. There was no question and he is reading from the document.

ALJ AGRANOFF: At this point, Mr. Parram, is there a particular question?

MR. PARRAM: Yeah.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) So why were 16 of these structures determined to be (a)(3) obstructions?
- A. Because they exceeded the obstruction standards defined by Part 77.17(a)(3).
- Q. What's the minimum obstacle clearance altitude?
  - A. Minimum obstacle clearance altitude is an altitude that meets the minimum separation requirements for any kind of obstacle.
    - Q. And what's a minimum vectoring altitude?
  - A. Minimum vectoring altitude is a specific altitude that air traffic control can vector aircraft

at and remain safe.

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- Q. So based on this determination, you indicated -- there was nothing in Applicant

  Exhibit 38 that indicated that a modification to the obstructions would be required in ODOT's mind; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you recall why you concluded no modification would be required even though 16 of the structures constituted 17(a)(3) obstructions?
- A. To the best of my recollection, there were no airports that ODOT has issued a commercial operating certificate to that were impacted by this project or the procedures, terminal procedures for those airports.
- Q. Do you recall if the FAA, in their Determination of No Hazard, indicated that the minimum obstacle clearance altitude should be adjusted to address the potential obstruction?
- A. I don't specifically remember. I believe so based on what's on here.
- Q. So the way you would have determined that would have been reviewing the FAA Determination of No Hazards that related to this particular project, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And if you go to the third page that has a grid that says Timber Road Farm -- Timber Road IV Wind Farm and has a list of 51 turbines. Are you on that page?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. They list out all the -- well, in the first column there is "FAA ASN." What's FAA ASN?
- A. Federal Aviation Administration. ASN refers to the Aeronautical Study Number.
- Q. So if you look up the Aeronautical Study
  Number, any of these Aeronautical Study Numbers -let me back up.
- There's a third column, "FAA Status." It indicates "DNH." What does that mean?
- A. DNH is an abbreviation for Determination of No Hazard.
  - Q. So for these 23 turbines, they had obtained a Determination of No Hazard.
  - A. That's correct.
- MS. BAIR: Objection. I continue to
  question the relevance. In this case we have a DNH
  from the FAA also, so are we trying the Timber Road
  case again? It's irrelevant.
- MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I have one last

point. There is a Determination of No Hazard that explains specifically my last question to him with respect to an increase in elevation of the -- the minimum obstacle clearance altitude and how that adjustment in that altitude addressed the obstruction in this particular case and how, in that case, ODOT concurred with the FAA and that adjustment which essentially increased the altitude that airplanes would have to fly, and ODOT had no concerns with it in that particular case even though in this particular case they're claiming it is a safety hazard or an icing concern.

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So from a case as of last year,

Mr. Stains was completely fine with an FAA

determination which, although there was an (a)(3)

obstruction and a proposed modification to the

altitude of the airplanes' flight path, ODOT had a

completely different position in that case and is

applying the standards in a completely different way

in our case.

So I have the Determination of No Hazard, which he had to have read in his role last year in this case, one document, one additional exhibit to show to the witness to verify the fact that the MOCA, minimum obstacle clearance altitude, was modified.

MS. BAIR: Your Honor, I move to strike the testimony of the attorney.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I'm going to grant the motion to strike and I would ask that you try to elicit the information that you just spoke about through questioning of the witness.

