

# Phase 2 Draft EIS Comment Record Report

## Part 2 Public Hearing Testimony

July 21, 2017

ENERGIZE EASTSIDE  
PHASE 2 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
PUBLIC HEARING/PUBLIC TESTIMONY

6:00 p.m.  
Tuesday, May 23, 2017

Oliver Hazen High  
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Renton, Washington

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PANEL MEMBERS

CAROL HELLAND - SEPA Responsible Official, City of Bellevue  
HEIDI BEDWELL - EIS program Manager  
JENNIFER HENNING - City of Renton Project Contact  
THARA JOHNSON - City of Newcastle Project Contact

MEETING FACILITATOR

CASEY BRADFIELD

PUBLIC SPEAKERS

DON MARSH and JAN MEDLEY  
LARRY JOHNSON  
BRIAN ELWORTH  
JULIAN VON WILL  
RICH CRISPO  
SUE STRONK  
SANGEETHA RAJENDRA  
JEANNE DEMUND  
RICHARD KANER  
LORI ELWORTH  
STEVE O'DONNELL  
CURTIS ALLRED  
LORETTA LOPEZ  
WARREN HALVERSON  
RICARDO GARMENDIA

1 MR. MARSH: Good evening. My name is Don  
2 Marsh, and I am president of CENSE, the Coalition of  
3 Eastside Neighborhoods for Sensible Energy, an  
4 all-volunteer organization.

5 MS. MEDLEY: I'm Jan Medley. I'm a CENSE  
6 board member.

7 MR. MARSH: For the past three years we have  
8 been shedding light on PSE's Energize Eastside  
9 project, engaging multiple industry experts to help us  
10 understand all aspects of this proposal. We have  
11 identified seven issues that need to be corrected in  
12 the Phase 2 Draft EIS.

13 One, the Phase 1 Draft EIS stated that the EIS  
14 would be divided into two phases. Quote, the Phase 1  
15 Draft EIS broadly evaluates the general impacts and  
16 implications associated with feasible and reasonable  
17 options. The Phase 2 Draft EIS will be a project  
18 level evaluation describing impacts at a site specific  
19 and project specific level, end quote. From this  
20 description, we expected to see specific proposals for  
21 pole locations and a list of the specific trees that  
22 would be removed. Without these specifics, how can  
23 the public evaluate or comment on the environmental  
24 impacts of this project. We request the cities to  
25 publish a supplemental EIS when a final route is

1 chosen and the specific information regarding poles  
2 and trees is known.

3 Two, the EIS states it is important to understand  
4 the need for the project to enable a thorough  
5 understanding of the project's objectives. However,  
6 the EIS doesn't include any data or charts to  
7 substantiate the need. It only says that PSE  
8 determined there was a need and it cites two outdated  
9 documents that are collectively known as the Eastside  
10 Needs Assessment. Eastside demand for electricity has  
11 not increased in the way these documents assumed. We  
12 request that the EIS present 10 years of historical  
13 data for Eastside demand and an updated forecast so  
14 the public can observe the trends over time and  
15 develop a thorough understanding of the project's  
16 objectives.

17 Three, the EIS states that Energize Eastside will  
18 improve electrical reliability. The public  
19 understands this to mean there would be fewer or  
20 shorter power outages after the project is built.  
21 However, PSE has stated that Energize Eastside will  
22 not improve reliability metrics for any neighborhood  
23 in Bellevue. We request that the EIS quantify the  
24 projected improvement and reliability using an  
25 industry standard metric such as the average reduction

1 in outage duration per customer per year. Using this  
2 metric, stakeholders can compare the cost  
3 effectiveness of PSE's preferred solution with other  
4 alternatives.

5 Four, the EIS references a report on pipeline  
6 safety produced by the safety consultants DNV GL.  
7 However, the EIS does not highlight the two top  
8 findings of the report; first, that PSE's preferred  
9 route known as Willow 2 violates safety standards and  
10 has an unpredictable risk range. Second, that PSE's  
11 alternate route, Willow 1, would not be safe without  
12 significant design changes. These are important  
13 factors in the choice of routes and the safety of  
14 nearby homes and schools. We request that the EIS  
15 specifically describe how DNV GL's recommendations  
16 will be incorporated into the project's design.

17 Five, the EIS states that seismic hazards are  
18 less than significant and do not require further  
19 study. The public still has unanswered questions.  
20 What might happen if the Seattle fault, which roughly  
21 parallels the I-90 freeway, were to slip up to 10 feet  
22 during a major earthquake. Would the Olympic  
23 pipelines running perpendicular to the fault be  
24 ruptured? Would higher voltage levels and bigger  
25 poles made of conductive steel pose any greater risk

1 of igniting a catastrophic fire? A manmade  
2 catastrophe might follow a natural disaster, requiring  
3 the attention of emergency responders at the same time  
4 they are needed elsewhere. We request that the EIS  
5 quantify how much Energize Eastside might increase  
6 risk in these circumstances.

7 Six, the EIS states that the Eastside will face  
8 rolling blackouts in the summer of 2018. Even though  
9 we disagree with that prediction, the only solution  
10 that could be built fast enough to meet that timeline  
11 is a grid battery. PSE says its Richards Creek  
12 substation would take 18 months to build. Even if  
13 construction began today, the substation would not be  
14 operational by next summer. PSE's solution does not  
15 meet the company's required timeline and must be  
16 eliminated as a viable alternative to address the  
17 stated need. We request that the EIS re-evaluate the  
18 potential of batteries using current data from grid  
19 battery installations such as the one Tesla built in  
20 Southern California to protect customers from rolling  
21 blackouts. That battery started operation just three  
22 months after the contract was signed.

23 Seven, last week the Bonneville Power  
24 Administration canceled a \$1.2 billion transmission  
25 line in southwestern Washington that would have

1 carried increased electricity to California. Changing  
2 demand forecasts reduced the need for that line.  
3 Instead, the agency found it could save customers  
4 hundreds of millions of dollars by employing modern  
5 technology such as flow control devices and grid  
6 batteries. We request that the EIS examine how BPA's  
7 reasoning applies to PSE's proposal.

8 Thank you for considering these changes. We look  
9 forward to these answers in the final EIS or  
10 supplemental EIS. Thank you very much.

11 MR. JOHNSON: I'm Larry Johnson. I'm the  
12 president of Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy. And I  
13 understand that that entitles me to five minutes. You  
14 look out here and there's hardly anybody here tonight.  
15 But I remember when we had a thing like this not too long  
16 ago at the elementary school and it was packed. And it  
17 was a nice weather day then as it is now. And there's  
18 almost as many of you up here as there are of us out  
19 there.

20 I want to talk about how I feel the entire process  
21 and not just the report is inadequate, because that's the  
22 question you want to get answered tonight. And I've  
23 provided three documents that have already been filed  
24 electronically and I'll give them to you in hard copy  
25 when I'm done.



1 I think people aren't here because they don't think  
2 you're listening. I think people are not here because  
3 you're not doing a good job. People are not here because  
4 they think you're in the pocket of PSE. And you know  
5 what? I've gotten now 39 installments of e-mail from  
6 public records requests from very good people in Bellevue  
7 who did a great job, and I can't tell you how many  
8 e-mails I've seen where there's just this cozy acceptance  
9 of everything PSE tells you. I mean, I've even seen  
10 documents and drafts of things you send to PSE. They  
11 make all of these changes to make the language look more  
12 favorable to them and you adopt them. How many times --  
13 have you ever asked Richard Lauckhart, our expert, to  
14 explain his flow studies? How many times have you called  
15 him to say we'd like to talk to you about your views on  
16 this process. He lives in California, but you can get  
17 him on the phone at any time, and he'll come up at any  
18 time, but you have never done that.

19 Now, I, as I said, have got many e-mails that I've  
20 looked through that together show an all too cozy  
21 relationship with PSE. I don't know, maybe because it's  
22 work for you and this is fun or maybe you're going to get  
23 a job with PSE someday, or maybe there are other  
24 incentives. But I notice, for example, in an attachment  
25 that I have to one of my letters where Nicholas Matts

1 says to Chris -- I can't pronounce the last name -- it  
2 says on the agenda for the meeting of the council,  
3 Energize Eastside, tonight's objective is buy off  
4 unplanned. This is a May 2014 e-mail, three years old,  
5 and already they want to buy.

6 And look at how PSE has been presenting this case.  
7 It's a hard sell, it's not a dialog. And I've got a  
8 footnote from the last page 5 of a document sent to you  
9 yesterday, where Mark Williamson, a lawyer in Wisconsin,  
10 takes pride in the fact that he runs these campaigns like  
11 a political campaign. It's all about selling and  
12 winning, not about dialog.

13 So that's why people are not here. And I want to  
14 tell you, I listed four things that I just call the four  
15 big lies of Energize Eastside. The project is based on a  
16 field flow study given to the ColumbiaGrid in 2013. They  
17 had what they call an N111 event. In other words, far  
18 beyond what FERC requires for two major failures on a  
19 hypothetical cold winter day, an N11 event. Those  
20 criteria were used by PSE in its studies with Quanta,  
21 which they'll never actually show us, so we ask and ask  
22 and ask. And that's because they say now, in another  
23 e-mail that I've attached to this stuff, well, Lauckhart  
24 and Schiffman, they didn't use the minimum requirements.  
25 Well, what they say are the minimum requirements is this

1 failed ColumbiaGrid study. I'm probably going to run out  
2 of time here soon.

3 Seattle City Light levels. You don't list it as an  
4 alternative, but you discuss it in the report. You go  
5 through all of these assumptions that PSE has fed you,  
6 saying, well, they can't use it, it's not feasible, this  
7 and that. And I've provided you with these documents in  
8 rebuttal of that.

9 As a matter of fact, I even got a letter from one of  
10 the top executives of Seattle City Light saying PSE never  
11 made a formal request. If you make a formal request 888,  
12 you have to cooperate. No utility anywhere can acquire  
13 its resources. I go into that in detail in this  
14 document, so I'll skip over to the next two things.

15 The other big lie is that somehow the Eastside is  
16 growing so fast that it's a supply and demand problem,  
17 it's not a reliability problem, which is really what this  
18 is all about. They say, oh, gees, we're growing 10 times  
19 faster than Seattle according to the Seattle City Light  
20 video that I pulled.

21 And then the final big lie is that we've never had  
22 an upgrade since the day of the Beatles in the 1960's.  
23 Look at this map that I put on this letter. There's been  
24 numerous petitions of I believe it's 150 kilowatt lines.  
25 It's a network, it's not a backbone. We've got more than

1 enough transmission to meet the demands of whatever  
2 future needs there are, which have been wildly  
3 exaggerated and even put in a fairy tale by PSE.

4 So I just want to conclude by saying that I adopt  
5 all of the things that Don Marsh said and would like to  
6 have it incorporated in the record as our comments too.  
7 Thank you.

8 MR. ELWORTH: I've got about 18 pages, so I'm  
9 going to be cycling through a few times up here I expect.

10 My name is Brian Elworth. I live at 8605 129th  
11 Court Southeast, Newcastle. I represent the Olympus  
12 Homeowners' Association.

13 March 9, 2016 at 1:40 a.m., PSE single-handedly  
14 destroyed a large portion of a block in the Greenwood  
15 District, \$3 million in destruction, 12 businesses  
16 damaged or destroyed, livelihoods destroyed, nine  
17 firefighters injured. That time bomb existed for 12  
18 years. Undeniable gross incompetence by PSE, undeniable  
19 gross disregard for property and human safety by PSE.  
20 And that wasn't a rare oversight. WUTC discovered  
21 there's like 40,000 more of these similar ticking time  
22 bombs all over the place. So not only is it gross  
23 incompetence, it's systemic incompetence essentially  
24 rotted to the core.

25 PSE was fined \$1.5 million for 17 pipeline safety

1 regulation violations. For a company that size, \$9  
2 million company, that's a small slap on the wrist. But  
3 PSE called the finding disappointing and excessive and  
4 reiterated that the pipe was damaged by people in a space  
5 where they're not supposed to be. Quick to whine, quick  
6 to play the blame game for their incompetence, which  
7 clearly shows besides incompetence PSE has no moral  
8 compass, no ethical standards.

9 So what does this have to do with Energize Eastside?  
10 PSE's statement to Newcastle City Council and Planning  
11 Commission meeting February 2, 2016, quote, First of all,  
12 we should remember that there are significant federal  
13 standards that guide us both on pipeline work and on high  
14 voltage electric work. Those standards specify how  
15 pipelines have to operate with great detail, including  
16 their safety procedures, testing the pipes to make sure  
17 they're safe, solid and secure for all of us, end quote.  
18 Evidenced by Greenwood, PSE is good at lying and cheating  
19 but not interested in following rules, not interested in  
20 safety.

21 The danger of PSE's systemic technical incompetence  
22 in the electrical engineering -- which I'll get to later  
23 -- is compounded by their systemic incompetence in  
24 pipeline safety. The destructive force unleashed by  
25 PSE's incompetence is proven to be enormous by evidence

1 of the Greenwood incident.

2 Magnified by PSE's incompetence, Energize Eastside  
3 exposes our communities to unbounded risk. Co-location  
4 of a high energy ignition source with a high energy  
5 voltage source is reckless. Clearly the co-location of  
6 the Energize Eastside project with a hazardous liquid  
7 pipeline is a continuous and unmitigated danger to our  
8 community.

9 Appendix I-5, Section 1.1.2, page 8, it indicates a  
10 breach in the hazardous liquid pipeline induced by AC  
11 current from Energize Eastside can continuously spill  
12 over 26,000 gallons of toxic and flammable liquid per  
13 hour while meeting federal leak detection standards. The  
14 EIS fails to state how much toxic and flammable liquid  
15 continues leaking after leak detection is triggered. The  
16 EIS is defective because it ignores this impact.

17 Co-location of a high energy ignition source with a  
18 high energy fuel source is reckless. Clearly the  
19 co-location of the Energize Eastside project with a  
20 hazardous liquid pipeline is a continuous and unmitigated  
21 danger to our community.

22 Appendix I-5, Section 1.1.3, page 9 states, OPL did  
23 not provide details regarding the precise type and  
24 location of their mainline block valves and related  
25 facilities within the study. OPL treats these data as

1 confidential information which is not available for  
2 public disclosure due to potential security risks. In  
3 other words, the risk is so high Bellevue cannot be  
4 trusted and is not allowed to access the information to  
5 assess it. So Bellevue cannot determine the sufficiency  
6 of pipeline control needed for safety of the Energize  
7 Eastside project.

8 The EIS is defective because it ignores the  
9 criticality of this impact. Co-location of a high energy  
10 ignition source with a high energy fuel source is  
11 reckless. Clearly the co-location of the Energize  
12 Eastside project with a hazardous liquid pipeline is a  
13 continuous and unmitigated danger to our community.

14 Appendix I-5, Section 1.1.4, page 9, states, OPL  
15 considers specific details regarding OPL's emergency  
16 response procedures as confidential information not  
17 available for public disclosure due to potential security  
18 risks.

19 MS. BRADFIELD: Brian, if you could wrap up  
20 your first five minutes.

21 MR. ELWORTH: I'll just start that chart over  
22 and then continue.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. VON WILL: Hi, I'm Julian. I'm at 2101  
25 Edmonds Avenue, Kenndale. First, I have a number of

1 questions about the EIS. The first one is the tree  
2 question, the need of the project compared with 5,000  
3 trees, and I guess I'm agreeing with Don Marsh on this  
4 point about itemizing whether the big canopy trees are in  
5 this because they are very important for circulation of  
6 air quality and so on. And so that's not detailed at  
7 all. Five thousand trees is a big cut, and those trees  
8 are needed now especially with the influx of more people.

9 Secondly, yeah, I mean, I don't think PSE has made  
10 their case at all. I think they've been moving us  
11 through this process and they're a foreign-owned company.  
12 They're one of the few foreign-owned companies owned in  
13 America that can control our power, while in Europe,  
14 Germany is going completely with energy democracy, so  
15 that's a very, very critical point in this.

16 They are not allowing us to get these points across.  
17 There is serious problems and they haven't proved that we  
18 really need these power lines right now. So I think that  
19 really needs to be addressed here and, you know, I think  
20 they've been unethical about how they processed us in  
21 this.

22 Yeah, so a study needs to be done on these big  
23 canopy trees. That is very important, which is a new  
24 thing. Anyway, yes, and I think, you know, the pictures  
25 being offered tonight are very toned down of what those



1 power lines are going to look like. It's going to look  
2 like a Godzilla movie. You know, we're a very  
3 sophisticated area here. We have Microsoft, we have  
4 Boeing. We should be going after ground up power.  
5 That's how they are doing it elsewhere. And we really  
6 need to save those 5,000 trees. I mean, every tree now  
7 we have to fight for around the world.

8 Thank you.

9 MR. CRISPO: Hi, my name is Rich Crispo, 14406  
10 Southeast 89th Place in Newcastle. And I want to talk  
11 about safety. I don't know about the need for the  
12 project. I'm not qualified to talk about that. But I am  
13 concerned about the safety.

14 We have a corridor. There's a liquid pipeline going  
15 through there. We have an existing transmission source  
16 right now. It's wooden poles. We're going to replace  
17 that with metal poles. I'm concerned about the  
18 construction techniques that are used, I'm concerned  
19 about the ongoing maintenance of the system, lightning  
20 strikes, those kinds of things.

21 Now, I've had an opportunity to talk to OPL  
22 representatives, and I've talked to many PSE  
23 representatives, and I've seen the report that says our  
24 assessment is that this is safe to go do. Well, I'm an  
25 engineer. When you read through that report, what you

1 see is a whole bunch of probable situations. Eighty  
2 percent that this will occur, 60 percent that this will  
3 occur, 50 percent that this will occur. If everything  
4 goes positively, you have a safe condition.

5 Well, if you know anything about mathematics, what  
6 you do is you multiple the probabilities together, and  
7 when you do that, you end up with something that says  
8 you've got about a five percent safety situation if  
9 everything works out, because that's the probability that  
10 it will.

11 Now, talking to OPL, they tell me the integrity of  
12 the pipeline is verified by continual tests. They've  
13 done what's called a pig through the line. They do,  
14 based on electric discharges to verify the thickness of  
15 the pipe and all of that. Well, I'm assuming that they  
16 did that in the pipeline in the Bellingham area where  
17 there had been an incident where an individual had hit  
18 the pipeline with a piece of mechanical equipment and  
19 caused a crease, a small crease that over five years it  
20 corroded and eventually a spark hit it and they had an  
21 explosion and you know the result of that explosion that  
22 took place. Well, if that pig was running for five years  
23 through there and verifying it was okay, how do we know  
24 the condition of the pipeline that is running through  
25 this particular segment that we're talking about today?

1           Now, in our city we've got a couple of miles of this  
2 pipeline. It's been checked out continuously, but I  
3 wonder just how good is it. And if we're going to have  
4 these construction techniques to put this in place, we're  
5 going to have very large pieces of equipment, a lot of  
6 weight, what's the likelihood a crease is going to  
7 happen, and four or five years from now after it's all  
8 put together, we're going to have the same kind of  
9 condition as happened in Bellingham.

10           I don't think we know enough about the actual  
11 physical conditions of what we're dealing with to declare  
12 that it is safe to do it. Maybe we will with more  
13 testing, but right we don't.

14           Thank you.

15           MS. STRONK: I am Sue Stronk, a CENSE member  
16 and a 30-year resident of Olympus and Newcastle  
17 supporting the No Action Alternative. I submit tonight a  
18 scaled drawing of a typical 230 kV project as described  
19 in the EIS by AEP Ohio with a 120-foot to 150-foot  
20 right-of-way, and I also show the Energize Eastside  
21 solution using the existing 100-foot right-of-way where  
22 the project cannot be centered because of the two Olympic  
23 pipelines. Energize Eastside puts the 100-foot tall  
24 poles within 20 feet of our homes following the Newcastle  
25 code requirements. The EIS states PSE can apply for a

1 variance. As PSE admits, it may not be feasible to build  
2 it here. Or they could underground the lines, which  
3 better not be at citizen's expense.

4 PSE replaced a wooden pole behind my house and  
5 suggested I not be home that day. Each new pole requires  
6 three to seven days for installation over a two-month  
7 time frame. What mitigation is there to homeowners who  
8 should evacuate for safety during construction.

9 As you see, these poles are well within falling  
10 distance of homes as well as the foundations that could  
11 fracture the pipeline. How can PSE's paid consultants  
12 also be the authors of the EIS documents? Is that not a  
13 conflict of interest?

14 PSE says we face rolling blackouts soon, yet one or  
15 two of the five existing transmission lines can be shut  
16 down for 12 to 18 months during the construction of  
17 Energize Eastside without any scary consequences? Photo  
18 simulations are not updated showing the 100-foot tall  
19 poles now proposed in Newcastle and many photos are not  
20 accurately scaled in the EIS. Locations do not represent  
21 the true visual impacts of the project and do not show  
22 the other two wires that will be on each pole, the  
23 fiberoptic and the shield wires, a total of four or five  
24 wires on each pole not just three.