- Q. (By Mr. Parram) Describe for me if there is an impact on the minimum obstacle clearance altitude -- let me state it this way: If there is an impact on the minimum obstacle clearance altitude, does that constitute an (a)(3) obstruction?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. If the FAA determines that there will be an impact on the minimum obstacle clearance altitude, which would constitute an (a)(3) obstruction, would the FAA potentially recommend increasing the minimum obstacle clearance altitude to address that impact?
- A. I can't answer for what the FAA would or would not do.
- Q. Have you ever worked on a case where the minimum obstacle clearance altitude was recommended by the FAA to be increased?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever worked on a Power Siting
  Board case where the FAA recommended that a minimum

obstacle clearance altitude be increased to address the impact?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Did the FAA, in the Timber Road IV case, recommend an increase in the minimum obstacle clearance altitude to address potential impacts on the minimum obstacle clearance altitude?
  - A. In this case specifically?
  - Q. The Timber Road IV case.
- A. I don't have the determination in front of me, but to the best of my recollection, I believe so.
- Q. If the FAA recommended an increase in the minimum obstacle clearance altitude of 100 feet, would that result in increased icing conditions for pilots?
- A. Potentially.
- Q. Just to be clear, in the Seneca -- sorry, in the Timber Road IV case, if there was a minimum obstacle -- an increase in the minimum obstacle clearance of 100 feet -- let me restate it.

In the Timber Road IV case, ODOT did not indicate that there needed to be a modification to the structure to address the (a)(3) obstruction; is that correct?

A. That is correct.

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- Q. And ODOT did not indicate that there needed to be a waiver of the obstruction; is that correct?
- A. The document reads that compliance with the obstruction standards may be waived if the facility complies with all of the conditions of the FAA determination.
- Q. So all that was needed was for Timber Road IV to comply with everything within the FAA Determination of No Hazard, correct? ODOT had no additional recommendation.
- MR. DeVINE: I'm going to object, Your Honor. He didn't get a chance to answer the last question.
- ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram, if you could please wait until the witness has answered.
- 18 Are you done with your answer?
- 19 THE WITNESS: What was the --
  - MR. PARRAM: I didn't mean to speak over you. I thought I was trying to clarify a point.
    - Q. (By Mr. Parram) ODOT did not have any additional recommendation beyond what was in the Determination of No Hazard.
- A. Yeah, we don't issue a recommendation.

We issue a determination, yes.

Q. ODOT's determination was consistent with the FAA's determination.

A. Yes.

Q. And to the extent there was an increase in the minimum obstacle clearance altitude of 100 feet, ODOT was not concerned about potential icing conditions.

9 MS. BAIR: Objection. Asked and answered 10 two minutes ago, that same exact question.

MR. PARRAM: I'll withdraw the question,

12 Your Honor.

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13 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay.

MR. PARRAM: I have no further questions,

15 Your Honor.

16 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.

Any cross from any other intervenors?

18 Mr. DeVine.

MR. DeVINE: Yes, just a few questions.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Proceed.

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22 CROSS-EXAMINATION

23 | By Mr. DeVine:

Q. The Ohio Department of Corrections -- of Corrections. Shows where I spend my time.

The Ohio Department of Transportation became aware of the Application, that we're here for today, at some point, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And pursuant to 4561.341, that agency has a duty, under Ohio law, to make a determination, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And is it fair to say, accurate to say, is it accurate to say that Staff Exhibit 4, the September 27, 2019 letter to Mr. Conway, is your agency's determination as it relates to this Application?
- MR. PARRAM: Objection. Friendly cross,

  Your Honor.
- ALJ AGRANOFF: I'm going to sustain that

  objection unless there's something further that

  you're --
- MR. DeVINE: I'm not allowed to ask
  friendly questions on cross? I have to be --
- 21 ALJ AGRANOFF: Cross is supposed to be 22 for --
- MR. PARRAM: That's what Ms. Bair is here
- 24 for.

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MR. DeVINE: Okay.

Q. (By Mr. DeVine) Did you have concerns as it relates to the FAA's circularization process as it relates to Fostoria?

A. Yes.

- Q. And what were those concerns?
- A. We had made several attempts to contact the airport manager to make him aware of the circularization and to request that he review it and make any comments. Those attempts were unsuccessful.
- Q. Jumping to a different topic. Did -- did the FAA verify how many aircraft use NDB at the Seneca County Airport?

MR. PARRAM: Objection. Friendly cross.

ALJ AGRANOFF: What's the ultimate objective that you're trying to --

MR. DeVINE: To find out -- he was asked if he did. I'm trying to find out if the FAA did.

ALJ AGRANOFF: I'll allow the question.

- A. I'm sorry, could you repeat?
- Q. Did the FAA provide any verification of the number of aircraft that use NDB at the Seneca County Airport?
- A. No, they did not provide a specific number of operations.
- Q. You testified regarding the minimal

1 | obstacle clearance altitude. It's "minimal"?

A. "Minimum."

Q. Minimum obstacle clearance altitude, what is that?

5 MR. PARRAM: Objection. Asked and

6 answered.

7 MR. DeVINE: I don't have a clue what it

8 is.

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9 ALJ AGRANOFF: I'll allow the question 10 for the time being.

MR. PARRAM: And again, objection,

12 friendly cross.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Understood.

THE WITNESS: The question, could you repeat it, please?

Q. (By Mr. DeVine) How do you -- I guess what is minimal obstacle clearance altitude?

A. Minimum --

O. Minimum.

A. -- obstacle clearance altitude is the minimum altitude that an aircraft can exist at or operate at that clears all the obstacles. And the FAA, as part of their regulations, establish how much separation, vertical separation must be maintained for safe operations. So the minimum obstacle

clearance altitude is the minimum altitude that an aircraft can operate to avoid impacting obstacles.

- Q. And do you know how that's calculated?
- A. Specific as to what?
- Q. Well, I guess for the area of where this project is intended to be, do you know what -- do you know how that number was calculated?
- A. I guess we've talked about several projects, which one are we referring to?

MR. PARRAM: Just a clarification on which project we're talking about.

12 Q. Republic Wind.

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- A. Republic Wind.
- Q. If you don't know, it's okay to say you don't know.
  - A. I don't recall any minimum -- "MOCA" is how it's referred to -- I don't recall if any MOCAs were impacted in Republic Wind. There were minimum descent altitudes and procedure-turn minimum altitudes.
- 21 MR. DeVINE: No further questions.
- 22 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Thank you.
- Mr. Van Kley.
- MR. VAN KLEY: None from me.
- 25 ALJ AGRANOFF: Redirect?

1168 MS. BAIR: Yes. I need one brief moment. 1 2 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. 3 MS. BAIR: Thank you. ALJ AGRANOFF: Let's go off the record. 4 5 (Off the record.) MS. BAIR: We have no redirect. 6 7 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you. 8 I do have a couple of questions, Mr. Stains. 9 10 11 EXAMINATION 12 By ALJ Agranoff: 13 Q. First, could you explain for me the distinction or whether or not there is no distinction 14 15 between the FAA's terminology of a "hazard" versus 16 ODOT's utilization of the terminology "obstruction"? 17 Yes, Your Honor. The FAA first Α. 18 identifies obstructions and then based on criteria 19 of, in layman's terms, the impact of those 20 obstructions, whether those obstructions create a substantial adverse effect. And if it is 2.1 22 substantial, then they can determine that it is a 23 hazard and that's -- that language is used in their

Q. And if I understand your testimony

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determination.

correctly, ODOT does not then go into the analysis of a hazard.

- A. Correct. We don't have rules that create that process of determining hazards or non-hazard or substantial effect or not.
- Q. And if you could explain for me and specifically if you go to page 6 of your testimony, and I call your attention to the Question 12 on page 6.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the question that was asked was "Did the April 11 letter make any determinations regarding obstructions to air navigation?" And you said "No" and "our analysis was incomplete because the FAA had not issued final determinations on the project at that time."
  - A. Yes.
- Q. I'm interested in knowing as to why there was a condition tying your response to the FAA's failure to complete its final determinations when, if I understood correctly, your testimony was indicating that ODOT is performing an independent separate analysis. So if you can explain to me the context then of your answer to Question 12.
  - A. Yes. So the Department of Transportation

does not have a separate application process for tall structures. We have adopted the FAA's 7460 process as essentially our own and there's no separate application made to the State of Ohio.