25 The consequence of a 10 percent home de-evaluation

1 was a hypothetical study of Newcastle's 89 homes adjacent  
2 to the project, resulting in a value decrease of \$116,000  
3 per home and a \$20,000 tax deficit for our city. The EIS  
4 says that this is less than significant because Newcastle  
5 could easily raise \$5.27 annually from each Newcastle  
6 home or the city could reduce budgets. Tell us again  
7 that a \$100,000 loss in our home value is not significant  
8 when PSE profits over a billion dollars at our expense  
9 building this project.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. RAJENDRA: Thank you for coming here and  
12 listening to us. My name is Sangeetha Rajendra. I live  
13 at 8613 129th Court Southeast, Newcastle, Washington,  
14 98056.

15 Firstly, I would like to say I feel a little  
16 redundant bringing up issues that should have already  
17 been addressed during Phase 1. And I have two topics to  
18 discuss.

19 One of them is the specifics of the project. I  
20 assumed that it would be addressed in Phase 2 because  
21 this would be the last place to comment, so the next  
22 would be the final. And then the next would be the need  
23 for the project. We still don't understand why there is  
24 a need.

25 So one of the primary issues is that this is

1           supposed to be an environmental study, but how can an  
2           environmental impact study be conducted without these  
3           important details. One is the selection of the specific  
4           route. Poor design. Where are they going to be, next to  
5           the pipeline or between? The pole locations. Are the  
6           list of trees that are being removed or claimed, we don't  
7           have a list. You could expect the specific details to be  
8           listed in at least Phase 2.

9           There are no pole locations specified. Where are  
10          they going to be placed? Is it in an existing spot or  
11          somewhere farther or close to my house since I live just  
12          on the edge of the power line. Without these basic  
13          specific details, the validity and reliability of an  
14          environmental impact study is highly questionable.  
15          Without the pole design location and method to  
16          accommodate the trees that are going to be cut or killed,  
17          the EIS is just throwing out a number of trees that are  
18          potentially going to be cut but nothing about the types  
19          and the location of those trees. This can have a huge  
20          effect on the aesthetic and layer of neighborhood and  
21          home, especially our Olympus homes in Newcastle.

22          The lack of specifics and structure in the EIS Phase  
23          2 makes it hard to analyze exactly what the environmental  
24          impact is.

25          My second concern is more stressing. This concern

1 is that unbalance need versus the effect. PSE has  
2 predicted that energy need will increase rapidly in the  
3 next few years. However, in actuality they use it as an  
4 argument. If this need for the electricity is as massive  
5 as PSE claims it to be, present it with accurate data,  
6 graphs. Everybody loves graphs.

7 It bothers me that we are dealing with possible  
8 explosions and fires that would result from this project.  
9 The need for this project does not outweigh its possible  
10 consequences. That's all.

11 MS. DEMUND: Hi. Thank you for this  
12 opportunity speak. My name is Jeanne Demund. My address  
13 is 2811 Mountain View Avenue North in Renton, Washington.  
14 Please note I do not live along one of the currently  
15 proposed routes for Energize Eastside.

16 I too am dismayed by the lack of participation  
17 tonight, and I think one of the reasons for that might be  
18 that it's a very short time since this extremely long,  
19 extremely dense technical document was released, and the  
20 average citizen who doesn't have the benefit of a lot of  
21 spare time and colleagues to split up the reading would  
22 have no way to get through it and comment effectively.

23 In 2016 I pointed out that the Olympic Pipeline  
24 Company was under a final order to fix deficiencies  
25 related to corrosion resistance. OP didn't find those

1 problems during any of their routine maintenance or  
2 inspection activities, those same activities that we are  
3 being asked to rely on for safety under Energize  
4 Eastside. They were discovered by government inspectors  
5 in August of 2014. Nearly three years later we still  
6 don't know if these deficiencies have been corrected.  
7 The matter is still open according to the federal Office  
8 of Pipeline Safety.

9 In the EIS PSE is very careful to state that they  
10 have no recourse to compel any mitigation or safety  
11 activities on the part of Olympic Pipeline. Can we trust  
12 OP to carry out their safety and mitigation activities if  
13 their record gives me pause.

14 The second draft of the EIS also downplays the  
15 consequences of a possible pipeline rupture or leak.  
16 This little chart shows a tidy circle leading to a  
17 statistical result of one possible fatality. It says  
18 nothing about the fire that will spread in all directions  
19 with this amount of heat. Where is the circle that shows  
20 where the fire will be while a human body is being  
21 vaporized? Wood will auto-ignite under these conditions  
22 in a very short time according to the reading I've done  
23 in the Pipeline Risk Management Manual, Ideas, Techniques  
24 and Resources.

25 This document the EIS does not lay out for public



1 discussion the actual catastrophe that will occur if  
2 something does happen.

3 My final comment tonight is, from the beginning of  
4 Energize Eastside, we rate payers, we citizens, we  
5 voters, we're not trusted with an honest discussion of  
6 the most fundamental issue. Is this project needed? The  
7 absolute denial of any discussion of need was a huge red  
8 flag for me. Anytime somebody or some organization  
9 figured they pats me on the head and says, Believe me, I  
10 get very skeptical.

11 There are many flaws in PSE's needs assessment.  
12 Beyond that, the recent and continuing acceleration of  
13 technological advances in smart grid, battery, other  
14 technologies and the decreases in cost make it imperative  
15 to re-examine alternative solutions to any reliability  
16 and transmission issues that may actually exist before we  
17 spend a billion dollars.

18 PSE has refused to engage in an honest discussion of  
19 a need or alternatives. If they are so sure they are  
20 right, what are they afraid of?

21 MR. KANER: I'm Dr. Richard Kaner. I'm at 6025  
22 Hazelwood Lane. I'm not on the corridor of the proposed  
23 routes, and I've been an Eastside resident since before  
24 the Beatles arrived.

25 So in reading the EIS, or at least a portion of it,

1 for me the math doesn't add up in several places. The  
2 new lines are stated to involve between 15 and 17 stream  
3 crossings depending on which route and in central  
4 Bellevue alone. If you look at all the segments, the  
5 number is more than like 20 to 22 excluding unnamed  
6 tributaries.

7 The EIS states that there will be removal of more  
8 than 5,400 trees. It says that 17 to 26 percent of the  
9 trees will be removed per acre of area surveyed. But  
10 they also say that they plan to retain 5,000 inventoried  
11 trees. To me another way of looking at the math is if  
12 inventoried trees include those that are going to be  
13 removed and those that are going to be retained, then  
14 that's a total of 10,400 inventoried trees, 52 percent of  
15 which will be removed.

16 There seems to be an even bigger discrepancy when  
17 you look at the data through the land studies. Of the  
18 5,400 trees 1,400 or 26 percent are stated to be in  
19 critical areas or stream buffered areas. However, the  
20 math doesn't match up with the data in subsequent  
21 sections, that's 3.4.5.2 through 3.4.5.15.

22 If you look at the individual segments, about 6,000  
23 trees out of 8,000 would be potentially removed, which is  
24 75 percent. Just under 3,700 are considered significant  
25 trees and 1,900 or just under 2,000 are located in

1 critical wetlands or buffered areas. That's 550 more  
2 trees removed in critical and buffered areas than stated  
3 elsewhere in the EIS.

4 Either way, the loss of trees can be accompanied  
5 with the loss of 327 acres of vegetation results in  
6 reduced shading over the streams, changes the water  
7 temperature and robs the fish of shade that they use for  
8 cover and to avoid predators. This becomes important  
9 when looking at the stream designations.

10 And I haven't looked at all of them, but I did look  
11 at Coal Creek basin, which is core summer salmon habitat  
12 and listed as extraordinary contact by the King County  
13 Stream Report updated in November of 2016.

14 It's also given the additional assignment of  
15 supplemental spawning and incubation protection, which  
16 subjects any projects to the Endangered Species Act.

17 So I strongly disagree with the assessment stated in  
18 3.3 and 3.4 of the less than significant impact on  
19 waters, trees and fish. I think the loss of trees and  
20 vegetation would have a highly significant impact on all  
21 of those entities.

22 Thank you.

23 MS. ELWORTH: My name is Lori Elworth. I live  
24 at 8605 129th Court Southeast, Newcastle. I have lived  
25 in the Olympus neighborhood for the last 29 years. My

1 home is located right next to the PSE Olympic Pipeline  
2 corridor. One of the two pipelines is less than a foot  
3 from our backyard property line.

4 I have a copy of PSE's graph Eastside customer  
5 demand forecast. This graph has been distributed by PSE  
6 for the last three and a half years to demonstrate the  
7 need for the project. The graph shows us that the  
8 customer demand will surpass the current system capacity  
9 this year leading to an increased number of power outages  
10 in the area.

11 However, we have data from PSE showing that despite  
12 population growth of 7.3 percent from 2011 to 2015 power  
13 consumption is down 5.7 percent over that same period.  
14 That trend is being seen everywhere. Growth is being  
15 offset by greener technologies and higher efficiencies.

16 The only way to determine electrical need is by  
17 running a load flow study. PSE claims to have conducted  
18 one but refuses to share their data with anyone,  
19 including individuals with the appropriate clearance.  
20 Because of this CENSE conducted their own independent  
21 study but could not replicate PSE's conclusion.

22 It is the responsibility of the lead agency to  
23 define and understand the need. How can the City of  
24 Bellevue do this without an independent load flow study?

25 I am a member and supporter of CENSE, and I would

1 like to leave my comments with you.

2 Thank you.

3 MR. O'DONNELL: Good evening. My name is Steve  
4 O'Donnell. I've been at Somerset in Bellevue since 1972  
5 at 13945 Southeast 47th Street. I have been on the board  
6 and president of the Somerset Community Association, also  
7 co-founder and past president of CENSE, the Coalition of  
8 Eastside Neighborhoods for Sensible Energy. I like to  
9 say this: The Coalition of Every Neighborhood for  
10 Sensible Energy.

11 I want to share with you three things tonight. Of  
12 course, I'm a member of CENSE. I also concur with all of  
13 the comments of CENSE members that made comments this  
14 evening. I will be submitting comments online.

15 I do believe this EIS is deficient and inadequate in  
16 many, many areas, but I want to share with you -- Don  
17 Marsh had his top 10, and I have my five two's.

18 This project is too out of scale with the need.  
19 This project creates or does too much environmental  
20 damage, 5,000 plus trees, that's preposterous. This  
21 project avoids too many viable alternatives that would  
22 provide reliable power for many decades to come.

23 This proposal costs too much, \$2- to \$300 million of  
24 rate payer money to provide a return to this company of  
25 nearly 10 percent for 40 or more years is ridiculous,

1 just ridiculous. It would escalate to probably more than  
2 a billion dollars.

3 Finally, this project is too unsafe and that's what  
4 I want to talk about. My company is in its 37th year,  
5 American Preparedness. We feel that we have some  
6 expertise in safety and in emergencies, natural and  
7 manmade disasters. I want to share with you some  
8 comments. Picture if you will, imagine that you just sat  
9 down for dinner at 6 o'clock on September the 9th, 2010,  
10 and you live in the Crestmore neighborhood, San Mateo,  
11 California, a few miles from the San Francisco airport,  
12 and you're not served by PSE, but you are served by three  
13 other initials, PG&E. Now, this is a natural gas  
14 pipeline that blew up at 6:11 p.m., not a high pressure  
15 gas high octane jet fuel pipeline carrying many millions  
16 of gallons per day that the four city's fire departments  
17 cannot extinguish.

18 The wall of flames were 1,000 feet high, could be  
19 seen for many, many miles. It registered a magnitude of  
20 1.1 on the Richter scale, an earthquake, the boom. The  
21 boom was almost a 200 foot by 50 foot crater that was 40  
22 feet deep. Many, many homes, dozens of homes were  
23 incinerated. The neighborhood was turned to ash. Eight  
24 people sadly lost their lives. Dozens were sent to the  
25 intensive care unit.

1 PG&E just settled this month, seven years later, a  
2 \$90 million settlement with the families, and they paid  
3 \$1.6 billion -- 1,600 million dollar fine.

4 Now, we had a 9 plus Cascadia subduction zone  
5 earthquake 300 years ago on January 26, 1700. I am  
6 pretty old but I wasn't here then either. None of us  
7 were here. Just about everybody in the room has probably  
8 been to Yellowstone -- hold up their hands -- Yellowstone  
9 National Park and seen Old Faithful that goes off about  
10 every 35 or 40 minutes. Our geologists and our  
11 scientists have found that the core samples out of the  
12 ocean, about 50 to 80 miles off our coast -- I don't  
13 think you guys studied this -- sand, mud, sand, mud,  
14 sand, mud for 5- to 10,000 years about every 243 to 300  
15 years we have a major Cascadia subduction zone tectonic  
16 plate, 9.0 plus earthquake of mega proportions that  
17 shakes for four to six minutes. It destroys everything.  
18 Seventy-five percent is predicted of all roads, bridges  
19 and buildings in this region will be catastrophically  
20 destroyed. We have a chart tonight on a easel showing  
21 one of the fault lines that runs right across these two  
22 pipelines.

23 So I think that this EIS needs to go back to the  
24 drawing board and do some additional study because it's  
25 definitely, on this topic, definitely inadequate. Thank

1           you very much.

2                       MR. ALLRED: Hi, my name is Curt Allred, Curtis  
3 Allred. I'm at 13609 Southeast 43rd Place in Bellevue.  
4 I want to start by reading from the beginning of the EIS  
5 what the purpose of the EIS is to -- it says, the EIS is  
6 intended to identify reasonable alternatives that could  
7 attain or approximate PSE's objectives at a lower  
8 environmental cost.

9           So, what are PSE's objectives? The point of this  
10 project is to address an extreme case, which is on the  
11 coldest day of winter where six local power generation  
12 sources are offline, 1500 megawatts of power is going to  
13 Canada, and in addition, they assume unusually high  
14 growth rate to justify this need for additional energy  
15 resources, a higher rate than other utilities and city  
16 planners are using.

17           So this is an extreme case and, you know, we stress  
18 our current power systems, but there are plenty of modern  
19 technologies to address this short-term issue, batteries,  
20 for example. New batteries are coming online.  
21 Alternative 2B, for example, mentioned also some  
22 alternative technologies that could solve this short-term  
23 problem.

24           But PSE dismisses modern solutions and says that  
25 they must build this massive transmission line on top of



1 a petroleum pipeline. The transmission line quadruples  
2 the energy capacity of the existing transmission line and  
3 replaces the wooden poles with conductive metal poles.  
4 And as Steve O'Donnell just pointed out, seismologists  
5 say there is a 10 to 15 chance of a major earthquake in  
6 the next 50 years, which is the lifetime of this project.

7 A large earthquake would certainly rupture a  
8 petroleum pipeline as well as bring down many of the  
9 poles along this corridor.

10 So it seems to me we should be looking for ways to  
11 move the power lines out of that pipeline corridor rather  
12 than amping them up.

13 So just to close, I want to emphasize the three  
14 elephants in the room here, the high level of  
15 environmental damage that this project causes, the high  
16 risk of co-location with the pipeline and the lack of a  
17 clear need for this scale of a project. So given those  
18 points, I would say the only sensible choice to attain  
19 the lowest environmental cost is the no action  
20 alternative. Thank you.

21 MS. LOPEZ: Loretta Lopez, 13419 Northeast 33rd  
22 Lane, Bellevue, 98005. I'm vice president of Bridle  
23 Trails Community Club.

24 My first objection is to the amount of time that  
25 citizens were given to comment on this gigantic document,

1 prepared by experts. Not acceptable that we as citizens  
2 in the midst of everything else we're doing are expected  
3 to review this that was issued on May 8 and comment  
4 tonight.

5 My further objections starting with page 1 -- and,  
6 of course, I will not get through all 900 pages --  
7 actually, this is the perfect statement. The purpose is  
8 a projected deficiency. We request that the City of  
9 Bellevue force PSE to set forth its analysis of  
10 deficiency. We request that the City of Bellevue issue a  
11 supplemental EIS to address all of the deficiencies that  
12 have been set forth tonight and that will be set forth in  
13 the comment period that ends on June 21.

14 Objection to the statement on page 1 that the route  
15 options are included for some of the segments. We  
16 request that there be specific detailed description of  
17 the poles, the route and the exact trees that will be  
18 trimmed and also destroyed.

19 Page 1, Phase 2, the statement is that this is the  
20 project level phase EIS. All along we were led to  
21 believe that Phase 2 would include specific very detailed  
22 analysis, and that has not been the case. We request  
23 that the City of Bellevue provide specific detailed  
24 analysis so that all citizens have the opportunity to  
25 comment on its project and not just in a general way.

1 We've already been through that.

2 On page 1-1, the statement that the need for this  
3 project is due to population and employment growth. We  
4 request -- and further on page 1.5, the statement that  
5 this is due -- that this is based upon the internal  
6 forecasting conducted by PSE, we request that the City of  
7 Bellevue force PSE to set forth the exact details of what  
8 they based their calculations upon, their analysis upon.  
9 Where are the details about employment growth? Where are  
10 the details about population?

11 I'll skip to 1.3. This is a citation to the WAC  
12 197-11-055. The statement is that this is the early  
13 stage and that the project details are approximate and  
14 subject to change and the big -- and the support for that  
15 statement is a citation to WAC 197. 197 sets forth that  
16 the information should be assessed early to avoid delays  
17 later in the process. But avoiding delays later in the  
18 process should not preclude notice and opportunity to the  
19 citizens so that they can comment on the adequacy and on  
20 the specific details of the project.

21 Do I have any more minutes left?

22 MS. BRADFIELD: Not at the moment. But as soon  
23 as we finish with the speakers, we're going to open it up  
24 for folks to come back to the podium.

25 MS. LOPEZ: So once again, we request a

1 supplemental EIS. Thank you.

2 MR. HALVERSON: My name is Warren Halverson. I  
3 live at 13701 Northeast 32nd Place. I really don't have  
4 a comment that I want to make. I'd like to get a point  
5 of order. Maybe you can address this now or a little bit  
6 later. It was our understanding, I believe, or maybe I  
7 had a misunderstanding, that there would be a response to  
8 every person who testified. In other words, you'd put  
9 something in writing back to them for every person that  
10 testified in the EIS Phase 1. Is that true in EIS Phase  
11 2? You can respond later if you'd like.

12 The second question I have is do I understand that  
13 you're going to completely rewrite, consolidate into one  
14 document the Phase 1 and Phase 2 EIS's?

15 The third question I have is what is your tentative  
16 schedule to have that EIS done and how will it be  
17 presented to the stakeholders here and to everybody else.

18 Thank you.

19 MR. ELWORTH: I got to page 6 of 18, so I'll be  
20 back. This is Brian Elworth again, still representing  
21 Olympus Homeowners' Association.

22 Appendix I-5, Section 1.1.4, page 9, states OPL  
23 considers specific details regarding OPL's emergency  
24 response procedures as confidential information not  
25 available for public disclosure due to potential security

1 risks. In other words, the risks are so high, Bellevue  
2 cannot be trusted and is not allowed to access the  
3 information to assess it. The EIS is defective, and it  
4 ignores the criticality of this impact. Co-location of a  
5 high energy ignition source with a high energy fuel  
6 source is reckless. Clearly, the co-location of the  
7 Energize Eastside project with the hazardous liquid  
8 pipeline is a continuous and unmitigated danger to our  
9 community.

10 Appendix I-5, Section 1.4, page 12, states, There  
11 are a few significant pipeline incidents, five of these  
12 incidents have resulted in changes and proposed changes  
13 to the federal pipeline regulations which should further  
14 improve pipeline safety. As is chronic of federal  
15 policy, action is taken after disasters occur. There are  
16 many pending changes being considered by PHMSA to address  
17 the incomplete and deficient safety standards regarding  
18 detection of defects in pipeline safety and repair  
19 pipeline safety defects. This pushes the preemptive  
20 safety mitigation down to the local level. We have to  
21 put the protection in there because the federal laws are  
22 not going to take place until after the disaster instead  
23 of preempting the disaster.

24 Co-location of a high energy ignition source with a  
25 high energy fuel source is reckless. Clearly, the

1 co-location of the Energize Eastside project with the  
2 hazardous liquid pipeline is a continuous and unmitigated  
3 danger to our community.

4 Chapter 8, references environmental health pipeline  
5 safety, page 8-12. The EIS cites DNV GL 2015 criteria  
6 for pipeline co-existing with electric power lines, final  
7 report 2015. But the EIS doesn't apply it per that  
8 reference. Severity ranking of HVAC interference high,  
9 HVAC being high voltage AC, interference high. Relative  
10 severity of HVAC interference, very high. Relative  
11 severity of HVAC corrosion, very high. Relative severity  
12 of HVAC co-location length, high. Relative severity of  
13 HVAC crossing angle, high.

14 The EIS is defective and it ignores the criticality  
15 of this impact. Co-location of a high energy ignition  
16 source with a high energy fuel source is reckless.  
17 Clearly the co-location of the Energize Eastside project  
18 with the hazardous liquid pipeline is a continuous and  
19 unmitigated danger to our community.

20 Article in "Newcastle News," January 6, 2017 titled,  
21 "Study: Energize Eastside Pipeline Can Safely Co-exist."  
22 Quote, a recent study shows the Energy Eastside project  
23 can safely co-exist in the same corridor that contains an  
24 Olympic Pipeline Company channel carrying fuel to Sea-Tac  
25 airport according to a Puget Sound Energy news release.