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As I testified, we have the ability to pull the 7460 information directly from the FAA once it's been filed and then we do an analysis, separate from the FAA, based on that information that was submitted through the 7460.

Because we're essentially piggybacking on the FAA's process, we allow the FAA's process to work through to its completion before we begin. As such, any changes made as part of that FAA process could potentially affect our process, that's why we wait until it's been completed at the FAA's level.

- Q. And can you explain for me what you mean when you say the "process." Does that mean their ultimate determination or just their development of the record or both?
- A. We wait until a final determination has been issued. So their process of getting from the application stage, you know, in this case it went through extended study due to the impacts, public comments, circularization, and ultimately they issued a final determination. So once the FAA has issued a

final determination, that's when we begin our process.

- Q. But yet, it is a separate, independent analysis that is not intending to solely rely on the determination of the FAA.
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. If you could turn to page 7 of your testimony, specifically Question 14.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. If I understood your testimony correctly, you were indicating for the four identified structures you were not going to be granting a waiver or would consider a waiver for those four structures?
- A. Correct, unless we received an opinion from the Airport Authority of Sandusky County.
- Q. And if, again, you could explain for me the rationale for why, with respect to those four structures, you would not have entertained a waiver on ODOT's own volition?
- A. Ultimately ODOT does not own or operate any airport. The airports are owned and operated locally; in the case of Sandusky County by the county, by the County Commissioners. And so, when we have matters that impact the airspace of airports, in this case the 17(a)(2) surface, this is airspace that

is utilized by aircraft operating under VFR conditions, approaching and departing from the airport, and so this is airspace essentially that belongs to the airport sponsor and so any time we make a decision, a determination on that airspace, we want the input of the airport.

- Q. If you could then turn to page 9 of your testimony and, in response to Question 18, you indicate that Mr. Sniffen filed a petition on August 1, 2019. That petition was filed with the FAA?
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Then in response -- or, in your Question 19, it references the letter from Mr. Sniffen. Is that letter intended to be the same petition that's discussed in the prior question?
  - A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. So was there a separate letter within the petition that you were intending to be referencing in your Question 19 or is the letter and the petition synonymous?
- A. They are synonymous. That letter was submitted to the FAA as part of their petition for discretionary review process and that was the actual letter that was used to make that request.

Q. And can you provide for me just a little bit more context with respect to Question 19 about the increase in the minimum flight altitude, even as little as 100 feet, represents a loss of utility for the approach procedure? Can you just explain to me what that actually entails?

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A. Sure. Currently, the minimum flight altitudes are set at a certain level based on a number of different factors, primarily the obstructions that exist today. So in the case of this particular approach at Fostoria, there is a circling area as part of that approach. The circling area, it's an area designated for whatever reason for aircraft to circle before landing, a holding pattern, and so associated with that holding pattern is a minimum — minimum flight altitude. So that's the altitude that aircraft, the minimum altitude that they can circle or hold, operate in this holding pattern before landing. It exists today at, I believe it's 2,400 feet above sea level.

And then if the turbines in question that impact this approach were to be built, they would have -- the FAA would have to modify the procedure by raising that holding pattern altitude by 100 feet.

So the impact to the utility of the approach is now

instead of holding, operating in this holding pattern at the existing level, it would have to be 100 feet higher than it is today.

- Q. And this is premised off of there being no change in the actual path of the landing but, rather, just remaining at a higher altitude at the same location.
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. I do have one final question. Are you aware of any other cases, before the Ohio Power Siting Board, where ODOT has taken a similar approach to what you have taken in this particular case where you have a difference of opinion relative to the FAA and how you stated your position in this case?
  - A. No, not that I'm aware of.
- 16 ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. Based on my
- 17 questions?