1 DNV GL described as a national pipeline safety consulting  
2 firm completed the PSE-commissioned study. The study is  
3 in the EIS.

4 Letter to the editor, "Newcastle News," February 3,  
5 2017, titled "Puget Sound Energy's Report on Pipeline  
6 Safety Has Holes." Quote, Puget Sound Energy bases its  
7 weak hypothesis on report it cites from DNV GL. That  
8 report only addresses the subset of the electromagnetic  
9 safety issue regarding co-location of the proposed Energy  
10 Eastside project with petroleum pipeline. Further,  
11 electromagnetic-related safety issues are only a subset  
12 of the whole spectrum of the safety issues raised during  
13 the EIS process. The validity of the DNV GL report is  
14 dependent on information that was not independently  
15 verified and was provided by a very dubious source, PSE.  
16 The DNV GL report essentially concludes the safety risks  
17 cannot be completely assessed until the project is  
18 complete and operating. By then it's much too late.

19 Continuing. To base their conclusion on so little  
20 information on such a small part of the overall safety  
21 risk created by the proposed Energize Eastside project  
22 shows PSE's systemic ignorance of the magnitude of safety  
23 of the project and the impact on the community. This  
24 also points to a large gap in PSE's technical competence  
25 in their inability to perform a valid and complete safety

1 risk assessment.

2 Safety is something that must be proven, not  
3 assumed. Safety is something that must be analyzed and  
4 designed in, not added on after something bad happens.  
5 All safety risks must be mitigated with adequate margin.  
6 PSE claims victory, but Energize Eastside isn't even at  
7 square one yet on proof of safety.

8 "Newcastle News" was fundamental in drawing local  
9 attention to the safety issues that resulted in the  
10 Olympic Pipeline's disaster in Bellingham on June 10,  
11 1999. It is unfortunate that the attention was gained  
12 after lives were lost and after the damage was done.  
13 Media and public pressure brought about many positive  
14 changes. For Energize Eastside, we need to do the same,  
15 but before the fact.

16 MS. BRADFIELD: Brian, that was another five  
17 minutes. Are you close to end or would you like to come  
18 back?

19 MR. ELWORTH: No, I've got another third done.  
20 So another five minutes.

21 MR. JOHNSON: I appreciate the opportunity to  
22 just kind of add a few things I wasn't able to touch on  
23 last time. The safety issue which Councilman Crispo  
24 pointed to, and I believe he's here speaking in his own  
25 private capacity, is not a vacuum. This isn't just a



1 theoretical thing.

2 What is extremely frustrating is, my perception  
3 anyway -- what's frustrating to me is there are two  
4 things that are so wildly obvious and yet it's like  
5 business as usual. It reminds me of the Madoff movies  
6 and the documentaries you see where he's getting away  
7 with the \$65 billion Ponzi scheme over years, and during  
8 that same period their financial experts screaming to the  
9 SCC, look what he's doing. It has to be a Ponzi scheme.  
10 None of this stuff adds up. Everybody said, well, you  
11 know, that's -- he's a very highly respected guy and he's  
12 founded NASDAQ. He couldn't possibly be doing what  
13 you're saying. And now we know the truth.

14 I feel as if this is a surreal dream. You're  
15 accepting PSE as a player that's working in good faith.  
16 PSE is a bad actor. I don't know how well it's known,  
17 but PSE besides the fine Brian just talked about, PSE  
18 received the biggest fine ever at the time for a utility,  
19 \$1.25 million for falsifying gas pipeline safety records  
20 for four years. Now, if that's not bumping into a  
21 pipeline and causing a fire. That was intentionally done  
22 to save money.

23 And we've seen this now in this project. It's all  
24 about the money. It's about making infrastructure  
25 investments on behalf of these Australian and Canadian

1 foreign investors. It's an investment. It's not a  
2 public utility. They're making big bucks. I don't blame  
3 them. Let them try. It's like Madoff got away with  
4 murder because people were supposed to be regulating him  
5 and not making that happen didn't do their job. And I'm  
6 saying that's the same for you folks. You're not doing  
7 your job.

8 Now, the Seattle City Light, that can still be done  
9 and you treat it sort of as an alternative and not an  
10 alternative. It doesn't make it on the slides yet you  
11 talk about it in the EIS. You give all of these standard  
12 talking points, and PSE says, well, we can't do it. It's  
13 not feasible and it costs more money. Please look at the  
14 two and a half pages that Richard Lauckhart gives in  
15 rebuttal to each one of those paragraphs saying, this  
16 isn't true, this is the truth, this isn't true, this is  
17 the truth.

18 And look at those two letters from Seattle City  
19 Light telling you the truth about the availability of  
20 that line as opposed to the lie that you've incorporated  
21 in the EIS from PSE.

22 Look at this corridor right here, and look at that  
23 corridor over there. This corridor you can walk through  
24 but there's a one percent chance you'll get killed. You  
25 go down that corridor over there, you go through. Which

1           one are you going to take? Hey, it's not that big of a  
2           risk. Take this one. Why wouldn't you? Because that  
3           one is safe. It parallels the same corridor as the  
4           proposed one for PSE. It's exactly the same only a mile  
5           away. And if you tie up the SCL line to the transformer  
6           at Lakeside, you can even afford to underground all of  
7           that and it will cost immensely less than this crazy  
8           project.

9           So don't be the SCC to PSE's Bernie Madoff. Thank  
10          you.

11                 MR. MARSH: I'm just going to extemporaneously  
12          try to explain something that's complicated enough that  
13          even our members still don't quite get it, but I think  
14          it's really a central question in this whole thing. If  
15          you go back to the Eastside Needs Assessment, I think  
16          it's No. 5 of the key assumptions that PSE lists as their  
17          top assumptions, I think it's No. 5, says 1500 megawatts  
18          is going to Canada.

19                 Now, that's confusing because sometimes people think  
20          1500 megawatts is going through our lines, and PSE has  
21          clarified that it's 1500 megawatt transmitted done by BPA  
22          on big 500 kV lines that are to the east of us. That's  
23          where most of that energy is going, that electricity is  
24          going to Canada, except that since it's a grid, the  
25          electricity takes the path of least resistance and some

1 of that electricity gets onto our grid. And it's  
2 actually enough to cause problems and the kind of crazy  
3 scenario that PSE has put together.

4 So we asked Utility System Efficiencies, Bellevue's  
5 independent analyst, what would happen if that flow cut  
6 off. And they did a load flow study which we like and  
7 they concluded that 80 percent of PSE's overloads  
8 disappeared. There's only one overload on one  
9 transformer left, and it's just a little tiny overload.  
10 And they said, well, that proves that the project is  
11 needed. But that's not what would happen if that  
12 situation actually occurred that way.

13 So what would happen is we're on a very cold day,  
14 we're using lot of electricity. BPA is shipping all of  
15 that electricity to Canada, and all of a sudden we have a  
16 couple of transformers go out in our area and then our  
17 grid starts having a problem. PSE would call up BPA and  
18 say, Hey, we're having a problem here. Can you cut that  
19 flow to Canada, and BPA would say, absolutely, because  
20 it's not required. Canada does not need that  
21 electricity. It's more like a financial transaction than  
22 need.

23 In fact, they passed a law, the Clean Energy Act of  
24 2010, that said they have to be self-sufficient with  
25 their own electrical resources. So this is just a

1 financial transaction. If you cut it off, no lights go  
2 off in Canada. And how fast could they do that? Fifteen  
3 minutes. So if we've having a problem, PSE calls them up  
4 and they cut the flow in 15 minutes.

5 So if PSE still says, well, we still have one  
6 transformer that is overloading, what would actually  
7 happen is the electricity flow would reverse and Canada  
8 would start sending electricity to us, and that would  
9 stop the last transformer overload that PSE has.

10 Now, is that a realistic scenario? Well,  
11 fortunately, BPA has a website where you can look at the  
12 energy transfers going across the border on a 15-minute  
13 granularity for the past 20 years. Guess who went  
14 through all that data? It was a long night and early  
15 morning, but I looked at every point at which we have  
16 cold temperatures here, and never in 20 years has there  
17 been 1500 megawatts going to Canada when we have those  
18 cold temperatures here.

19 In fact, in the past three years, there has not been  
20 a single megawatt that has gone to Canada during those  
21 conditions. It's all come here. We actually need that  
22 electricity when it's cold here. So Canada is sending  
23 the electricity to us. And PSE's scenario is completely  
24 bogus. But even if it wasn't bogus, in 15 minutes we  
25 would have the solution.

1           So I would love the EIS to explain to people,  
2           because they really don't understand what's happening  
3           here. And if there is any inaccuracies in what I just  
4           said, it would be great for you guys to correct them and  
5           tell us exactly what happens when 1500 megawatts is going  
6           to Canada in the middle of our peak emergency scenario.  
7           That would be great.

8           Thank you.

9           MR. O'DONNELL: I just had a couple of  
10          comments. Steve O'Donnell, Bellevue, CENSE member. I  
11          wanted to say that I do not live on the corridor, and  
12          also I wanted to show -- I want to go back to safety for  
13          a minute. We'll put this into the record, but I wanted  
14          you to see one of the fault lines that wasn't known back  
15          when these pipelines went in.

16          In fact, Sandi Doughton, the Seattle Times science  
17          editor for the Seattle Times in her book, "Full-Rip 9.0"  
18          points out that some dozen, I think, or more major faults  
19          have been discovered in the last 10 to 20 years. So I  
20          think there is some things that need to be -- these black  
21          lines, squiggly lines, are the fault line going across  
22          I-90, and incidentally, they just happen to cross both  
23          pipelines here. I don't know if the force of a major  
24          quake is really fully understood.

25          The Nisqually quake was almost a 7, a 6.8. That's

1 about 240,000 tons of TNT. A 9.0 earthquake is 900  
2 times. An 8 is 30 times more powerful than a 7, and a 9  
3 is 30 times more powerful than an 8. It's 900 times,  
4 480,000,000 tons of TNT. That's how powerful a 9 is.  
5 We're overdue for that. I hope it never happens. Hope  
6 for the best, prepare for the worst. And that's why this  
7 EIS, this project, it needs to be studied further to take  
8 these things into consideration.

9 Now, in Kobe, Japan, much of the city was leveled  
10 and many parts of it were incinerated because the  
11 infrastructure under the ground was completely destroyed.  
12 They didn't have any water. So, you know, we haven't put  
13 that technology underground yet. We should. We should  
14 start. It would probably take -- it's taken Kobe, it's a  
15 50-year project.

16 But water won't put -- if this baby blows and goes  
17 kaboom in Bridle Trails or Somerset or any one of 40  
18 neighborhoods along an 18-mile line, this will be  
19 hundreds of homes incinerated, hundreds. It will be one  
20 of the biggest catastrophes in the United States other  
21 than one of our wars.

22 So water -- water won't put this fire out. It's  
23 only a special foam that can put this fire out, and the  
24 City of Bellevue fire chief says that they cannot put it  
25 out. The foam is out at Sea-Tac. All our fire

1 departments can do is come and help you evacuate, try to  
2 evacuate the area and maybe take, you know, haul bodies  
3 away or take people to hospitals. That's all they can  
4 do. They can't put it out.

5 In San Bruno, California, the PG&E gas explosion I  
6 talked about, it took 90 minutes to three hours to turn  
7 off valves and shut off the fuel source for that fire.

8 So when we can't even fight the thing. I mean, one  
9 of the mitigations, and it wasn't studied, I mean, we're  
10 going to do this, this is going to happen, get a crew, I  
11 mean, don't we need these fire suppressant foam stations  
12 along the line so that our fire departments in Redmond  
13 and Newcastle and Bellevue would be able to respond and  
14 put the thing out and minimize the loss of life. Don't  
15 we need that?

16 Thank you.

17 MS. BRADFIELD: Brian, would you like to finish  
18 your comments.

19 MR. ELWORTH: Brian Elworth again. Last time I  
20 left off talking about the validity of the DNV GL study.  
21 It is predicated on a 75 mil coal tar pipe coating  
22 thickness and integrity of that coating. Without that  
23 integrity, without that coating, that study is invalid.

24 So how will PSE initially and periodically assess  
25 the coating is intact and is no less than the stated



1 thickness. What is the impact of the initial and  
2 periodic assessment? The EIS is defective and it does  
3 not address this critical safety issue.

4 The validity of the DNV GL study is predicated on a  
5 peak current of 1,315 amps. How will this be  
6 continuously and independently monitored and verified?  
7 What is the impact of providing this monitoring? The EIS  
8 is defective in that it does not address this critical  
9 safety issue.

10 So would you advocate someone designing and building  
11 a brand new school bus, loading it with children and  
12 driving it down the freeway to see if the steering and  
13 brakes work? Would you advocate someone designing and  
14 building a brand new aircraft, loading it with passengers  
15 and then going full throttle down the runway to see if it  
16 would fly? If not, how can you possibly advocate  
17 Energize Eastside given per DNV GL final mitigation  
18 design if necessary should be based on field data  
19 collected after this system is energized. That's way too  
20 late. That's the school bus, that's the aircraft in  
21 these scenarios.

22 Reliability. Per DNV GL, quote, PSE should notify  
23 the pipeline operator when there is planned outages on  
24 the individual circuits as the AC induction effects on  
25 the pipeline may be magnified when only one circuit of

1 the double-circuit transmission line is energized. This  
2 is a slippery way of saying it's dangerous to operate one  
3 circuit when the other one is not operating. So what  
4 that means is one failure cascades into two. Therefore,  
5 an N minus one failure is an N minus two failure.

6 Phase 1, EIS, Section 2.2.1, electrical criteria  
7 indicates this is a big no no. Energize Eastside creates  
8 this cascading failure mode and fails to meet PSE's own  
9 reliability requirements. Now, I couldn't find 2.2.1  
10 anywhere. Was that eliminated because PSE no longer met  
11 their own initial baseline requirements? It kind of  
12 looks that way.

13 What are the other safety issues? How are they  
14 being addressed? What is the impact of mitigation of  
15 those? What about the curtain of death caused by those  
16 power lines and conductive smoke. When there is a fire  
17 there, that smoke is conductive. You can see BPA reports  
18 of wildfires where there is lightning coming down through  
19 those lines through that smoke. The exact same thing  
20 would happen, only to a greater degree, in a pipeline  
21 fire situation.

22 By the way, the foam they use that you can't get, a  
23 lot of it, a lot of it is conductive. You couldn't even  
24 use it in a fire like that because you've got these steel  
25 poles conducting down from the three-phase power the

1 lines are supporting.

2 So where is the Homeland Security risk mitigation  
3 impact assessment? I didn't see that. Simple example.  
4 A terrorist decides to remotely control a drone to drop a  
5 conductor across the phases and short it to the  
6 conductive tower to send a high voltage, high current  
7 surge into the ground adjacent to the hazardous liquid  
8 pipeline. Simple scenario, but a guy could do it right  
9 now. Where is your assessment of that?

10 What is Bellevue doing to assess the impact to the  
11 mitigation of the huge risk of safety risks? Bellevue,  
12 as a lead agency, is obligated to conduct a complete  
13 assessment of all safety-related failure modes, including  
14 mechanical failures, unintentional actions and  
15 intentional destructive actions. Safety risks associated  
16 with those failure modes, risk mitigation for the  
17 safety-related failures, impact of safety risk  
18 mitigation, and a quantification of the elements of  
19 assessment. The EIS will continue to be defective until  
20 that is complete.

21 By virtue of the extreme dangerous route being  
22 advocated for Energize Eastside, this will very likely be  
23 a long and expensive process. You need to hire experts.  
24 A good expert is probably going to cost you a quarter of  
25 a million dollars maybe. You need probably a half a

1 dozen of them. This is going to be like a two-year  
2 process to go and analyze, flush out all of those safety  
3 risks and do the complete analysis. Have you got those  
4 people on board? Have they gotten their clearances to  
5 talk to Homeland Security, to talk to OPL, to talk to all  
6 of these sources of information that won't just hand it  
7 over to the general public.

8 Thank you.

9 MR. GARMENDIA: My name is Ricardo Garmendia,  
10 G-A-R-M-E-N-D-I-A, Garmendia. My address is 10205 126th  
11 Avenue Southeast. My house is right behind -- I mean,  
12 you guy's line is right behind my house and my bedroom is  
13 less than 40 feet, the head of my bed probably 50 feet at  
14 the most, from the new power line. I'm not happy about  
15 what you guys are going to do over there. So I'm asking  
16 for you guys to reconsider putting the power line near my  
17 house and near my bed. I don't think that this is  
18 something that is conducive to our neighborhood.

19 I think I started to read all the things that are  
20 out there regarding the effects of power being so close,  
21 especially my bed where I will be spending at least eight  
22 hours a night so close to that line I think is not going  
23 to be a good thing for me or my family.

24 I don't know if you guys consider any kind of  
25 compensation in terms of moving me out of there, that

1 power line being so close, or any other type of  
2 accommodation that will facilitate for me if I have to  
3 leave my own house that I owned for the last 10 years.

4 That's all I have. Thanks.

5 MR. JOHNSON: I just want to supplement  
6 something that Steve said. Larry Johnson. I'm with  
7 Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy. My address is 8505  
8 120th Avenue Southeast, Newcastle.

9 Just a quick supplemental thing to what Steve said  
10 about foam and fighting a fire like this. If you go to  
11 YouTube and just put in there the search term San  
12 Bernardino gas pipeline explosion, there are several  
13 videos taken by helicopters and news organizations  
14 showing the fire as it's in progress. And there's two  
15 things that really stand out when you look at that video,  
16 and of course, there's news commentary to supplement.

17 It's not just an explosion and a fire. The gas kept  
18 coming through and feeding the fire, so it just kept  
19 building and building and it just builds higher and  
20 higher because it keeps getting fuel. As somebody  
21 pointed out, this isn't highly flammable jet fuel under  
22 pressure. Several thousands of gallons an hour come out  
23 of a ruptured pipeline. This wasn't the case in San  
24 Bernardino.

25 But the point I want to supplement to what Steve

1           said is in those videos you see all these fire trucks and  
2           ambulances six, seven, eight, 10 blocks away from the  
3           fire. Why weren't they there putting out the fire? Why  
4           weren't they there rescuing people? Because the fire was  
5           too hot. They could not get closer. The foam won't  
6           help. Turning it on and off is a problem if you can't  
7           get to the switch. That's all I have to say.

8                        Thanks.

9                                       (Public comments concluded at 8:16 p.m.)

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ENERGIZE EASTSIDE  
PHASE 2 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
PUBLIC HEARING/PUBLIC TESTIMONY

6:00 p.m.  
Thursday, May 25, 2017

Bellevue City Hall  
450 110th Avenue Northeast  
Bellevue, Washington

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PANEL MEMBERS

CAROL HELLAND - SEPA Responsible Official, City of Bellevue  
HEIDI BEDWELL - EIS program Manager  
MARK JOHNSON

MEETING FACILITATOR

CASEY BRADFIELD

PUBLIC SPEAKERS

BRIAN ELWORTH  
WARREN HALVERSON  
NORM HANSEN  
DON MARSH  
TODD ANDERSEN  
ERIC BIDSTRUP  
WAYNE RECTOR  
MIKE ABEL  
SUE STRONK  
JANIS MEDLEY  
MARYANNE HALVERSON  
JEANNE DEMUND  
COURT OLSON  
CURTIS ALLRED  
LORETTA LOPEZ  
DAVID SCHWARTZ  
MASSOUD MOHAGHEGH



1           MR. ELWORTH: My name is Brian Elworth. I  
2           live at 8605 129th Court Southeast in Newcastle. I  
3           represent the Olympus Homeowners' Association. Since  
4           I didn't really have time to really prepare more  
5           material, I mean this is a document rich with  
6           opportunities, and I found that sometimes I need to  
7           repeat myself, I'm going to sort of condense down what  
8           I said last time and go through that rather quickly.

9           Article in "Newcastle News" January 6, 2017,  
10          Study, Energize Eastside Pipeline Can Safely Coexist.  
11          Quote, A recent study shows the Energize Eastside  
12          project can safely coexist in the same corridor that  
13          contains an Olympic Pipeline Company channel carrying  
14          fuel to the Sea-Tac airport according to a Puget Sound  
15          Energy news release. DNV GL described as a national  
16          pipeline safety consulting firm completed the  
17          PSE-commissioned study. That study is in the EIS.

18          Letter to the editor, "Newcastle News," February  
19          3, 2017, Puget Sound Energy's Report on Pipeline  
20          Safety has Holes. Quote, Puget Sound Energy bases its  
21          weak hypothesis on a report it cites from DNV GL.  
22          That report only addressed the subset of the  
23          electromagnetic safety issues regarding co-location of  
24          the proposed Eastside Energy project with the  
25          petroleum pipeline.

1 Further, electromagnetic-related safety issues  
2 are only a subset of the full spectrum of safety  
3 issues raised during the EIS process. The validity of  
4 the DNV GL report is dependent on information that is  
5 not independently verified and was provided by a very  
6 dubious source, PSE. The DNV GL report essentially  
7 concludes safety risk cannot be completely assessed  
8 until the project is complete and operating. By then  
9 it is much too late.

10 Co-location of a high energy ignition source with  
11 a high energy fuel source is reckless. Clearly, the  
12 co-location of the Energize Eastside project with the  
13 hazardous liquid pipeline is a continuous and  
14 unmitigated danger to our community.

15 So would you advocate someone designing and  
16 building a brand new school bus, loading it with  
17 children, driving down the freeway to see if the  
18 steering and brakes would work? Would you advocate  
19 someone designing and building a brand new aircraft,  
20 loading it with passengers and then going full  
21 throttle down the runway to see if it flies? If not,  
22 how can you possibly advocate Energize Eastside given  
23 per DNV GL final mitigation design, if necessary,  
24 should be based on field data collected after the  
25 system is energized. Too late.

1           Reliability. Per that same study, PSE should  
2           notify the pipeline operator when there is a planned  
3           outage of the individual circuits as the AC induction  
4           effects on the pipeline may be magnified when only one  
5           circuit of the double circuit transmission line is  
6           energized. That is a slipperier way of saying it is  
7           dangerous to operate one circuit when the other is not  
8           operating. Therefore, one failure cascades into two.

9           It is less reliable than what you have right now.  
10          It reduces reliability, it's going the wrong  
11          direction. It's contrary to Phase 1 EIS Section  
12          2.2.1, electrical criteria that says that's a big no  
13          no.

14          So what are all the other safety issues? How are  
15          they being addressed? What is the impact of  
16          mitigation? You haven't addressed Homeland Security  
17          at all yet. You have got two high value targets  
18          co-located. You haven't addressed that security issue  
19          yet. I suggest that you look up the term FMEA,  
20          Failure Mode Effects Analysis and study it and learn  
21          it because by the time you're done you're going to be  
22          professional at it.

23          You also need to look at risk management. I  
24          think you absolutely have to have training in risk  
25          management, particularly safety in risk management.

1 At the current rate, it will take years for you to  
2 complete the EIS given the rate you are addressing the  
3 safety issues. You can't just reach in the honey do  
4 jar, pick up a topic and say, oh, huh, shut-off  
5 values. Well, I'm not allowed that. Put it back in  
6 the jar. Pick up another one. Oh, response, disaster  
7 response. Oh, I can't see that data. Put it back in  
8 the jar, pick up another one. It has to be rigorous.  
9 It can't just pick and choose topics and throw them  
10 into the EIS.

11 So as Bellevue is the lead agency it is obligated  
12 to conduct the lead assessment. All safety-related  
13 failure modes, including mechanical failures,  
14 unintentional actions and intentional destructive  
15 actions, safety risks associated with failure modes,  
16 risk mitigation of safety-related failures, impact of  
17 safety risk mitigation and the quantification of those  
18 elements. The EIS will essentially be defective until  
19 you've got all that information in there, complete and  
20 concise and top to bottom, complete assessment of the  
21 safety risks and mitigation for those. Thank you.

22 MR. HALVERSON: Good evening. My name is  
23 Warren Halverson. I live at 13701 Northeast 32nd  
24 Place. My wife and I have lived in Bridle Trails for  
25 over 40 years, and I am here as president of the

1 Canter Green Homeowners' Association. I too am a  
2 member of CENSE and fully support the remarks of Don  
3 Marsh that he will be making.

4 As I begin my remarks, I think it is important to  
5 acknowledge the fact that there are significant  
6 changes occurring in the electrical industry and  
7 marketplace. Today continuous technology advances and  
8 customer awareness of the need for conservation are  
9 significantly, significantly impacting demand and  
10 provisioning electricity. It's an exciting place to  
11 be. But it has become a declining growth industry.

12 Illustrative of this is a recent announcement by  
13 the BPA canceling an 80-mile long 500 kV transmission  
14 line project in Oregon, a project first announced in  
15 2009, canceled after studies, community involvement  
16 and environmental impact statements were complete.  
17 I've attached this article to my remarks. It's a true  
18 case study.

19 As to Phase 2 of the EIS, I am deeply concerned  
20 that the need for this project has not been proven,  
21 and I am deeply concerned that the purpose of Phase 2  
22 of the EIS has not been met.

23 Firstly, Phase 2 of the EIS states that there is  
24 a need for Energize Eastside to address a projected  
25 deficiency in transmission capacity resulting from

1 growth in the electricity demand which could affect  
2 the grid future reliability of the electrical service  
3 to the Eastside. The EIS shows PSE forecast of 2.4  
4 percent growth rate with a shortfall of 74 megawatts  
5 over the next 10 years. However, there are many  
6 unanswered questions about these projections and  
7 underlining assumptions. Because of this magnitude of  
8 a project, we request a load forecast for Eastside  
9 transmission transformers showing the deficiencies  
10 and projected improvements. We too request the EIS  
11 team substantiate growth forecast with a current  
12 Eastside customer demand forecast showing assumptions,  
13 actual numbers for the past five years and actual  
14 numbers for the next 10 years. This will validate  
15 need with current facts.

16 This may sound like a lot of work, but it really  
17 isn't. Currently, PSE is developing their integrated  
18 resources plan. They are three-quarters of the way  
19 through it for 2017, so the data is available. Please  
20 recall, we're only looking for 74 megawatts of power  
21 based upon a highly questionable 2.4 percent forecast.

22 Energize Eastside is a mammoth and for the  
23 Macquarie Company, a very lucrative project. The  
24 impact on neighborhoods would be for decades. The  
25 portrayal that any delay will potentially cause the

1 lights to go out or rolling blackouts as portrayed is  
2 not true. The facts simply do not support this PR  
3 spin and hyperbole. Let's get this right. Let's get  
4 this right for ourselves and future generations. I'll  
5 attach the charts that I think need to be updated.

6 Next Phase 2 of the EIS, the purpose again. The  
7 purpose of Phase 2 of the EIS is to provide  
8 project-level alternatives based upon more defined  
9 geographic locations in a more detailed analysis of  
10 potential environmental impacts. And as required by  
11 SEPA, the No Action Alternative must be evaluated as a  
12 baseline against which the actions alternatives can be  
13 evaluated.

14 I question this process, that the process has  
15 evaluated alternatives and elements. Throughout both  
16 Phase 1 and Phase 2, alternatives have never been  
17 adequately defined, including no action. Further, the  
18 no action alternative was never used as a baseline for  
19 comparison. The EIS team has then gone on to define  
20 and limit determinations to either significant or less  
21 than significant.

22 By defining the measurement system and  
23 interpreting it, the EIS team concludes that there are  
24 no significant unavoidable adverse impacts for all 10  
25 elements in Energize Eastside. Really. Frankly, does

1 this not provide for a serious thoughtful analysis?

2 No significant impacts.

3 We request Phase 2 be rewritten to meet the  
4 stated objective of comparing EE with No Action  
5 Alternative with a complete rewrite of determination  
6 of significance. The public has spent thousands of  
7 hours and invested thousands of dollars to help the  
8 EIS process, yet it is impossible to fully understand  
9 their contribution.

10 Another suggestion is we request you provide an  
11 executive summary chapter of public comments,  
12 including a three- to five-page summary of number of  
13 comments by chapter, changes made in the EIS and the  
14 impact of those changes in terms of degree of  
15 significance.

16 I know I'm going to run out of time. I want to  
17 honor everybody else's time, so I'd like to move along  
18 real quickly. I'd like to talk about trees quite a  
19 bit. Here's the comment that I'd like to make.

20 This problematic EIS cannot meet standard without  
21 a complete list of all trees being removed. We  
22 strongly support this request. The EIS needs to be  
23 clarified also on what you mean by the vegetation  
24 management program, the difference between a 115 kV  
25 line and a 230 kV line. This is a whole new subject.



1 This should not be left up to the homeowner to decide  
2 and work out with PSE. So I'd like some more  
3 definition on that.

4 As to economics, we appreciate you adding this,  
5 but it's troublesome that property value, ecosystem  
6 and other costs continue to be incomplete. But most  
7 troubling, quoting 2015, PSE has concluded that the  
8 most effective and cost efficient solution to meet its  
9 objectives is Energize Eastside. This may sound good  
10 to the hearing examiner or the Washington Utilities  
11 and Transportation Commission, but there is no  
12 analysis to support this conclusion. We therefore  
13 request the EIS team to provide the cost data for  
14 alternatives in Phase 1 and Phase 2 to support these  
15 conclusions.

16 In conclusion then without many, many serious and  
17 significant modifications to this EIS, we cannot  
18 accept this document as Bellevue's environmental  
19 review for Energize Eastside. Nobody can.

20 Because I still have a couple of more seconds --  
21 I still have four more pages -- but I would like to  
22 also say --

23 MS. BRADFIELD: Warren, you're actually out  
24 of time. Could you wrap up.

25 MR. HALVERSON: I'd like to talk about

1 industrial corridors which is what's happened here.

2 MR. HANSEN: My wife says I don't hear very  
3 well. Maybe that's true. Norm Hansen, 3851 136th Avenue  
4 Northeast, Bellevue. I live in the Bridle Trails area  
5 and I'm representing the Bridle Trails Community Club as  
6 a board member and I'm also a member of CENSE.

7 And in reading the EIS, I was lucky enough I guess  
8 or unlucky enough to get a paper copy. And I found out,  
9 though, that this book is probably one of the most  
10 expensive books around. This was two and a half million  
11 dollars, I believe, just about, and we're not done yet.

12 In reading it, I was a little bit concerned because  
13 I can't find out the location, the exact location of the  
14 poles. And in order to really assess the scenic and the  
15 visual aspects of this sometimes one foot can make a  
16 difference, two feet. And I can't find that in there, so  
17 I'd like to request that information and we'd like to get  
18 it in a timely manner because we know that the last day  
19 of comment will be June 21 and we'll need some time to do  
20 that.

21 The same thing applies on the trees, which trees  
22 will be cut. We've got some very special trees in Bridle  
23 Trails, and maybe they're on the edge of the easement,  
24 maybe they're not, and so we really need to know to  
25 assess the impact of that and what the economic impact

1 would be on that.

2 I was also -- I couldn't find any detailed  
3 information on the economics of undergrounding these  
4 lines, and they speak of undergrounding, one sentence  
5 here, one sentence there. But there's no detailed  
6 analysis. And for those of you that may not know,  
7 undergrounding dual circuits, 230 lines are very much the  
8 best practice today.

9 And as a matter of fact, San Diego Gas and Electric  
10 is undergrounding to this day 11 and a half miles, and it  
11 takes about a year and a half to do that. There's a  
12 three-foot wide trench six feet deep. It's amazing they  
13 can do this. And they're running it along the roadway.

14 And we need to know subsurface plans, we need to  
15 know those costs. I think they can get very direct costs  
16 from them. I think also New Jersey Public Power, they're  
17 doing 18 miles of 230 underground.

18 And I think for Bellevue, you know, we're a real  
19 high tech area and we're looking at a 20-year horizon.  
20 And if we ever do need this line, I think we ought to be  
21 looking at the best practice. You may be surprised that,  
22 yes, it's going to cost more. My phone costs more too.  
23 You know, I didn't pay \$600 20 years ago, you know, it  
24 was a lot less.

25 So those are my comments, and so I would appreciate

1           this information, especially on the trees and the poles  
2           and very timely. If we could get it early next week, I  
3           think that would be very good. Thanks.

4                       MR. MARSH: My name is Don Marsh, and I am  
5           president of CENSE, the Coalition of Eastside  
6           Neighborhoods for Sensible Energy, an all-volunteer  
7           organization. For the past three years we have been  
8           shedding light on PSE's Energize Eastside project,  
9           engaging multiple industry experts to help us understand  
10          all aspects of this proposal.

11                      One. The Phase 1 Draft EIS stated that the EIS  
12          would be divided into two phases. The Phase 1 Draft EIS  
13          broadly evaluates the general impacts and implications  
14          associated with feasible and reasonable options. The  
15          Phase 2 Draft EIS will be a project-level evaluation,  
16          describing impacts at a site-specific and  
17          project-specific level, end quote. From this  
18          description, we expected to see specific proposals for  
19          pole locations, pole designs and a list of the specific  
20          trees that would be removed. Without these specifics,  
21          how can the public evaluate or comment on the  
22          environmental impacts of this project?

23                      We request the cities to publish a Supplemental EIS  
24          when a final route is chosen and the specific information  
25          regarding poles and trees is known.

1           Two.    The EIS states it is important to understand  
2           the need for the project, to enable a thorough  
3           understanding of the project's objectives.  However, the  
4           EIS doesn't include any data or charts to substantiate  
5           the need.  It only says that PSE determined there was a  
6           need, and it cites two outdated documents that are  
7           collectively known as the Eastside Needs Assessment.  
8           Eastside demand for electricity has not increased in the  
9           way these documents assumed.

10           We request that the EIS present 10 years of  
11           historical data for Eastside demand and an updated  
12           forecast so the public can observe the trends over time  
13           and develop a thorough understanding of the project's  
14           objectives.

15           Three.  The EIS states that Energize Eastside will  
16           improve electrical reliability.  The public understands  
17           this to mean there will be fewer or shorter power outages  
18           after the project is built.  However, PSE has stated that  
19           Energize Eastside will not improve reliability metrics  
20           for any neighborhood in Bellevue.

21           We request that the EIS quantify the projected  
22           improvements in reliability using an industry standard  
23           metric such as the average reduction in outage duration  
24           per customer per year.  Using this metric, stakeholders  
25           can compare the cost effectiveness of PSE's preferred

1 solution with other alternatives.

2 Four. The EIS references a report on pipeline  
3 safety produced by the safety consultant DNV GL.  
4 However, the EIS does not highlight the top two findings  
5 of the report: First, that PSE's preferred route known  
6 as Willow 2 violates safety standards and has an  
7 unpredictable risk range; second, that PSE's alternate  
8 route known as Willow 1 would not be safe without  
9 significant design changes. These are important factors  
10 in the choice of routes and the safety of nearby homes  
11 and schools.

12 We request that the EIS specifically describe how  
13 DNV GL's recommendations will be incorporated into the  
14 project's design.

15 Five. The EIS states that seismic hazards are less  
16 than significant and do not require further study. The  
17 public still has unanswered questions. What might happen  
18 if the Seattle fault, which roughly parallels the I-90  
19 freeway, were to slip up to 10 feet during a major  
20 earthquake? Would the Olympic pipelines, running  
21 perpendicular to the fault, be ruptured? Would higher  
22 voltage levels and bigger poles made of conductive steel  
23 pose any greater risk of igniting a catastrophic fire? A  
24 man-made catastrophe might follow a natural disaster,  
25 requiring the attention of emergency responders at the

1 same time they are needed elsewhere.

2 We request that the EIS quantify how much Energize  
3 Eastside might increase risk in these circumstances.

4 Six. The EIS states that the Eastside will face  
5 rolling blackouts in the summer of 2018. Even though we  
6 disagree with that prediction, the only solution that  
7 could be built fast enough to meet that timeline is a  
8 grid battery. PSE says its Richards Creek substation  
9 would take 18 months to build. Even if construction  
10 began today, the substation would not be operational by  
11 next summer. PSE's solution does not meet the company's  
12 required timeline and must be eliminated as a viable  
13 alternative to address the stated need.

14 We request that the EIS re-evaluate the potential of  
15 batteries using current data from grid battery  
16 installations such as the one Tesla built in Southern  
17 California to protect customers from rolling blackouts.  
18 That battery started just three months after the contract  
19 was signed.

20 Seven. Last week the Bonneville Power  
21 Administration canceled a \$1.2 billion transmission line  
22 in southwestern Washington that would have carried  
23 increased electricity to California. Changing demand  
24 forecasts reduced the need for the line. Instead, the  
25 agency found it could save customers hundreds of millions

1 of dollars by employing modern technology such as flow  
2 control devices and grid batteries.

3 We request that the EIS examine how BPA's reasoning  
4 applies to PSE's proposal.

5 Thank you for considering these changes. We look  
6 forward to answers in the Final EIS or Supplemental EIS.  
7 Thank you very much.

8 MR. ANDERSEN: Hi, Todd Andersen, 4419 138th  
9 Avenue Southeast. Mine too is going to be a little bit  
10 rough. I've only had two hours to wade through this  
11 500-page document.

12 I notice the courteous behavior. I welcome that. I  
13 particularly love that, because the last time I was here  
14 Carol slapped my camera out of my hand at a public  
15 meeting. So I had a delightful conversation with a  
16 number of the technical staff and the consulting, so I'm  
17 very grateful for the courteous behavior on your behalf,  
18 Carol. It's a great improvement.

19 Stantec, Wolfgang -- sorry, Wolfgang, I'm not going  
20 to be able to get your last name because my eyes are  
21 getting too old -- we had a great conversation. I notice  
22 here he's a NACE CP specialist. Having worked for the  
23 Navy I -- he doesn't work for NACE, which is the National  
24 Association of Corrosion Engineers. He works for  
25 Stantec. I asked him if he was aware -- I said, who does



1 the standards body for this pipeline safety, and he goes,  
2 NACE is what DNV, who did the pipeline safety study, is  
3 following. Really. We in the Navy would never use NACE,  
4 for reasons I don't have time to go into.

5 But I asked Wolfgang, I said, were you aware that  
6 when the three corrosion organizations placed their  
7 plaques after they fixed the corrosion on the Statue of  
8 Liberty that the NACE plaque corroded within three weeks?  
9 He was not aware of that.

10 So what we have is fraud on multiple levels. It  
11 took the city more than two years to discover a quarter  
12 of a million dollars worth of parks department fraud -- I  
13 guarantee you it was more than that -- which is credit  
14 card a few years ago, something that if they would have  
15 just followed standard procedures would have been found  
16 in a month or two, particularly if they used any of the  
17 DOD standards.

18 Some complex fraud like utilities, the City of  
19 Bellevue is completely ill equipped, if not complicit.  
20 We have fraud on multiple levels.

21 First, the proven fraud by U.S. public courts or  
22 private courts for that matter. PSE is a convicted  
23 criminal for falsifying pipeline safety records for four  
24 years. Fact 1.

25 Fact 2. If PSE commits fraud on Energize Eastside,

1 the maximum fine they could face from a federal penalty  
2 is \$3 million. How do we know this fact? The appeals  
3 court reversed the \$500 million fine against Pacific Gas  
4 and Electric, my old utility. I seem to go to really  
5 great utilities. They were fined for six criminal  
6 convictions under the 2006 San Francisco Metro fire known  
7 as the San Bruno fire, which was a natural gas fire,  
8 radically different than the disaster we're going to have  
9 if Energize Eastside goes down, which killed eight  
10 people, vaporized 38 houses and injured 65. That  
11 maximum allowable fine was reduced from half a billion to  
12 \$3 million.

13 Here, the kicker is Macquarie or PSE won't even pay  
14 that fine. BP will have to pay that fine.

15 I'm going to ignore the fraud from PSE -- my  
16 opinion, of course -- by way of PSE arriving at the need  
17 for Energize Eastside because Larry Johnson and others  
18 have that well in hand.

19 The lines for PSE and Seattle City Light's 230 kV  
20 lines cross, yet PSE contractors only measured the lines  
21 away from that. They didn't do any field measurements.  
22 This is either professional incompetence or fraud. Given  
23 the maximum fine is only \$3 million and Macquarie, PSE's  
24 owner, stands to make over a billion in pure profit, my  
25 opinion is fraud.

1           Did DNV, who did the pipeline safety study for the  
2           EIS, find this fact that the Seattle City Light's and  
3           PSE's lines cross over each other? No, they did not.  
4           That means that that area of the pipeline will see  
5           460,000 volts of potential. How many more times did the  
6           Seattle City Light line's and PSE's lines cross or other  
7           power lines?

8           This is just one example how fraudulent the electric  
9           grid has been designed in Washington. It was a wild,  
10          wild West with multiple duplicating bulk power  
11          transmission lines put in for the last 50 years until  
12          FERC forced Washington to create a grid planning body in  
13          2006. That's right. ColumbiaGrid was not forced upon  
14          Washington until 2006.

15          And even then it was not an efficient grid  
16          management body like California ISO, the Independent  
17          System Operator. No, not even original transmission  
18          organization, an RTO. No, Columbia grid got a waiver and  
19          was formed as a nonprofit organization -- sounds great  
20          and wonderful, doesn't it -- with all the security and  
21          benefits that a corporation is allowed.

22                 MS. BRADFIELD: Todd, if you could wrap up your  
23                 comments soon.

24                 MR. ANDERSEN: Just ask Charles Cook. He owns  
25                 hundreds of nonprofits.

1           Back to the fraudulent omission in the EIS, in my  
2           opinion. Did any of the four so-called peer reviewers  
3           find the Seattle City Light line crossovers? No, they  
4           did not. Did they model it? No, they did not. Has any  
5           of the modeling been verified with actual measurements of  
6           existing corrosion on the BP pipeline? No. Have any of  
7           the computer models been verified with any other existing  
8           data from actual pipelines? No, they have not.

9           And I've got some great, wonderful testimony from  
10          the boys out there that is just going to be wonderful in  
11          court.

12          Have any of the computer models been verified with  
13          other service jet fuel pipelines or lines carrying leaded  
14          gas? Yes, those lines carry leaded gas. I'm almost  
15          done.

16          Did they analyze the corrosion effects of leaded  
17          aviation gas? No, they did not. Why is lead still in  
18          aviation gas? That is a whole other criminal story.

19          I have a lot more testimony here, but I'm out of  
20          time so I will leave it at that. That is less than one  
21          percent of the issues of the magnitude that I have with  
22          this project.