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- 18 MR. PARRAM: Very, very quick follow-up,
- 19 Your Honor.
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- 21 RECROSS-EXAMINATION
- 22 By Mr. Parram:
- Q. ALJ Agranoff asked you a question and one of your responses indicated that ODOT does not own the airport or the airspace; is that correct?

A. Yes, we do not own or operate any airports.

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- Q. Because of that, you indicated that's why you need to, if there's an impact on airspace related to an airport, you have to confer with that airport.
  - A. We do. We do confer with the airport.
- Q. You indicated -- I believe you indicated because it is their airspace; is that correct?
  - A. I believe that's what I said.
- Q. So it's your position that the airspace surrounding a particular airport belongs to that airport.
- A. It certainly impacts the airport. The procedures that operate in that airspace belong to the airport, so the airspace is necessary to operate at the airport.
- Q. So you could only modify a procedure that impacts the airspace with respect to a particular airport if you obtain affirmative consent from that airport?
- A. We choose to involve the airports in matters that impact their airport.
- Q. When you say "we choose to," that's a decision by ODOT?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. But that's not necessarily required.
- A. It's required by my administration.
- Q. One last question. So with respect to potential impacts to an airport's airspace, individuals of the traveling public that may be flying into that airport, they would be -- they could potentially be impacted as well; is that correct?
  - A. Any users of the airport, yes.
  - Q. So not just the owners of that airport.
  - A. Correct.

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Honor.

- Q. And potential safety concerns with respect to how the airspace is used, it can impact anyone that flies into the airport, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- MR. PARRAM: That's all I have, Your
- 17 ALJ AGRANOFF: Staff?
- MS. BAIR: None.
- 19 ALJ AGRANOFF: Thank you.
- 20 At this point does Staff seek the 21 admission of Mr. Stains' Direct Testimony marked as 22 Staff Exhibit 3?
- MS. BAIR: Yes, Your Honor, and also for the admission of Staff Exhibit 4, the September 27, 2019 ODOT letter.

1177 1 ALJ AGRANOFF: Any objections? 2 Hearing none, Staff Exhibit 3 and Staff 3 Exhibit 4 shall be admitted as part of the record at this time. 4 5 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 ALJ AGRANOFF: Now, Mr. Parram, would you 7 like to move a number of your exhibits? 8 MR. PARRAM: Yes, Your Honor. I just 9 want to doublecheck because my check sheet still has 10 Applicant Exhibit 33 didn't have -- that was already 11 admitted into the record. It's from awhile back. 12 That was the "On-Shore Bird" --13 ALJ SANYAL: Yeah. 14 MR. PARRAM: So we're going to move for 15 the admission of Applicant Exhibit 37 and 38 into the 16 record. 17 ALJ AGRANOFF: Any objections? 18 MS. BAIR: Yes, I object to 38 as 19 irrelevant. 20 ALJ AGRANOFF: Mr. Parram. 2.1 MR. PARRAM: It's directly relevant to 22 ODOT's -- how ODOT applies its determination 23 procedures with respect to 4561.341, which Mr. Stains 24 indicated that he previously worked on that case and 25 made determinations which are directly relevant to

the types of determinations that he made in our case about what is an obstruction, when it can be waived, or when ODOT will indicate that it is not objecting to or operating consistent with the FAA Determination of No Hazard in the Timber Road IV case; yet, in our case, operating in a different fashion.

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The regs are directly relevant to both cases. Mr. Stains has worked on both cases. The case was only one year ago and it's relevant to this proceeding.

MS. BAIR: Well, I don't believe that the -- Mr. Parram talked about relevancy which is my objection because it is a different case, it was several years ago, the circumstances were very different, the facts were different, this witness did not testify in that case but he did have a letter in there and I think it's not relevant.