23          MR. BIDSTRUP: Thank you. My name is Eric  
24          Bidstrup. I live at 13714 Southeast 43rd Street, and I  
25          am the treasurer of the Board of Directors for the

1 Somerset Recreation Club at 4445 Somerset Boulevard.

2 The Somerset Recreation Club is a vital 1C3 public  
3 charity that has been a community club for Somerset and  
4 the surrounding area since 1963, for over 50 years. We  
5 have been following Energize Eastside very closely since  
6 its inception and trying to determine the impact this  
7 project would have on our facility located on Somerset  
8 hill.

9 The current PSE power lines going over Somerset  
10 bisect the northwest corner of our property and are  
11 directly over two of our tennis courts, and there are  
12 four PSE poles located on our property itself that  
13 support the power lines.

14 We did provide written comments on the first round  
15 of the EIS to Ms. Bedwell earlier. Haven't seen a  
16 response to those and we're very disappointed to see that  
17 some of the concerns we raised were not addressed in the  
18 second EIS that was published.

19 As Mr. Johnson stated earlier, part of the purpose  
20 of this testimony is to highlight where we think the EIS  
21 is inadequate or failing to address questions, and I  
22 would like to call out a few examples of that here.

23 In the first EIS, Chapter 12 Section 12.5.3.1 it  
24 states specifically that the newer higher voltage power  
25 lines would require a widening of the existing corridor

1 as much as 50 feet and that no buildings or houses will  
2 be allowed within the easement or below that line. If  
3 so, that would directly impact our buildings on the  
4 Somerset Recreation Club, a facility that's been in use  
5 for more than 50 years, and force us to close our doors.

6 No mention of this was made in the second EIS in  
7 assessing recreation facilities impact on Sections 3.6,  
8 4.6 and 5.6. This is an area where we feel the second  
9 EIS has failed to respond to.

10 As some of the earlier speakers called out as well,  
11 no information was provided on specific pole placement  
12 locations making it impossible for Somerset Recreation  
13 Club or any other members of the community to make an  
14 informed comment in terms of the impact of this project.  
15 Again, another example where we feel the second EIS has  
16 failed to adequately address its intended goals and  
17 scope.

18 The Somerset Rec Club is a seasonal business. We're  
19 effectively open from May through October every year. As  
20 a nonprofit company, we operate on kind of basically a  
21 shoestring budget, basically kind of keeping our swimming  
22 pool and tennis club open year after year. Any  
23 construction that happens during our seasonal operation  
24 would absolutely have an impact on our membership and our  
25 revenue and would likely bankrupt the club, again, force

1 us out of business having served the community for over  
2 50 years. Again, we feel this is not spoken to in the  
3 EIS and fails to meet its intended purposes and goals.

4 Similarly we currently gain some revenue as well  
5 from some cell phone transmitters that are attached to  
6 some of the poles on the property today. And the removal  
7 of the existing poles and the addition of new poles  
8 creates a very real risk to us in validating our current  
9 lease agreements that would, again, jeopardize that as a  
10 source of revenue for our club. This would be another  
11 devastating impact on us and would actually put us out of  
12 business. It's another example of what the EIS fails to  
13 address.

14 I'm also a member of CENSE. I will add on that.  
15 But Somerset Rec Club does have significant concerns over  
16 the fundamental needs of this as many of the other  
17 speakers tonight have spoken to and the potential impact  
18 of this project to the club that has served the community  
19 for over 50 years is very tangible and very real to us.

20 We hope Ms. Bedwell and the other members of our  
21 local city government will speak to these concerns and  
22 address them as the EIS moves on forward and hopefully  
23 allow us to stay in business. We certainly have serious  
24 concerns about this project. Thank you.

25 MR. RECTOR: Thank you. Wayne Rector. I live

1 at 13614 Southeast 10th Street in Bellevue. While I  
2 haven't had a chance to read the entire Environmental  
3 Impact Statement, I don't believe it adequately addressed  
4 some of the conditions that I've witnessed living in this  
5 corridor.

6 I'm fortunate enough to have the power line, both BP  
7 oil lines and the PSE high pressure natural gas main all  
8 intersect on the corner of my property. I've seen the  
9 existing power lines have trees fall into them during a  
10 windstorm, take down the main lines, very large  
11 explosions. It happened to be in the wintertime when it  
12 was raining so there was not any significant chance of  
13 starting a fire, but I have seen during the summer during  
14 times of very high temperatures the existing power lines,  
15 they sag in the heat. They droop down and they arc to  
16 the trees. I've had to call PSE and say, hey, there's  
17 sparks going from these power lines to the trees.

18 In the existing corridors under the existing  
19 vegetation clearing plans, they are not adequate, and I  
20 don't think that they are addressed adequately for severe  
21 conditions, especially given the likelihood of more  
22 severe environmental conditions with climate change.  
23 We're likely to see higher precipitation events and there  
24 are several slide areas in unstable slopes along the  
25 existing corridor.



1           There are probably going to be more very hot days  
2           with hot periods of high electricity usage which are  
3           going to lead to more cases of the same scenarios that  
4           I've already witnessed. And if that happens at a time  
5           when we've had an extended period of hot weather, there's  
6           a lot of fire danger in the community where we've got  
7           these greenbelts and trees right by houses. You've got  
8           hillsides. And there's no infrastructure to support  
9           firefighting. All of the fire hydrants are way up the  
10          hill. By the time the fire gets to the fire hydrants,  
11          the houses that are on the side of the street are going  
12          to be gone.

13           And if anything happens with the new lines that  
14          affect the oil pipelines, you've got several new  
15          developments that have happened along that corridor that  
16          are downhill from the pipelines that are subject to  
17          having oil leaking downhill and potentially being  
18          ignited. And I don't see any of that being adequately  
19          addressed in the EIS.

20           So I'm going to be -- after doing a little more  
21          studying, I'm going to be submitting some additional  
22          written comments. But thank you for the opportunity.

23           MR. ABEL: Hello. My name is Mike Abel. I  
24          live at 4401 138th Avenue Southeast in Bellevue.

25           I would like to express my opinion that the Phase 2

1 EIS fails to adequately address the safety concerns of  
2 co-locating the proposed Energize Eastside power lines  
3 with the existing Olympic Pipeline.

4 Section 3.9 of the EIS is presented as a smorgasbord  
5 of federal rules and regulations dealing with pipeline  
6 construction and operation. It appears to be intended to  
7 convey the message that adequate safeguards exist to  
8 ensure safety both during construction and after  
9 construction. I would like to point out that most of  
10 these regulations have been in place for decades. Over  
11 the years these longstanding rules and regulations failed  
12 to prevent numerous leaks and explosions.

13 They failed to prevent the 1989 San Bernardino  
14 explosion. They failed to prevent the 1999 Bellingham  
15 explosion. They failed to prevent the 2010 San Bruno  
16 explosion. They failed to prevent the 2015 Fresno,  
17 California leak and explosion. Most recently they failed  
18 to prevent the Colonial Pipeline explosion in Alabama in  
19 November of last year.

20 Time does not permit me to list all of the  
21 incidents.

22 The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety  
23 Administration tallied 2,700 incidents in the period from  
24 1990 through 2009. Of those incidents, approximately  
25 three percent of 81 were classified as serious where

1 serious is being defined as involving fatalities and/or  
2 injuries requiring hospitalization.

3 Further, the PHMSA sought to classify the cause of  
4 these incidents. The No. 1 cause is documented to be  
5 damage related to excavation.

6 PSE is proposing to build up to 18 miles of 230 kV  
7 lines co-located with the Olympic pipeline. Using  
8 conservative estimates of pole spacing of 800 feet, this  
9 equates to approximately 120 foundation excavations  
10 adjacent to the gas pipeline. That's 120 opportunities  
11 to damage or degrade the pipeline. This does not even  
12 consider the options where two poles are required to  
13 straddle the pipe, in which case the number of  
14 excavations doubles.

15 But those are issues over which we have some degree  
16 of control.

17 Now, shifting gears to things we cannot control.  
18 The EIS also fails to address the possible effects of  
19 seismic activity in the region. It is well documented  
20 that the Seattle fault bisects the City of Seattle and  
21 continues east through Bellevue roughly along the I-90  
22 corridor. The co-located power lines and pipeline cross  
23 this fault perpendicularly. We have all heard about the  
24 possibility of the magnitude 9 megaquake.

25 A temblor of this magnitude would certainly have

1           disastrous consequences to the combined pipeline and  
2           power line. But to be honest, if we ever get the big  
3           one, we will likely have even far greater issues to deal  
4           with.

5           A more likely scenario is a moderate earthquake  
6           along the lines of the magnitude 6.7 Nisqually earthquake  
7           in 2001. Subsequent to that event, the Earthquake  
8           Engineering Research Institute conducted an analysis to  
9           predict the effects of a similar 6.7 magnitude earthquake  
10          should it occur along the Seattle fault. The results of  
11          that analysis were published in 2005 in a report entitled  
12          "Scenario for a Magnitude 6.7 Earthquake on the Seattle  
13          Fault." This document specifically identifies the  
14          Olympic Pipeline as being at risk for rupture in such a  
15          moderate magnitude earthquake.

16          In closing, I refer to the headline of an article  
17          that appeared in the January 27, 2017 "Seattle Times."  
18          It reads: Washington's 30-year earthquake drill for the  
19          'Big One': Order studies, ignore them. Repeat.

20          In my opinion, this EIS's lack of attention to the  
21          seismic hazards of the region is exactly the kind of  
22          action that the "Seattle Times" author had in mind when  
23          he penned that headline. Thank you.

24                 MS. STRONK: Good evening. My name is Sue  
25                 Stronk, 12917 Southeast 86th Place in Newcastle. I'm a

1 CENSE member and support the No Action Alternative.

2 This EIS is flawed and tainted by PSE's influence  
3 and should be stopped now and restarted. I realized this  
4 myself, but it is conveniently stated in writing in  
5 Chapter 2, page 20. In describing PSE's public outreach,  
6 it says: In 2014 PSE convened the Energize Eastside  
7 Community Advisory Group, often referred to as the CAG.  
8 One of those PSE contractors hired in that CAG process  
9 has its name throughout the EIS document. They are  
10 credited on every before and after photo simulation, gave  
11 data on EMF and quoted outdated undergrounding costs.  
12 This company was hired and paid by PSE in the CAG process  
13 and then hired and paid again by ESA who prepares this  
14 document, which ultimately is paid for by PSE. This data  
15 needs to be unbiased and fair in the content or it  
16 becomes invalid for analysis.

17 The word significant describing impacts is rarely  
18 addressed in this document. However, under the scenic  
19 views section describing Newcastle, it states the impacts  
20 would be significant right beside my house. It says, The  
21 poles would almost double in height and be closer to  
22 neighboring residences making a strong contrast with the  
23 existing. It would also be in conflict of the Newcastle  
24 Comprehensive Plan that calls for transmission lines to  
25 be sited and designed to minimize visual impacts to

1 adjacent land uses.

2 I would like to note, these same significant impacts  
3 that I will experience beside my house will be true for  
4 so many others along this project. But here, where  
5 significant impacts are described, you don't see any  
6 before and after photos. The photo simulations for  
7 Newcastle have not been updated to represent the 100-foot  
8 tall poles now proposed for our area.

9 I have two other requests. AC current density.  
10 Above 20 amps can cause pipe corrosion. The EIS says  
11 there are two short segments with readings of 22 to 35  
12 amps currently. Please define these locations where  
13 pipelines could be corroding today.

14 And the other thing I would like to ask is what  
15 exactly is the use of the fiberoptic cable and does PSE  
16 profit from it. Thank you.

17 MS. MEDLEY: I'm Janis Medley. I live at 4609  
18 Somerset Drive Southeast in Bellevue, and I've lived  
19 there for 10 years.

20 I came to the EIS with several questions, and one of  
21 them was similar to what Mike brought up. I was wanting  
22 to find out how many poles would be on the preferred  
23 route. I did find that information fairly quickly by  
24 looking at the construction summaries, and it turns out  
25 there will be 162 poles. And then my thought is also

1           that's 162 opportunities for, as the hole is drilled,  
2           pipeline problems or accidents.

3           So I was curious to see how many of these poles  
4           would be in the concrete foundations and how many would  
5           be in the less invasive and embedded directly in the  
6           ground up procedure. So when I went to Chapter 2, page  
7           49, I found that it says approximately 160 to 180  
8           concrete poll foundations would need to be installed  
9           along the 18-mile route. That kind of stopped me in my  
10          tracks, because if there is only 160 poles on the route,  
11          that means that all 160 poles will be embedded in  
12          concrete and require 25- to 50-foot foundations filled  
13          with concrete and rebar. So I want to know if that is  
14          accurate and in fact that there will be no embedded  
15          poles. So that is a question I would like to see  
16          answered.

17          And then there really isn't any specific information  
18          on how deep the holes will be for directly embedded  
19          poles. There was a formula in Appendix A, page 5, that  
20          says that the depth of the pole will be 10 percent of the  
21          pole height plus two feet. So if you take the average  
22          90-foot pole, does that mean it's only going to be  
23          embedded into the ground 11 feet? So that's another  
24          question I want answered.

25          So I was explaining that those kind of specifics

1           were very difficult to find in the EIS. So I suggest  
2           that when you have the summary part on how the poles are  
3           installed, that would be an important piece of  
4           information because if you're comparing a 50-foot hole  
5           with an eight-foot diameter compared to an 11-foot hole  
6           with just a four-foot diameter, that's a significant  
7           difference and would have definitely have differing  
8           impacts on the project.

9           I have a lot more questions and I will be submitting  
10          those in writing before June 21.

11          I want to close by saying that Energize Eastside is  
12          a symptom of a much larger problem. That larger problem  
13          is inadequate regulation of our state's utilities. If  
14          the Washington State Utilities and Transportation  
15          Commission had the authority to evaluate the need for a  
16          project, we most likely would not be here tonight. We  
17          would not have spent three years of our lives trying to  
18          identify the dangers of co-locating Olympic Pipeline with  
19          Energize Eastside or trying to predict the environmental  
20          degradation that Energize Eastside will cause on our  
21          communities. Perhaps the only environmental benefit of  
22          Energize Eastside is that it has awakened many ratepayers  
23          to the need for regulatory reform.

24                 MS. HALVERSON: My name is Maryanne Halverson  
25          and I live in the Bridle Trails area at 13701 Northeast



1 32nd Place next to Puget Sound easement and the 115 kV  
2 line. I have lived there for nearly 40 years.

3 Tonight I would like to speak to the subject of  
4 safety because there is more of a safety risk than is  
5 portrayed in this EIS. The risk seems to fall completely  
6 on the property owners.

7 As you know, the Olympic Pipeline run jet fuel  
8 through the same PSE easement. In my viewpoint, a  
9 transmission line near or on top of a pipeline is far  
10 more risky than is portrayed in this document. A year  
11 and a half ago we had a common, yet severe winter  
12 windstorm. During this storm a quad of cables crashed  
13 down across our pasture. I immediately put our horses in  
14 the barn and called PSE. With potentially half of this  
15 transmission line out of service, I was surprised that  
16 neither our home nor any neighbors had lost electricity.

17 Then when I called PSE I was quite shocked their  
18 representative did not understand that this was a  
19 transmission line which I believe to impact many, many  
20 customers. My husband made two subsequent calls. And  
21 after three days this critical piece of infrastructure  
22 was repaired.

23 The following week the PSE representative reported  
24 here to the Bellevue City Council that no transmission  
25 lines came down during the storm. Really. I would have

1 thought with our deficiency in local reliability this key  
2 line would have made a difference in reliability.

3 Now, as to safety, as this line came down it came in  
4 contact with an invisible dog fence. The electric  
5 current shot up into the circuit box and burned out  
6 several appliances. The line also came in contact with  
7 another neighbor's outside television dish. The exact  
8 same thing happened.

9 Interestingly when the homeowner damages were  
10 brought to the attention of PSE, as I understand it, PSE  
11 said they had no legal responsibility and they provided  
12 no compensation.

13 So there you are. We pay all the property taxes,  
14 suffer the inconveniences and must bear the safety risk.  
15 It's obvious to me that the safety risks of this new  
16 higher powered 230 kV line are real, and in the real  
17 world are certainly significant.

18 But the risks of the lines themselves are nothing  
19 compared to the potential of an explosion and a  
20 catastrophe with this pipeline should they ever come in  
21 contact.

22 For these reasons alone, this Environmental Impact  
23 Statement is not satisfactory. Thank you.

24 MS. DEMUND: Hi. My name is Jeanne Demund. My  
25 address is 2811 Mountain View Avenue North in Renton,

1 Washington. I don't live along any of the currently  
2 proposed routes, but I remain extremely concerned about  
3 this project.

4 The EIS analyzes the risks of various types of  
5 negative events and slices and dices them in many  
6 different ways. But in every case, the conclusion is  
7 that statistically speaking, the increased risk is  
8 little.

9 Figure 3.9-7 that I referred to the other night,  
10 this little comforting circle that looks like the pool  
11 fire will only catch a couple of houses and comfortably  
12 states that maybe only one person might be killed if the  
13 pipeline leaked. It does not even look at the secondary  
14 effects of the fire that will certainly start with the  
15 12,000, 8,000 and even 4,000 BTU circles that comfortably  
16 but misleadingly appear to only touch a couple of houses.

17 I believe that the EIS is defective if it is indeed  
18 an environmental impact statement in that it gives no  
19 description or modeling of the results of any of these  
20 events should they occur no matter what the level of risk  
21 is. That is something that we as a community must be  
22 able to look at.

23 The drafters of the EIS I feel seem to have  
24 forgotten that we are not statistics. We are not risk  
25 calculations. We are people who are concerned about the

1 safety of our families, our homes, our neighborhoods.  
2 And we are the people who will suffer the consequences if  
3 the dice you are rolling on our behalf come up snake  
4 eyes. And we're the people who are going to pay for this  
5 project to the tune of a billion dollars over its  
6 lifetime.

7 No less important, we are people, we are voters who  
8 have taken a lot of time to educate ourselves on the  
9 relevant technical issues and who have legitimate  
10 questions about the need for this project and genuine  
11 alternatives to offer to our communities to deal with any  
12 reliability or transmission issues that may exist.  
13 Instead, we are told that that's not the process.

14 PSE has stage managed this process from the  
15 beginning with expensive consultants to handle  
16 stakeholders and come up with the desired results. I  
17 challenge the elected officials of the four Partner  
18 Cities backed up by their planning departments to demand  
19 that PSE talk to the citizens' groups who have been  
20 working on this, demand that PSE be transparent about the  
21 assumptions and data behind their needs assessment --  
22 also not covered in this EIS -- and demand that they  
23 engage in a discussion about the communities' analysis  
24 and alternatives. It could happen. I challenge you all  
25 to color outside the lines.

1           I was part of a community group that negotiated with  
2           the City of Renton, the Department of Ecology on the  
3           state Shoreline Management Plan. We came up with  
4           creative solutions that got both homeowners and Ecology  
5           more of what we wanted and more of what they wanted.

6           If PSE really wants the best solution, not just a  
7           big project with 10 percent profit, it can happen with  
8           true community involvement.

9           In my comments on Tuesday night, I ended by saying  
10          PSE has refused to engage in an honest discussion of the  
11          need or of alternatives. If they are so sure they are  
12          right, what are they afraid of? Now I'm asking the four  
13          Partner Cities, why aren't you standing up for us, for  
14          the citizens and making PSE deal with us honestly, openly  
15          and like the intelligent, committed community we are.  
16          What are the cities afraid of?

17                 MR. OLSON: Good evening. My name is Court  
18          Olson, and I live at 15817 Southeast 26th Street in  
19          Bellevue, well out of sight of these proposed project  
20          developments, thankfully, but not out of mind. I'd like  
21          to just give you a few macro level comments.

22                 But before I do that, I need to give you a little  
23          bit of background on myself so that at least you might  
24          consider me and be respectful of my comments.

25                 I've been in the building industry for nearly 40

1 years now, commercial buildings. I've got civil  
2 engineering degrees and certified construction manager  
3 and recently certified energy efficiency expert, so I  
4 know a little bit about buildings and the energy that  
5 they consume.

6 And the National Department of Energy says that 81  
7 percent of the electricity that's going across the wires  
8 that we see around our communities is going to buildings,  
9 so that's where the consumption is for the most part.  
10 And I also know that our energy code is tightening in  
11 this state every three years because I helped to get the  
12 legislation passed that requires that.

13 I also have seen the demand per capita dropping  
14 steadily for more than 10 years. I've also been  
15 attending for the past year the Puget Sound Energy  
16 Integrated Resource Plan for 2017 development meetings  
17 and I've looked at their 2015 edition. They do this  
18 every two years.

19 I did a little calculation. Based on PSE's own  
20 projection of increased demand for their entire area,  
21 which I'm not sure that I believe, but anyway, using that  
22 number and using PSE's 2015 IRP, Integrated Resource  
23 Plan, report, prediction of the energy efficiency  
24 improvements that they're going to be sponsoring and  
25 developing in their area and using the population

1 projections by King County and the greater Puget Sound  
2 regional governments, I take the current usage of PSE  
3 energy and I project it at the population rate of  
4 increase, the larger of the two numbers, and then I  
5 subtract PSE's own projection for energy efficiency  
6 improvements. And over 20 years the demand level is  
7 flat. After 20 years there is a half a percent increase.  
8 So my macro level comment is, why are we doing this?  
9 Thank you.