MR. PARRAM: I'm sorry if I wasn't clear with respect to why it is relevant, Your Honor. It's relevant to the exact standards that were applied in the Timber Road IV case which this letter indicates it was November 8, 2018, so just last year where he was applying the same standards or purportedly applying the same standards in that case and how he applies the same exact standards in this case with

1 respect to another wind farm project.

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In that case you had an (a)(3) obstruction. In our case we have an (a)(3) obstruction. In both of the cases, ODOT came out with a specific determination about how the OPSB should proceed and it's critical in this case to determine if there was a distinction on how

Mr. Stains and ODOT decided to apply regs that apply in both cases, why there's a distinction, was that distinction an arbitrary decision, and what was the standard those decisions were based upon.

ALJ AGRANOFF: Anything further?

MS. BAIR: Nothing further.

ALJ AGRANOFF: First, with respect to Applicant Exhibit 37, that exhibit shall be admitted as part of the record at this time.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

ALJ AGRANOFF: With respect to Applicant Exhibit 38, I'm going to allow the exhibit to be admitted and counsel certainly has the opportunity to, on brief, to distinguish to the extent they believe it is distinguishable or it's similar in nature and therefore appropriate.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

ALJ AGRANOFF: Anything else?

1180 1 MR. PARRAM: No, Your Honor. 2 MS. BAIR: Nothing. 3 ALJ AGRANOFF: If not, then we are going to be recessed tomorrow and we will pick up on Friday 4 5 morning with --6 ALJ SANYAL: Sasowsky. 7 ALJ AGRANOFF: So we have Mr. Sasowsky. 8 ALJ SANYAL: McAllister. 9 ALJ AGRANOFF: McAllister and Newman. 10 MR. DeVINE: McAllister is available 11 Monday. 12 ALJ SANYAL: That's right. 13 ALJ AGRANOFF: That's why we're going 14 through this. Sasowsky, Newman, and then Conway for 15 Friday. Everybody in agreement? MS. BAIR: And if we have time for more 16 17 Staff witnesses, they will be ready. 18 ALJ AGRANOFF: Be available. Could we at 19 least identify who they may be so that counsel could 20 be potentially prepared? 2.1 MS. BAIR: Bellamy and Morrison. Oh, I'm 22 sorry, not Bellamy. We'll go -- I'm sorry. We would 23 do Conway, Morrison, Zeto. I don't think we are 24

ALJ AGRANOFF: But at least we have three

going to get farther than that, there's no way.

1181 identified to the extent we have time available. 1 2 MR. STINSON: In that order? 3 ALJ AGRANOFF: Ms. Bair, would it be in the order you just mentioned? 4 5 ALJ SANYAL: Conway, Morrison, Zeto, in that order? 6 7 MS. BAIR: Conway, Morrison, Zeto, in 8 that order. 9 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. 10 MR. PARRAM: Can we do the order one more 11 time? 12 ALJ SANYAL: Sasowsky, Newman, Conway, 13 Morrison, and Zeto. 14 MR. PARRAM: Never mind. 15 ALJ SANYAL: You look confused. MR. DeVINE: And McAllister is on Monday. 16 17 ALJ AGRANOFF: McAllister is on Monday. 18 ALJ SANYAL: Mr. Parram, just so you 19 know, McAllister is on Monday. 20 MR. PARRAM: Yes, Your Honor. 2.1 ALJ SANYAL: Okay. ALJ AGRANOFF: Okay. We are adjourned. 22 23 Thank you. 24 (Thereupon, the proceedings concluded at 25 5:30 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, November 13, 2019, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires July 17, 2023.

OTARY OCOLUMN STATE OF OHIO

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Case No(s). 17-2295-EL-BGN

Summary: Transcript Volume V - In the Matter of the Application of Republic Wind, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for a Wind-Powered Electric Generating Facility in Seneca and Sandusky Counties, Ohio, hearing held on November 13th, 2019. electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Burke, Carolyn