10 MS. BRADFIELD: So I believe Court was the last  
11 person who was signed up to speak. Is there anyone else  
12 in the audience who hasn't spoken yet who would like to  
13 speak? I see a gentleman in the back.

14 MR. ALLRED: Hello, and thank you for the  
15 opportunity to speak again. My name is Curtis Allred.  
16 I'm at 13409 Southeast 43rd Place in Bellevue. And the  
17 proposed project won't block my view or reduce my  
18 property value or anything, but I have sympathy for those  
19 who it will.

20 I just want to start with an observation that in  
21 Phase 1 we had something like 700 pages of EIS  
22 documentation and Phase 2 is another 900 pages, and yet  
23 as you can see from the -- well, it's a total of 1,600  
24 pages or so. And as you can hear from the current  
25 testimony, that's still not sufficient to cover all of

1 the problems and risks with Energize Eastside.

2 I'd like to focus on the three major issues that I  
3 think provide sufficient grounds to support the  
4 conclusion that the only rational option at this time is  
5 the No Action Alternative. The three big issues are the  
6 danger, the environmental damage and the lack of need.

7 The danger, you've heard plenty of testimony  
8 describing several pipeline explosions in recent years.  
9 There has been at least two incidents where PSE power  
10 lines falling on the Olympic Pipeline have caused  
11 basically drilling through the pipe, the electric arc  
12 drilled through the pipeline. And when I submit my  
13 written comments, I'll provide those references.

14 The new transmission line is going to quadruple the  
15 energy-carrying capacity of the existing line, providing  
16 much more energy to the pipeline, and it will replace the  
17 wooden poles with metal poles, providing additional  
18 conductive paths when the sections of the line collapse.

19 Seismologists say there is a 10 to 15 percent  
20 probability that there will be a magnitude 9 or larger  
21 earthquake during the lifetime of this transmission line,  
22 which is 50 years or so. A quake of this size will  
23 certainly rupture the pipelines and bring down the power  
24 lines. So it seems to me we should be here discussing  
25 ways to remove the existing transmission lines from the



1 pipeline corridor rather than beefing them up.

2 On environmental damage there's not much I can add  
3 there. You've heard lots of testimony about the loss of  
4 thousands of trees, unsightly poles and wires that will  
5 rise above the treetops creating just a visual scar that  
6 will be around for many, many years.

7 So the third point is the need. Justification of  
8 the project is not part of the EIS analysis. And,  
9 unfortunately, there's no regulatory process in  
10 Washington that requires PSE to justify the project in a  
11 transparent and truly independent manner. PSE cites five  
12 independent studies to validate the need, three of which  
13 were contracted by PSE and the other two were  
14 commissioned by the City of Bellevue and only validated  
15 the process, did PSE follow it. They did not run the  
16 simulations and validate those.

17 So what is the need. PSE claims that the new  
18 transmission line is needed to address a transient and  
19 unlikely scenario on the coldest day of winter with six  
20 local power generation sources offline and 1500 megawatts  
21 of power going to Canada.

22 And furthermore, it's based on a 2.4 percent growth  
23 rate, which is much higher than other utilities and city  
24 planners use in their forecasting. This is an improbable  
25 and short duration scenario and there are plenty of

1 modern technologies for solving the situation and won't  
2 cost as much, are safer and have less environmental  
3 destruction. Some are described in Alternative 2.

4 I just have a few more seconds left and I will wrap  
5 up here.

6 So basically in summary, it's dangerous,  
7 environmentally destructive and not needed. And the EIS  
8 says in the first few pages, the EIS is intended to  
9 identify reasonable alternatives that could attain or  
10 approximate PSE's objective at a lower environmental  
11 cost.

12 So I believe that given that statement the only  
13 sensible choice is the No Action Alternative. And if an  
14 independent analysis in the future says we need  
15 additional capacity, then Alternative 2B should be  
16 studied. Thank you.

17 MS. BRADFIELD: Loretta, would you like to  
18 comment?

19 MS. LOPEZ: Loretta Lopez, vice president of  
20 the Bridle Trails Community Club and a member of CENSE.  
21 My address is 13419 Northeast 33rd Lane, Bellevue, 98005.

22 I agree with the others with respect to the lack of  
23 an adequate regulatory framework for the statewide  
24 framework for this type of issue. However, we have  
25 city framework -- a city framework that we can use and we

1 have SEPA. So we have some regulatory framework and we  
2 should use it.

3 Section 1.3 on page 1.4, the EIS cites the WAC, WAC  
4 197-11-0603(A), the lead agency is responsible for  
5 ensuring that a proposal is the subject -- that is the  
6 subject of environmental review is properly defined. The  
7 process of defining the proposal includes an  
8 understanding of the need of the project to enable a  
9 thorough understanding of the project's objectives and  
10 technical requirements.

11 This is the point that we as citizens have  
12 repeatedly asked about, and we have repeatedly been  
13 denied an answer. We want to know why there is a need  
14 and the basis for that. Why do we want that? Because we  
15 refuse to suspend our reasoning processes. We want to be  
16 able to analyze.

17 The City of Bellevue has spent a lot of money on all  
18 types of projects to prove that we're smart, that we have  
19 smart city planning, we have smart traffic lights, we  
20 have smart water infrastructure and sewer infrastructure.  
21 We understand the need to be smart, and we believe in  
22 being smart. And, therefore, we want an answer to our  
23 questions. Why do we need this.

24 We continue to get the answer that that's not part  
25 of the EIS. But it is. We cannot go through this

1 process and spend millions of dollars without knowing  
2 why. And so far we've gotten no answer. It's very  
3 frustrating and it's unacceptable.

4 With respect to the issue of alternatives, that is  
5 one of the points that the EIS is suppose to address.  
6 And it doesn't mean alternative routes, it doesn't mean  
7 alternative 1950's infrastructure structure. Where is  
8 the demand response? Where is the battery storage?  
9 Where is the smart vision for the future? Why is it that  
10 the City of Bellevue continues to tell us that we must be  
11 smart, and yet on this project, we are not. And we  
12 object. We object strongly. It is unacceptable for us  
13 to have to go through this with no answers for three and  
14 a half years. Thank you.

15 MS. BRADFIELD: Is there anyone else who hasn't  
16 spoken yet who would like to comment?

17 MR. HALVERSON: I'll finish my comments.

18 MS. BRADFIELD: Okay. I think there is three  
19 people who would like to speak more, so that would be  
20 Todd, Warren, Brian and Court. I think, Warren, you were  
21 the first one to raise your hand.

22 MR. HALVERSON: Again, I must say I would like  
23 to echo what the last speaker said and stand here and  
24 look at everybody. But what I would like to do is I do  
25 have some comments that I didn't make a little bit

1 earlier. I kind of adjusted them to a smaller version,  
2 but I think they are very significant, and after reading  
3 500 pages, which I have done.

4 And I want to reflect again on trees. So I will  
5 read these comments. When an EIS concludes that cutting  
6 down or trimming 4,000 to 10,000 trees is less than  
7 significant, the impacts are easily mitigated. There is  
8 something really wrong. I could kind of be funny and  
9 say, hey, maybe all of the consultants came from  
10 California or maybe Wisconsin. But we're in the  
11 Northwest. Trees are important.

12 We completely support the request by many citizens  
13 that the exact location of trees being removed and  
14 trimmed need to be in this EIS process or this EIS is  
15 incomplete, incomplete.

16 The other point that I want to make about the EIS in  
17 terms of trees is a very troubling one, and that is  
18 there's the vegetation maintenance schedule that's  
19 brought up by PSE where the 115 kV line is different than  
20 the 230 kV line, that now they show wire zones, managed  
21 right-of-ways, danger zones, but there is no analysis of  
22 this in the EIS. Then what happens, though, is they pass  
23 this on without commenting on how many trees that can be  
24 cut down. And here is the clincher. Saying manage  
25 right-of-way will be coordinated with the property owner.

1 Restore vegetation to as like or better condition in  
2 working with the property owner.

3 This seems quite disingenuous if the City supports  
4 this project and then asks each property owner to work it  
5 out over the next 18 months. The City needs to work all  
6 of this out submitting an EIS or approving an  
7 application.

8 I could also point out, I would like to, in terms of  
9 at least the Bridle Trails area plan, at least the  
10 comments and the publicity of Bellevue being a city and a  
11 park, at least when it comes to an objective of having a  
12 40 percent tree canopy in Bellevue. That doesn't make  
13 sense. This project doesn't make any sense at all.  
14 Replacing thousands of mature tree with siblings just  
15 doesn't seem to support these characterizations.

16 While I have just a couple of more minutes, I'd like  
17 to point out something, because I've lived there for 40  
18 years and I'm not too sure many people have seen this.  
19 And I'm going to call this -- this is not just a  
20 corridor. This is an industrial corridor through  
21 residential neighborhoods. It's not the suburbs; it's  
22 not downtown. It's an industrial corridor. I've had  
23 firsthand experience since I have lived in Bellevue for a  
24 long time. The City has enabled through their land use  
25 procedures and environmental statements, the addition of

1 a second pipeline, the addition of electrical line on the  
2 poles, and the allowance of telecommunication facilities  
3 to be built on these poles.

4 As Carol well knows, there's legislation maybe to  
5 even increase the ability to use those poles by various  
6 vendors. Even your visuals don't show all of the stuff  
7 that's on these poles. This is an example of how each  
8 individual project is being termed less than significant.  
9 The cumulative effect and interrelationship of utilities  
10 is really significant creating industrial blight in our  
11 neighborhoods.

12 It's a dead zone. In fact, you guys have used those  
13 words in here. It's a dead zone, and we end up paying  
14 the taxes on it.

15 With new roads -- think about this -- grading those  
16 roads, removing all of that vegetation is going to create  
17 a huge issue and also a wind tunnel. For those that  
18 don't live here, that is a wind tunnel. When you take  
19 down all of those trees, you're also putting at risk a  
20 lot of people in houses next to those trees because one  
21 of them supports another. And I've seen, at least on  
22 five occasions where I live, trees go right through  
23 houses.

24 Is that a safety risk? Is that something that  
25 anybody is concerned about? I don't know. It doesn't

1 seem to be. So those are my comments, and my final  
2 comments about trees.

3 I think I did talk about economics a little bit. I  
4 did appreciate the fact that you have 13 pages covering  
5 economics. I do think it's totally inadequate and I  
6 think it's inadequate particularly when it comes to  
7 property values. We've shown, you know, national studies  
8 will show that it is at least two to nine percent  
9 decrease in property values. Local Realtors and  
10 assessors will tell you 10 to 30 percent. That's not in  
11 here.

12 I'm troubled by the ecological value of 9,852 trees  
13 being \$37,000. Really? When PSE was offered a million  
14 dollars for 300 trees on 148th, a million dollars in  
15 mitigation fees. Something, something is really off  
16 here. Something is really off here. That's really  
17 troublesome where that's going, how much mitigation for  
18 all those trees.

19 So that pretty much says what I'd like to say about  
20 the economics. I think you do owe the city and everybody  
21 else to truly come up with an accounting for fixed costs  
22 associated with new roads, construction expenses, new  
23 water retention facilities, storm water retention  
24 facilities, a dollar cost figure, a huge dollar cost  
25 figure.



1           But most troubling, as I indicated to you, was the  
2           cost associated with the comment of this being the most  
3           efficient alternative. It is not; it is not. We would  
4           like to see those statistics for the other alternatives.

5           So I thank you very much for taking additional  
6           comments.

7                   MR. ELWORTH: Brian Elworth. Hey, I've got a  
8           175-amp arc welder, and it's got a 25 arc volt from the  
9           electrode to the material I'm cutting. That will cut  
10          material like that pipe as if it were butter. It will  
11          cut right through like butter.

12          So now instead of taking 26 arc volts, let's take  
13          230,000 volts. Instead of 175 amps, let's take, oh,  
14          let's say the winter peak load of 1,300. We're looking  
15          at something like 71,000 times the power of my arc welder  
16          up on those power lines suspended by what's essentially a  
17          lightning rod. So the concept of safety, I don't think  
18          you're getting it.

19          You know, I view the EIS like the house you're  
20          building. And you build Phase 1, and you say, come look  
21          at it. But it collapses under the weight of public  
22          comment. So here's this pile of rubble. And we say fix  
23          it. No, no, no, you go on and build Phase 2, and you  
24          hear it's collapsing under the weight just like the first  
25          one. You've got two piles of rubble here, not a house.

1           So you're going to continue this process. You are  
2 going to get finally done, and you are going to stand  
3 back and say, this looks like a home. What I see is a  
4 pile of rubble. Our only hope is that PSE doesn't hook a  
5 gas line to that pile of rubble, because it will be  
6 replaced by a gigantic crater.

7           Now what I want to get to is that early on, very  
8 early on, I provided a reference. I think the book is  
9 free. It's on research ethics. I don't think you've  
10 read it, I guess. What you need to do is go dig that up.  
11 It's part of the public record. You need to internalize  
12 the message in research ethics, the point of that book.  
13 You need to adopt that methodology, and you need to use  
14 that as a yardstick to measure the quality of the EIS.  
15 You're going to find out it comes up way short.

16           So you also need to consider what's called non  
17 advocate review. You know, when we're working on a big  
18 project, we're all excited about it. We have other  
19 people who have no vested interest in the project, but  
20 with that expertise to look at and say, did we do it  
21 right. You guys are not involved. Look at it. We'll  
22 explain our design. Would you look at it. That non  
23 advocate review is important. Consultants should be no  
24 advocate consultants. When they're on somebody's  
25 payroll, they're instantly tainted.

1           DNV GL has a great reputation. But if you look at  
2 their report, it's founded on unvetted data, so it's  
3 garbage in, garbage out. No matter how precise they did  
4 their study, it's garbage in, garbage out.

5           And Stantec, and all of these other ones that are on  
6 somebody else's payroll, their vested interest is giving  
7 a good positive answer to the people who are paying them,  
8 not coming up with an independent estimate. If they  
9 were to do their own evaluation and sort of bites the  
10 hand that feeds them, they'd be out of business.

11           So, of course, DNV GL, if you look at the conclusion  
12 in that report, they soft pedal major issues. I actually  
13 expect a little bit better from them on that. But they  
14 did not call out the critical shortcomings of this other  
15 than saying, well, you better talk to the pipeline guys  
16 when one of your circuits goes down because the step  
17 voltage will kill the guy who has to turn off the pipe  
18 when it starts leaking.

19           Back to that arc welder. So, you poke a hole in it  
20 from an arc through the tower down to the ground, that  
21 thing is going to leak 20,000 gallons per hour without  
22 any detection because that's still well below the federal  
23 threshold. So you get a fireball fed like 26,000 gallons  
24 of flammable fluid. That's the scenario.

25           You need to address those kind of scenarios. You

1 need to put that kind of information in the EIS. How are  
2 you going to mitigate that? How are you going to prevent  
3 that from happening? I actually don't see how with this  
4 project, but it's your job to figure it out because  
5 you're advocating this PSE solution. Thank you.

6 MR. ANDERSEN: Todd Andersen. So don't get  
7 discouraged guys. The Bellevue City government is not  
8 the only part of our government that is completely  
9 collapsed. We have lots of government at multiple  
10 levels.

11 My kindergarten son over here who is playing  
12 Minecraft, he checked out a tree house book No. 17. It's  
13 called "Tonight the Titanic" page 35. The Titanic is  
14 sinking, said Jack. But no one understands, says Annie.  
15 It's exactly right.

16 The earthquake stuff is just a multiplicity of  
17 things that is brought up. There was not a single  
18 mention of concentrated energy infrastructure in the EIS.  
19 Who could you go to to look at this? Well, you could go  
20 to the Congressional Research Services, because over the  
21 last two decades multiple mayors who are now either hard  
22 core lefty congressmen or hard core righty congressmen  
23 are holding hands beautifully together having the  
24 Congressional Research Services -- which it should not be  
25 done by them. It should actually be done by stuff that

1 Newt Gingrich got away with, but we won't go into that --  
2 looking into the concentrated infrastructure.

3 Let me tell you how bad the pipeline leak is going  
4 to be. I ran survivability programs in the United States  
5 Navy. I ran survivability programs for new generation  
6 aircraft. I wouldn't let my engineers put more than 40  
7 gallons into a fuel vulnerability test because it would  
8 take us 20 minutes to put it out, and we had three -- we  
9 had four foam -- we had the equivalent of four foam  
10 trucks right there, parked right on the pad. That's on a  
11 concrete pad.

12 The last time this pipeline busted, 277,000 gallons.  
13 And that was on the 16-inch pipeline. If we have an  
14 earthquake, there's going to be multiple ruptures. The  
15 instant that fuel comes out, it is on fire. We know that  
16 for a fact.

17 Even in Newcastle they had a little tiny test pipe  
18 that popped, leaked aviation gas. Immediately on fire.  
19 The Navy shuts down all operations at two -- write this  
20 down -- at 2,000 volts per meter. All operations are  
21 shut down. Luckily for the Navy that rarely occurs, and  
22 most of it in the Mojave Desert. So they rarely shut  
23 stuff down.

24 As soon as this pipeline busts, it's going to take  
25 down the PSE power lines within a minute. And if you

1 think I'm exaggerating here, go look at Elon Musk's  
2 rocket shot that popped and look at the tower structures  
3 that are a good 200 feet away. Within two seconds  
4 you'll see puffs of smoke coming off all of that  
5 structure that's 300 feet tall. That is paint and primer  
6 vaporizing. Two seconds. That's on metal structure.  
7 Wooden structures, immediately on fire. Fuel fires.  
8 None of the fire departments are going to fight this  
9 fire. They're going to take what limited foam trucks  
10 they have to just protect the guys that are evacuating  
11 neighborhoods, pleural, just to evacuate the  
12 neighborhoods. Even if you brought all 20 trucks over  
13 from Sea-Tac, none of them would be assigned to fight a  
14 fire. They would be all purely for backup to evacuation.  
15 They are just going to let this thing burn out.

16 There was a comment that a bunch of these guys  
17 brought up. DNV quotes, contrary to the good guy,  
18 Booking -- he is a good guy -- but contrary to what he  
19 said, DNV does not quote NACE, rightfully so. Three  
20 weeks corrosion on the Statue of Liberty. The other two  
21 engineering organizations, here we are two decades later,  
22 no corrosion.

23 They quote a natural gas pipeline association for  
24 their safety guidelines. When was that guideline  
25 written? One year previous. Who wrote those guidelines?

1 The same three bachelor degree guys that wrote the report  
2 for DNV, the exact same. They switched who was the  
3 auditing manager and who was the review manager and who  
4 was the grunt. The exact same three guys. It is  
5 unbelievable that you guys would publish this report.

6 I will quote the EIS section, just one of the  
7 laughable moments, 3.8.6, mitigation measures. No  
8 adverse impacts for magnetic fields are expected.  
9 Therefore, no mitigation is proposed. I would agree with  
10 that, because magnetic fields are irrelevant. There is  
11 only electromagnetic fields that are the issue. As  
12 quoted in section -- continuing the exact quote from this  
13 section -- as quoted in Section 3.9.7, mitigation  
14 measures for pipeline safety -- and this is comma --  
15 mitigation for potential corrosion of the pipeline could  
16 include optimized geometry of the phase conductors in a  
17 triangular pattern which results in higher cancellation  
18 of the magnetic fields. If that mitigation is  
19 incorporated into the project, it would further reduce  
20 magnetic field levels at the ground level from the  
21 proposed transmission lines.

22 This is my comments. Any triangular pattern is  
23 insignificant reduction compared to the other facts not  
24 analyzed. It's a deadly joke, and in my opinion, a  
25 fraudulent statement. It's like children wrote this

1 report or lawyers or Russian poetry majors.

2 MS. BRADFIELD: Todd, if you could wrap up your  
3 comments soon.

4 MR. ANDERSEN: I'm getting there. Only one  
5 mention of internal inspection devices in the entire EIS.  
6 The professional criteria for these is called PIG's.  
7 Probably why the EIS doesn't mention it is because if  
8 PIG's were mentioned, people would go research that.  
9 PIG's are pipeline inspection gauges, the professional  
10 term.

11 No inspection data was given by BP. Why is that?  
12 How could this be proprietary or security issues? All of  
13 that can be scrubbed for security issues. The real  
14 reason in my opinion is that when you see the random  
15 areas of that pipe half eaten away currently, BP does not  
16 want that revealed and invite more scrutiny. This is the  
17 reason Shell and Exxon sold the Olympic pipeline after  
18 the Valdez accident to the safety corrupt and just plain  
19 corrupt British Petroleum.

20 EDM Services was given new data. It says, quote,  
21 these assumptions likely understate the risk. No pooh  
22 pooh Sherlock. Having worked for the Navy and having run  
23 several survivability programs -- I'll go back to a  
24 direct quote from the document on page 432 of 574. In  
25 absence of national collection data, EDM Services used



1 national data on releases associated with all  
2 pipeline and -- all pipelines and attempted to identify  
3 releases that may have been caused by pipeline proximity  
4 to electrical utility facilities. Unfortunately, the  
5 reports on external corrosion cause releases do not  
6 include data to identify whether the releases were caused  
7 by electrical interference --

8 MS. BRADFIELD: Todd --

9 MR. ANDERSEN: -- with corrosion.

10 MS. BRADFIELD: -- could you please pause your  
11 comments for now and if you have more to say, you can  
12 come back after others have spoken.

13 MR. OLSON: Court Olson again. I appreciate  
14 the opportunity to come back. As I suggested in my  
15 earlier comments, I just don't see when I do the math,  
16 and the math is pretty basic, any justification for  
17 increased demand because PSE is a for-profit corporation  
18 that leads me to conclude the motivation is most likely  
19 the nine percent guaranteed profit that our regulatory  
20 commissions allow.

21 I want to remind you folks, if you don't know, that  
22 in the 2015 IRP, or Integrated Resource Plan, that PSE  
23 submitted to the regulatory commissions, they had their  
24 hands slapped because they way overestimated demand  
25 according to UTC. It's my understanding that this

1 project originated well before 2015 when they were making  
2 those, I'm tempted to say outrageous demand projections.

3 So I think this whole thing is without merit. But  
4 if someone can show that it really is, and I would be  
5 surprised if they could, there are alternatives in the  
6 EIS as someone mentioned just a few minutes ago, and  
7 knowing buildings as I do, if we just ramped up our  
8 energy efficiency programs, we could not only handle any  
9 increase demand but decrease demand into the future, well  
10 into the future.

11 I could cite research studies from the Department of  
12 Energy and others that show we could cut our energy  
13 consumption in half in nearly all of our buildings, and  
14 that's where most of this energy consumption is going.

15 And another option is if, as we suspect, the demand  
16 requirements are due to peak load and summer air  
17 conditioning, but more likely in winter heating loads,  
18 then on those days of extreme cold in winter, why not set  
19 up a battery system to take care of that peak. And  
20 there's always the option of demand response which PSE  
21 says they're going to start experimenting with, where we  
22 shut down certain industries at those peak demand load  
23 times.

24 So there are a variety of options really to this  
25 project that would mean the project is totally

1 unnecessary even if there was increased demand.

2 Lastly, I just have to underscore because my biggest  
3 passion in the last 10 years has been towards climate  
4 change mitigation, and trees are one of our biggest  
5 defenses. We need to be planting trees, a lot more  
6 trees, instead of cutting them down as PSE with their  
7 profit motive is inclined to do. Thank you.

8 MS. BRADFIELD: Don, would you like to come  
9 forward.

10 MR. MARSH: Thank you. It's hard to follow  
11 some of the amazing comments that we've just heard, but I  
12 was really moved by Loretta's very eloquent statement  
13 about being smart, and it made me think of one of the  
14 smartest things that my organization CENSE has done.

15 So very early in the project we suspected that there  
16 was something wrong with PSE's numbers, and we said that  
17 a lot. PSE responded, all you have to do is get the  
18 proper clearance. You can look at our load flow study  
19 and you will see how necessary is. We didn't immediately  
20 follow-up on that, because we were a little bit worried  
21 that we might not be able to understand a load flow  
22 study. It sounded intimidating, so we didn't follow-up  
23 right away.

24 But then we were joined by experts such as Rich  
25 Lauckhart, who was PSE's former vice president of power

1 planning, and all of a sudden we had the expertise that  
2 we needed to evaluate what was going on with that load  
3 flow study.

4 So we asked PSE, okay, now can we see the load flow  
5 study, and they wouldn't give it to us, and they wouldn't  
6 give us clearance anymore. So we went to the Federal  
7 Energy Regulatory Commission and we said, we think we  
8 should be able to see this. And the Federal Energy  
9 Regulatory Commission, FERC, said yes, you have a need to  
10 see this, it's a legitimate need and you are not a  
11 terrorist, you are not a security risk, so yes, you can  
12 see the data.

13 Well, PSE still refused to give us the data. I  
14 think they were scared now that we could actually  
15 understand what's in that load flow study. But since  
16 they wouldn't give us that information, we hired Rich  
17 Lauckhart and a transmission analyst named Roger  
18 Schiffman. They got the data that PSE shares with FERC.  
19 We got that data from them, not from PSE.

20 They ran a load flow study using the state of the  
21 art computer models, and they determined that PSE's  
22 scenario that Energize Eastside is based on is a  
23 situation that cannot happen. And the reason is they're  
24 feeding so much energy into the system to not only meet  
25 our peak demand but also to send that 1500 megawatts to

1 Canada. In that scenario, there is not enough  
2 electricity that can come over the 11 transmission lines  
3 that cross the Cascades that feed us the majority of our  
4 power, especially when the local generation plants are  
5 turned off for some reason, and we don't know why PSE did  
6 that, but there's not enough capacity to move that much  
7 electricity into this area.

8 What would happen is the voltage would drop in our  
9 area. You can't allow voltage to drop because it  
10 destroys equipment. Computers fry, motors malfunction.  
11 So in order to keep the voltage from dropping, what would  
12 happen is there would be rolling blackouts, not just on  
13 the Eastside, but the Puget Sound area if that scenario  
14 was allowed to happen. But that wouldn't be allowed to  
15 happen because BPA would all of a sudden turn off the  
16 1500 megawatts to Canada. They would turn that off  
17 within 15 minutes and then the problem would be solved.

18 So we put that study, it's the Lauckhart Schiffman  
19 load flow study, into the first phase of the EIS. And we  
20 thought for sure that would bring some sanity to this  
21 process. Well, PSE looked at it and they sort of brushed  
22 it off. They didn't contradict any particular detail of  
23 that study and it was all laid out what the conclusions  
24 were. They didn't question any of the numbers; they just  
25 said, oh, you didn't study enough scenarios and maybe you

1 got a little confused about what the real requirements  
2 were. This is their former vice president of power  
3 planning. Somehow he got confused.

4 We would like some acknowledgment that that is a  
5 good study. It's the only study that we have that's  
6 transparent and independent at this point. So until we  
7 get an independent load flow study or until PSE reveals  
8 the details of their load flow study to people to have  
9 the proper clearance -- and by the way, I have the proper  
10 clearance from FERC along with Rich Lauckhart -- until we  
11 can see that data we are not convinced that they didn't  
12 make a mistake in running that. As I said, we ran into a  
13 critical limitation in the regional grid that just does  
14 not validate their assumptions.

15 That would be very helpful in clarifying the need  
16 and the purpose is to look at that study and get an  
17 independent opinion, not from PSE. PSE has a vested  
18 interest in validating that report. Get a neutral party  
19 to look at that report, look at PSE's report, if they can  
20 get it, and let us know what's happening. And that I  
21 believe is smart. Thank you.

22 MS. BRADFIELD: Is there anyone else who wants  
23 to comment? I believe this gentleman here hasn't spoken.

24 MR. SCHWARTZ: I just have one quick comment to  
25 make. David Schwartz, 13805 Southeast 58th Place,

1 Bellevue. PSE's estimates are that their demand, our  
2 demand, will grow upwards of six times the rate that  
3 Seattle's will, based on Seattle City Light's  
4 projections. They make no effort to explain this  
5 whatsoever. Does Seattle look like there's nothing going  
6 on there? It's going like gangbusters. So on what basis  
7 does PSE suggest that we will have six times the growth  
8 than Seattle.

9 This is just one of many, many incongruent things  
10 about this proposal. Thank you.

11 MS. BRADFIELD: So I believe Todd and Brian,  
12 you each wanted to add additional comments; is that  
13 right?

14 MR. ELWORTH: Just one last comment. Measured  
15 response. When my wife sends me to the grocery store to  
16 buy some carrots, I don't drive my pickup truck and fill  
17 the bed of it with carrots, because that's not a measured  
18 response.

19 You look at the cold weather temperature scenario  
20 that PSE has laid out. You look at the magnitude of the  
21 energy, the power and the time that is required and you  
22 can represent that as a stack of pennies about nine  
23 pennies tall. You look at PSE's solution to solve that  
24 problem, their energy capacity of that line is about as  
25 tall as the Space Needle. Nine pennies, Space Needle.

1 That's not a measured response.

2 So what I'd ask perhaps is that you put a table in  
3 the EIS that lists all of the options and just put  
4 another column adjacent to those and just say rational  
5 response, irrational response. So things like the no  
6 response is the rational response. The alternative from  
7 CENSE, rational. The 230 kV power lines, irrational.  
8 You don't have to draw any conclusions but just put that  
9 information in there so people can see that this is an  
10 irrational solution. It is not scaled to the problem  
11 that PSE says we have. Thank you.

12 MS. BRADFIELD: So this is Todd Andersen again.

13 MR. ANDERSEN: Todd Andersen. Macquarie a year  
14 ago invested \$200 million into a grid storage management  
15 company, so they are going to take batteries and manage  
16 it. Two hundred million dollars. What you might not  
17 know is that PSE -- Macquarie, right when they bought  
18 PSE, they bought a portfolio of seven green energy  
19 companies from a friend of mine who is the first VP of  
20 Tesla. The right hand of Macquarie who bought the green  
21 energy companies, as soon as the left-hand side spent the  
22 \$4 billion to buy PSE, said, what the heck are you guys  
23 doing. And they immediately sold off these companies.

24 When they started the -- I forget the name of it,  
25 but President Obama started it in 2010. I'll just call



1       it an energy policy for the United States. Clean Power  
2       Plan. Exactly right. Macquarie went crazy. They  
3       hired -- I have two great stories about Edison that are  
4       highly relevant to what we're talking about. They hired  
5       the Edisons -- - don't blame that on Thomas -- to -- the  
6       Edisons sounds like a very benign company, but it's a  
7       nonprofit, only works for for-profit electric utilities.  
8       By the way, 80 percent of the utilities in the United  
9       States are government run, and they are run so  
10       efficiently that nea.org looked at all 137 government-run  
11       facilities and compared it to the for-profit utilities,  
12       and they had 28 percent cheaper electrical rates. Thank  
13       you city for doing a good job for us.

14               If you just compare PSE's rates and just use the  
15       utility commissions numbers for Tacoma Power, which has  
16       for more legacy infrastructure than PSE does, 25 percent  
17       cheaper rates. And that's with the utility commission  
18       commenting, oh, that doesn't include all of the extra  
19       taxes that Tacoma Power has to pay to the city and the  
20       county that PSE doesn't have to pay.

21               Great storage. If it wasn't falsified, it would be  
22       a perfect comment.

23               Back to concentrated energy obstruction and  
24       terrorist threats. It took me 10 minutes to figure out  
25       how to take down both the Seattle City Light lines, PSE

1 lines, and the light lines, Olympic Pipelines, and that  
2 can easily be done for 200 bucks. You have no comments  
3 about concentrated energy infrastructure. And I  
4 encourage you to go to Congressional Research Service --  
5 it's a part of the Library of Congress -- and get the  
6 multiplicity of reports that have been demanded by former  
7 mayors of cities that have had their cities on the East  
8 Coast and on the Gulf completely trashed because of  
9 natural disasters and how long it's taken them -- months  
10 -- to bring those areas back up on line, with just water  
11 and electricity and natural gas, and you will be shocked.

12 In the absence of national data collection, the  
13 contractor that was the peer review for the -- my opinion  
14 -- the fraudulent study by DNV -- whatever the heck their  
15 name is. A little side note on these fraudulent studies.  
16 Exponent, which is the same size as DNV, which the city  
17 hires particularly for the electrical reliability  
18 studies, they're the ones that sold the California state  
19 that the MTBE was a safe additive to replace lead. MTBE  
20 was so toxic that the aircraft industry refused it from  
21 the get-go, which is why we still have lead. So every  
22 time you see that little GEICO plane flying around, he's  
23 spreading lead.

24 And as you all know, that plethora of Ph.D.'s that  
25 said that was safe, that all got yanked for groundwater

1           contamination. The father of my childhood friend, Cesar  
2           Gonzalez, said, Todd, when they got us those barrels of  
3           MTBE fuel, we banned it within eight hours.

4           So that's the level of corruption that we have in  
5           our society. And you guys are the second to the last  
6           defense, because if you guys let this thing go through,  
7           it's going to the courts.

8           So in the absence of national co-location data, so  
9           looking for pipelines that somebody has been dumb enough  
10          to put high power lines above them, the EDMS services  
11          used national data on -- this is a direct quote -- used  
12          national data on releases associated with all pipelines  
13          and attempted to identify releases that may have been  
14          caused by a pipeline's proximity to electrical utility  
15          facilities. Unfortunately, the reports on external  
16          corrosion-caused releases do not include data to verify  
17          whether the releases were caused by electrical  
18          interference with cathodic protection systems. The  
19          reports also do not identify whether the releases were  
20          caused by excavation damage related to overhead power  
21          line construction.

22          But don't worry -- this is my comments now -- don't  
23          worry. We can predict the increased risk as just nine  
24          percent greater than doing nothing. Wow, what precision.  
25          I'm just amazed at that, just amazed at that.

1 MS. BRADFIELD: Todd, can I pause you for just  
2 a moment. We had a new person walk in and I just wanted  
3 to ask if you have any comments.

4 MR. ANDERSEN: The last statement is, if that  
5 is not technical fraud, I don't know what is.

6 MS. BRADFIELD: Sir, please come forward.

7 MR. MOHAGHEGH: Massoud Mohaghegh. I have  
8 lived in Somerset since 1971.

9 MS. BRADFIELD: I'm sorry, could you also state  
10 your address.

11 MR. MOHAGHEGH: 4451 138th Avenue Southeast,  
12 Bellevue, Washington. I have the pleasure of looking at  
13 those power lines every day. But even more important, I  
14 have a vacant lot that's almost adjacent to those wires  
15 and we've been trying to build a house there for a period  
16 of time. According to the city, that's all sensitive  
17 area, and I know the hoops the city is making us go  
18 through before we can build anything there. And if the  
19 same rules apply to them, they wouldn't be able to build  
20 anything. This is sensitive area according to city.  
21 That's it.

22 MS. BRADFIELD: Unless anyone has further  
23 comments, that will close the comment period.

24 (Public comments concluded at 8:37 p.m.)

25

ENERGIZE EASTSIDE  
PHASE 2 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
PUBLIC HEARING/PUBLIC TESTIMONY

2:00 p.m.  
Saturday, June 3, 2017

Rose Hill Elementary  
8110 128th Avenue Northeast  
Kirkland, Washington

KIMBERLY MIFFLIN, CCR, CSR

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PANEL MEMBERS

CAROL HELLAND - SEPA Responsible Official, City of Bellevue  
HEIDI BEDWELL - EIS program Manager  
CATHY BEAM - City of Redmond Project Contact  
MARK JOHNSON

PUBLIC SPEAKERS

WARREN HALVERSON  
DON MARSH  
GEORGE JOY  
JOY PALTIEL  
TODD ANDERSEN  
MICHELLE NICKOLS  
LORETTA LOPEZ

1           MR. HALVERSON: My name is Warren Halverson.  
2           I live at 13701 Northeast 32nd Place, and that's about  
3           a mile or two from here. I'm a board member of CENSE,  
4           and I'm here today as president of Canter Green  
5           Homeowners' Association Bridle Trails. My neighbors  
6           in Bridle Trails have asked me to speak on their  
7           behalf in further augmenting previous testimony. I do  
8           this with caution and one caveat.

9           The EIS is required to substantiate purpose and  
10          need. Thus as a good corporate citizen, you would  
11          think that PSE without asking would want this analysis  
12          done in detail before adding to the record.

13          My caveat is that, unfortunately, to date,  
14          neither PSE or the EIS team have proven that this  
15          project is needed. The fact you have removed even the  
16          slightest analysis of this from Phase 2 and simply  
17          have referred back to Phase 1 where virtually no  
18          analysis was done is very troublesome.

19          Once again, we request your team provide current  
20          Eastside load flow study at the transformer level and  
21          a current Eastside customer demand forecast with  
22          numerics and assumptions as part of this EIS. Until  
23          this is done there can be no serious consideration of  
24          the alternatives or the environmental impacts.

25          Actually, at this stage of the EIS, one can only

1 conclude that the most cost efficient and effective  
2 course is the No Action Alternative.

3 However, my neighbors shared with me their  
4 perspective concerning Energize Eastside. It will  
5 destroy nearly 4,000 trees, grading level acres of  
6 land and plant 100-foot poles beside or on top of two  
7 major pipelines. They told me Energize Eastside  
8 creates both industrial blight and a high-risk  
9 industrial corridor in our beautiful and rural Bridle  
10 Trails neighborhood. Yet for every element in the EIS  
11 the EIS team concludes there are no significant  
12 consequences. My neighbors want you to know that  
13 these types of conclusions defy common sense.

14 Secondly, my neighbors say you have completely  
15 downplayed your analysis concerning the impact of  
16 these poles and the visual and aesthetic elements.  
17 These metallic poles are 100 feet high and Bridle  
18 Trails may even tower -- and trees in Bridle Trails  
19 may even tower over some of this. Conversely, the  
20 poles would be over the 100 feet.

21 At a minimum then we request the EIS show exact  
22 pole locations exact to truly assess visual  
23 consequences. Currently, your pole aesthetic analysis  
24 and visuals do not account for or portray the current  
25 electrical line, the new safety line and potential



1 attachments to these poles. While the EIS downplays,  
2 pole attachment is only going to get worse and further  
3 add to the industrial blight in our neighborhoods. We  
4 urge you to acknowledge and explore the implications  
5 of current routes and attachment programs such as  
6 A.T.&T.'s using shared power lines to replace  
7 fiberoptic cables.

8 We want you to consider recent legislation HB  
9 1233, HB 1921 and 5711 which provides for more freedom  
10 and less regulatory control over poles, including the  
11 city. In effect, these poles will provide more  
12 opportunities like an economic opportunity to  
13 companies other than PSE to make more money.

14 I might note that the issue of blight was raised  
15 with industrial-sized poles placed on 24th and 152nd.  
16 I'll attach this. Ironically, when one of these was  
17 erected in Lake Hills, the City's Art Commission went  
18 to the EBCC and proposed a deco on the poles for  
19 mitigation, of course at our expense. In spite of all  
20 of this, the EIS states there are basically no  
21 significant impacts.

22 I have some pictures too. I'm going to run out  
23 of time here, but there is a person and there is a  
24 pole. We all know how big those poles are. According  
25 to the blue poles that are up there, they are huge;

1 they are huge. They have significant impacts.

2 We therefore humbly but urgently ask you that the  
3 visual analysis for locations include more views --  
4 there's only one Bridle Trails -- nearby distance and  
5 area showing the heights of poles related to the tree  
6 canopy and environment and more analysis concerning  
7 esthetic impacts on the community.

8 Third, while the EIS does consider trees in  
9 several chapters, my neighbors say the analysis is  
10 inaccurate as to accumulative effect upon environment,  
11 including steel tubes, storm water damage, height of  
12 trees and views and rights-of-ways and easements  
13 and economic impacts. We request a section in one of  
14 the chapters specifically summarizing the  
15 environmental economic impacts of trees.

16 Fourth, my neighbors are very troubled by the  
17 many issues raised concerning vegetation management  
18 zones, i.e., tree removal which is 3.4, expansive  
19 nature of this based upon a NERC study, questionable  
20 as to its authority, but let's not go there. Herein,  
21 we point out that the difference between a 115 kV  
22 versus 230 kV. Herein you introduce wire zones,  
23 managed right-of-way zones and expansive category  
24 called danger zones. This is significant. This is a  
25 significant difference between today's no action

1 alternative and Energize Eastside, yet it is buried in  
2 the EIS. Removal or trimming of the trees is going to  
3 particularly be expansive, and Bridle Trails will have  
4 many beautiful 100 plus firs, cedar and hemlocks,  
5 which incidentally, you should note are not suggested  
6 as replacement trees because they're too big.

7 Let's put this into perspective. What is really  
8 being said here is PSE is going to expand the removal  
9 of trees based upon the criteria, and my neighbors are  
10 asked to work it out with PSE in the case of  
11 outside the managed right-of-way to in light of better  
12 conditions.

13 So it is my hope that if PSE and the City approve  
14 this project, the property owners will not be stuck  
15 with working out all of these impacts on his or her  
16 property. I trust PSE, but they are going to have a  
17 lot of contractors out there.

18 Let's focus a little bit further. I won't go  
19 into the economic impacts because we know there are  
20 significant economic impacts. So my neighbors,  
21 though, are finally requesting something very simple.  
22 PSE actually applies for a permit. We request the  
23 City of Bellevue provide mitigation guidelines similar  
24 to the city for PSE and property owners. And we  
25 request the City appoint an ombudsman to mediate the

1 situations where the property owner and PSE cannot  
2 agree. Mitigation guidelines should provide a dollar  
3 value for all fir, hemlock and cedar trees.

4 In conclusion, both myself and Bridle Trails  
5 neighbors request you make the significant changes  
6 that are requested herein before the City take action  
7 on any application.

8 I will add one little anecdotal comment, if you  
9 don't mind. I was recently struck by comments at a  
10 King County Flood Control meeting. Ironically one of  
11 PSE's contractors requested during the submittal of  
12 testimony to do an EIS for them. I was naive and  
13 surprised to hear her say that in a sales context.

14 The EIS is basically a process to sell your  
15 proposal. The No Action Alternative is there so  
16 participants reject it and they can move on to the  
17 Preferred Alternative. The longer the process and the  
18 more that you string it out the better off you will be  
19 to be able to have your project proven. And this was  
20 by one of their previous contractors. My caveat is, I  
21 hope this is not the case here. Thank you.

22 MR. MARSH: Hello again. My name is Don  
23 Marsh, and I am president of CENSE, the Coalition of  
24 Eastside Neighborhoods for Sensible Energy, an  
25 all-volunteer organization. For the past three years,

1 we have been shedding light on PSE's Energize Eastside  
2 project, engaging multiple industry experts to help us  
3 understand all aspects of this proposal.

4 We have identified seven issues that need to be  
5 corrected in the Phase 2 Draft EIS.

6 One. The Phase 1 Draft EIS stated that the EIS  
7 would be divided into two phases. Quote, The Phase 1  
8 Draft EIS broadly evaluates the general impacts and  
9 implications associated with feasible and reasonable  
10 solutions. The Phase 2 Draft EIS will be a  
11 project-level evaluation, describing impacts at a  
12 site-specific and project-specific level, end quote.

13 From this description, we expected to see a  
14 specific route with specific pole locations and a list  
15 of the specific trees that would be removed. These  
16 are maybe out online. We don't think they are exactly  
17 specific, and they are not included in the document.  
18 So without these specifics, how can the public and how  
19 can the EIS consultants evaluate or comment on the  
20 environmental impacts of this project?

21 We request the cities to publish a Supplemental  
22 EIS when a final route is chosen and the specific  
23 information regarding poles and trees is known.

24 Two. The EIS states it is important to  
25 understand the need for the project, to enable a

1 thorough understanding of the project's objectives.

2 However, the EIS doesn't include any data or  
3 charts to substantiate the need. It only says that  
4 PSE determined there was a need, and it cites two  
5 outdated documents that are collectively known as the  
6 Eastside Needs Assessment. Eastside demand for  
7 electricity has not increased in the way these  
8 documents assumed.

9 We request that the EIS present 10 years of  
10 historical data for Eastside demand and an updated  
11 forecast so the public can observe the trends over  
12 time and develop a thorough understanding of the  
13 project's objectives.

14 Three. The EIS states that Energize Eastside  
15 will improve electrical reliability. The public  
16 understands this to mean there will be fewer or  
17 shorter power outages after the project is built.  
18 However, PSE has stated that Energize Eastside will  
19 not improve reliability metrics for any neighborhood  
20 in Bellevue.

21 We request that the EIS quantify the projected  
22 improvement in reliability using an industry standard  
23 metric such as the average reduction in outage  
24 duration per customer per year. Using this metric,  
25 stakeholders can compare the cost effectiveness of

1 PSE's preferred solution with other alternatives.

2 Four. The EIS references a report on pipeline  
3 safety produced by the safety consultant DNV GL.  
4 However, the EIS does not highlight the two top  
5 findings of the report. First, that PSE's preferred  
6 route known as Willow 2 violates safety standards and  
7 has an unpredictable risk range. Second, that PSE's  
8 alternate route, Willow 1, would not be safe without  
9 significant design changes. These are important  
10 factors in the choice of routes and the safety of  
11 nearby homes and schools.

12 We request that the EIS specifically describe how  
13 DNV GL's recommendations will be incorporated into the  
14 project's design.

15 Five. The EIS states that seismic hazards are  
16 less than significant and do not require further  
17 study. The public still has unanswered questions.  
18 What might happen if the Seattle fault, which roughly  
19 parallels the I-90 freeway, were to slip up to 10  
20 feet during a major earthquake? Would the Olympic  
21 Pipelines running perpendicular to the fault be  
22 ruptured? Would higher voltage levels and bigger  
23 poles made of conductive steel pose any greater risk  
24 of igniting a catastrophic fire? A man-made  
25 catastrophe might follow a natural disaster, requiring

1 the attention of emergency responders at the same time  
2 they are needed elsewhere.

3 We request that the EIS quantify how much  
4 Energize Eastside might increase risk in these  
5 circumstances.

6 Six. The EIS states that the Eastside will face  
7 rolling blackouts in the summer of 2018. Even though  
8 we disagree with that prediction, the only solution  
9 that could be built fast enough to meet that timeline  
10 is a grid battery. PSE says its Richards Creek  
11 substation would take 18 months to build. Even if  
12 construction began today, the substation would not be  
13 operational by next summer. PSE's solution does not  
14 meet the company's required timeline and must be  
15 eliminated as a viable alternative to address the  
16 stated need.

17 We request that the EIS re-evaluate the potential  
18 of batteries using current data from grid battery  
19 installations such as the one Tesla built in Southern  
20 California to protect customers from rolling  
21 blackouts. That battery started operation just three  
22 months after the contract was signed.

23 Finally, seven. Last week the Bonneville Power  
24 Administration canceled a \$1.2 billion dollar  
25 transmission line in southwestern Washington that



1 would have carried increased electricity to  
2 California. Changing demand forecasts reduced the  
3 need for that line. Instead, the agency found it  
4 could save customers hundreds of millions of dollars  
5 by employing modern technology such as flow control  
6 devices and grid batteries.

7 We request that the EIS examine how BPA's  
8 reasoning applies to PSE's proposal.

9 Thank you for considering these changes. We  
10 look forward to answers in the Final EIS or  
11 Supplemental EIS.

12 MR. JOY: My name is George Joy. I live  
13 in a residence in Kirkland, 13536 Northeast 66th  
14 Street. I'm here as a homeowner. My house happens to  
15 be immediately west of the proposed layout for the new  
16 line.

17 I just wanted to second what I heard before about  
18 several aspects, but I just want to pick on one or  
19 two, which for me is the visual impact is of critical  
20 concern. There are existing poles going through the  
21 same access path, and they are, I think -- I don't  
22 know what the height is, but they're clearly  
23 substantially shorter than the proposed poles of 100  
24 feet tall.

25 And to me, the ability to actually assess what

1 the effect of the industrial grade poles would be on  
2 my immediate household is very hard without knowing  
3 the actual location of the poles, the height of the  
4 poles, the width of the poles, the number of wires  
5 that is strung between the poles, the width of those  
6 wires and whether the wires are going to be -- those  
7 cables are going to be in a final state or can we  
8 expect in subsequent years to have additional cables  
9 added, whether they are electrical or of a telecom  
10 nature.

11 All of these are particularly concerning to me  
12 especially because it seems like I don't have even any  
13 way to make a statement what that could be. But I've  
14 seen numbers for how this could affect property  
15 values. I think they're varied. I've seen numbers of  
16 like five percent. And that's a substantial hit on  
17 somebody's house who happens to be located near the  
18 proposed line. It could be \$50,000, \$100,000. So  
19 that's the kind of loss I'm looking at if I choose to  
20 resell my house.

21 I'd like to know what the PSE's plan is to take  
22 care of homeowners like myself. Thank you.

23 MS. PALTIEL: My name is Joy Paltiel. I  
24 live in Bellevue, Washington, 13615 Southeast 58th  
25 Place.

1 I'm curious to know if PSE will accept any  
2 financial responsibility should poles fall, should  
3 there be damage in the construction of this. I just  
4 want to know because it seems like we as a community  
5 as Washington state are accepting a lot of the  
6 responsibility for what it is doing. I want to know  
7 what PSE is willing to give and what responsibility as  
8 far as insurance, as far as if there is a mess made by  
9 it, do you fix it. Thank you.

10 MR. ANDERSEN: Hi. Todd Andersen, 4419  
11 138th Avenue Southeast, Bellevue. Washington. Given  
12 that this response of this audience is relatively  
13 small, I want to let you know what the legal facts are  
14 that have been proven by Pacific Gas and Electricity.

15 THE FACILITATOR: Can you turn around and  
16 speak?

17 MR. ANDERSEN: I want to speak to who  
18 matters.

19 THE FACILITATOR: Sir, we need to capture  
20 this.

21 MR. ANDERSEN: If PSE commits fraud on this  
22 event and they're convicted of it, their maximum  
23 federal fine is \$3 million. And if you think that I'm  
24 just pulling it out of the air, research the San Bruno  
25 fire that happened in San Francisco, which I could see

1 over Senator Dianne Feinstein's house, I could see the  
2 fire, the fine -- they were convicted, Pacific Gas and  
3 Electric was convicted of six criminal offenses. The  
4 first federal judge fined them over a half a billion  
5 dollars. And the highest, the judge gave them the  
6 highest fine he could give them for six convictions.  
7 Killed eight people, injured 64, vaporized 38 houses.  
8 The maximum fine he could give them was \$3 million.  
9 He did make the CEO and six executives do 10,000 hours  
10 of community service.

11 So that's what you're looking at. All of you who  
12 are in these neighborhoods who are not part of this  
13 fight, you need to be out there, because this disaster  
14 is far greater than you think. If you review the  
15 pipeline safety proposal, it is so fraudulent on so  
16 many fronts. And this history goes back more than 100  
17 years if you look at the entire history of the fossil  
18 fuel industry.

19 I have land in the middle of it, so I'm  
20 speaking against my economic book. But when you go  
21 look at the history of squashing the regulatory  
22 process, it's just decade after decade after decade of  
23 fraud and corruption. I encourage you to read a wide  
24 variety of books on it. (Author's name indiscernible.)  
25 You should read the history pages of her book, because

1 she's quite excellent on it, but there are a ton of  
2 them. But unless people get involved, when the next  
3 earthquake happens these power lines will further  
4 accelerate the corrosion and the stress corrosion on  
5 those pipes. It's not even mentioned in any of these  
6 documents. But if you go to any pipeline technology  
7 journal, there's thousands of pages on stress.

8 All it's going to do is make the slightest  
9 earthquake pop, and when that pops -- I did fire  
10 protection testing in the military, and I limited all  
11 of my engineers to 40 gallons of jet fuel. And at a  
12 bare minimum this is going to put in 100,000 gallons.  
13 The last time it popped it was over 200,000 gallons.  
14 And the fire department won't put that out, because an  
15 earthquake will pop in multiple places, and even if  
16 all the pumps are turned off just the flow of the  
17 hills will push out 500 psi of fuel. And you're going  
18 to have the entire Eastside lit up.

19 So what's happening here is concentration of  
20 energy. There is a concentration of further energy  
21 infrastructure, and there's lots of congressmen who  
22 had this happen to them when they were mayors that  
23 have been trying to get this going, both on the hard  
24 core conservative and hard core liberal side. But the  
25 oil industry doesn't want anybody to look at it. So

1           that's all. Thank you.

2           MS. NICKOLS: My name is Michelle Nickols.

3 I live in Redmond at 8204 133rd Avenue Northeast.

4           I'm not very technical about all these things but  
5 I just read a few studies about co-relation with power  
6 lines like this and the electromagnetic field and the  
7 effects on health for people living in the nearby  
8 area. And I'm just generally concerned about my  
9 family and my kids growing up living next to these  
10 power lines.

11           So I'm just wondering what exactly has been  
12 researched in this area and if there is any particular  
13 documents that I could look up and what research has  
14 been done. Thanks.

15           MS. LOPEZ: Loretta Lopez, 13419 Northeast  
16 33rd Lane, Bellevue, 98005. I'm the vice president of  
17 Bridle Trails Community Club.

18           And I'll start with Bridle Trails Community Club  
19 became involved with the issue of electrical  
20 reliability in 2007, 2006. We persuaded the City of  
21 Bellevue to conduct finally a feasibility and a  
22 reliability study. One of the results of that  
23 electric reliability study ERS issued in 2008 was that  
24 the City needed to hire someone. There was no one on  
25 the City staff who was capable and had technical

1 expertise with respect to electrical reliability,  
2 actually with respect to transmission with respect  
3 with anything to do with power transmission.

4 The Bridle Trails Community Club has continued to  
5 ask the City to hire someone if only as a part-time  
6 consultant. The City has not done that. And the  
7 reason I raise this is this: It is not -- the City of  
8 Bellevue as the lead city on the EIS is clearly not  
9 able to assess deficiencies, electrical reliability,  
10 transmission issues. And yet the City should and we  
11 expect the City to stand as our representative to  
12 assess what PSE is proposing. Clearly the City does  
13 not have the capability to do that.

14 And that's one of the fundamental problems with  
15 this EIS. PSE has a burden of proof on this issue.  
16 The citizens do not have to prove, how shall I say, we  
17 do not have the burden of proof. PSE has to prove  
18 that they, in fact, need to build this and we've gone  
19 over this many times. The City's position is that  
20 this EIS does not address, does not have to address  
21 the need, and our position is that simply cannot be.

22 The City of Bellevue needs to make sure that PSE  
23 proves, not just asserts, proves. And what does proof  
24 mean? Proof means the numbers, proof means that we  
25 have transparency.

1           We have many, many engineers and a lot of brain  
2           power in this community. What we need is the numbers,  
3           because we cannot assess this without those numbers.  
4           And the City has consistently failed to provide those  
5           numbers for us. This EIS cannot proceed until we see  
6           the numbers and we can analyze them.

7           With respect to some of the points that are made  
8           in the EIS, in particular the conclusion that there's  
9           no significant impact in Bridle Trails as a result of  
10          this proposed project, I don't understand what the  
11          definition of significant is then, and so I would like  
12          something that's more objective with respect to how  
13          does one assess -- how is significance assessed in  
14          this EIS.

15          And then, of course, my grave disappointment in  
16          this whole process that has taken millions of dollars,  
17          thousands of volunteer hours, and yet we still don't  
18          have the answers. We have graciously and respectfully  
19          asked for those answers and we have been rejected  
20          every single time. I can't imagine why. And I wonder  
21          why is it, what is it, what is it about this that is  
22          so secret? What is it? Why can't we look at the  
23          numbers? Why do we have to believe the statements of  
24          PSE?

25          And I can't imagine that the City of Bellevue



1 employees would try to block us because that's not  
2 what the City does. The City encourages  
3 participation, engagement with its citizens. And so  
4 the big question here in my mind is what is going on  
5 and why. There is a very simple solution to all of  
6 this. Give us the numbers so that we can review them.  
7 Thank you.

8 (Public comments concluded at 3:15 p.m.)

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May 23, 2017

My name is Don Marsh, and I am president of CENSE, the Coalition of Eastside Neighborhoods for Sensible Energy, an all-volunteer organization. For the past three years, we have been shedding light on PSE's Energize Eastside project, engaging multiple industry experts to help us understand all aspects of this proposal.

We have identified seven issues that need to be corrected in the Phase 2 Draft EIS.

1. **FINAL ROUTE:** The Phase 1 Draft EIS stated that the EIS would be divided into two phases. "The Phase 1 Draft EIS broadly evaluates the general impacts and implications associated with feasible and reasonable options ... The Phase 2 Draft EIS will be a project-level evaluation, describing impacts at a site-specific and project-specific level." From this description, we expected to see specific proposals for pole locations, pole designs, and a list of the specific trees that would be removed. Without these specifics, how can the public evaluate or comment on the environmental impacts of this project?

**We request** the cities to publish a Supplemental EIS when a final route is chosen and the specific information regarding poles and trees is known.

2. **NEED:** The EIS states it is important to understand the "need for the project, to enable a thorough understanding of the project's objectives." However, the EIS doesn't include any data or charts to substantiate the need. It only says that PSE determined there was a need, and it cites two outdated documents that are collectively known as the "Eastside Needs Assessment." Eastside demand for electricity has not increased in the way these documents assumed.

**We request** that the EIS present ten years of historical data for Eastside demand and an updated forecast so the public can observe the trends over time and develop a "thorough understanding of the project's objectives."

3. **RELIABILITY:** The EIS states that Energize Eastside will improve electrical reliability. The public understands this to mean there will be fewer or shorter power outages after the project is built. However, PSE has stated that Energize Eastside will not improve reliability metrics for any neighborhood in Bellevue.

**We request** that the EIS quantify the projected improvement in reliability using an industry standard metric such as the average reduction in outage duration per customer per year. Using this metric, stakeholders can compare the cost effectiveness of PSE's preferred solution with other alternatives.

4. **PIPELINE SAFETY:** The EIS references a report on pipeline safety produced by the safety consultant DNV-GL. However, the EIS does not highlight the top two findings of the report: first, that PSE's preferred route (known as "Willow 2") violates safety standards and has an "unpredictable risk range." Second, that PSE's alternate route ("Willow 1") would not be safe without significant design changes. These are important factors in the choice of routes and the

EIS ORAL COMMENTS 05/25/2017: Janis Medley • 4609 Somerset DR SE • Bellevue WA 98006

I had several questions I hoped the EIS would answer.

The first: Approximately how many poles would be on the preferred route.

I found the answer by adding up the number of poles indicated in the construction summaries in chapt 2. My finding 162 poles

My second question was: HOW will the poles be installed - how many would be directly embedded in the ground and how many would require concrete foundations.

Page 2-49 states: approximately 160 -180 CONCRETE pole foundations would need to be installed along the 18-mile route.

That stopped me in my tracks. If there is a TOTAL of 162 poles on the preferred route and 160+ concrete pole foundations are needed, then ALL of the poles would be on concrete foundations. If that's the case, then why not say so?

The other possibility is that the number of concrete pole foundations needed is NOT correctly stated in the EIS.

By this point I was curious to know how deep a hole is required for directly embedded poles.

I found that answer in Appendix A-5 which states: pole depth = 10% of pole height + 2 feet. So a 90' pole requires an 11' deep hole. In contrast Page 2-49 states a concrete foundation requires a 25-50' deep hole filled with concrete and rebar. That's why it is important to know HOW poles will be installed

I suggest that the Final EIS include type of installation in the Summary Charts

I have many more questions, BUT will submit them later in writing.

I want to close by saying that Energize Eastside is a symptom of a much larger problem. That larger problem is inadequate regulation of our state's utilities. If the WA state utilities and transportation commission had the authority to evaluate the NEED for a project, we most likely would not be here tonight. WE would not have spent three years of our lives identifying the dangers of collocating EE with the olympic pipeline and researching the environmental degradation of this project on our communities. Perhaps the ONLY environmental benefit of Energize Eastside is: that it has awakened many ratepayers to the need for regulatory reform.

# Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE)

② Larry Johnson  
Renton/Newcastle Public Hearing  
~~5.23.17~~ 5.23.17

8505 129th Ave. SE  
Newcastle, WA 98056  
tel.: 425 227-3352  
email: larry.ede@gmail.com

May 22, 2017

Ms. Heidi Bedwell  
Energize Eastside EIS Program Manager  
City of Bellevue Development Services Dept.  
450 110th Ave. NE  
Bellevue, WA 98004

submitted by email to [info@EnergizeEastsideEIS.org](mailto:info@EnergizeEastsideEIS.org)

Re: Comments regarding Energize Eastside Phase 2 Draft EIS

According to section 1.3 of the Phase 2 Draft EIS, “the lead agency is responsible for ensuring that a proposal that is the subject of environmental review is properly defined. **The process of defining the proposal includes an understanding of the need for the project, to enable a thorough understanding of the project’s objectives**” (emphasis added). CENSE’s expert on Northwest regional power planning, Richard Lauckhart, submitted on May 17, 2017, a white paper detailing the complete failure of the EIS process and EIS drafts to address the fundamental issue of project need. His comments are attached hereto as Attachment A.

We agree. It is manifestly absurd to blindly push ahead with evaluating a proposed project’s potential environmental impacts if the project itself makes no sense. And certainly nothing could be more central to the project’s “No Action” “alternative” than proof that building Energize Eastside (“EE”) would satisfy no legitimate need.

Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE) is composed chiefly of persons who are most directly threatened by the dangers to life and property if PSE’s proposed Energize Eastside project is allowed to go forward. While some may find it easy to dismiss CSEE as “NIMBY” (“Not In Our Back Yard”), the truth, no matter by whom spoken, still remains the truth. We submit EE is driven solely by PSE’s foreign investor owners who stand to make up to a handsome 9.8% return on EE if built. That is the real motivation for PSE’s wanting to build a boondoggle that should be in *no-one’s* back yard.

It is difficult to assess the many problems associated with EE, not only because of a number of complex technical issues involved, but also because PSE has been from the outset duplicitous and fraudulent in presenting a number of misleading justifications for the project.

There are at least four major areas of such deceit underlying PSE’s determined efforts to hard-sell Energize Eastside that will be addressed here. They are:

**1. EE is based on a failed ColumbiaGrid flow study that included exaggerated, false NERC criteria.**

The project's foundational justification is a uniquely strange, failed load flow study conducted by ColumbiaGrid in 2013, the results of which (the studies did not "solve") were dismissed by ColumbiaGrid then as something one could comfortably ignore since the studies bizarrely *exceeded* NERC requirements.<sup>1</sup> But those unnecessarily beefed-up, false criteria for that failed "informational" study nevertheless found their way into the Quanta flow studies that are fundamental to PSE's argument for the supposed need for EE. For further details, see Attachment A.

In short, the core rationale for EE is based on a fairy tale.

The fact that PSE's aggressive pitches for EE are founded in myth is further buttressed by the fact that PSE steadfastly refuses to release to CENSE's expert the data inputs used in the Quanta studies done under PSE's supervision and control, even though FERC has made it clear to PSE that CENSE's expert is entitled to see and study that information.

The Lauckhart-Schiffman flow studies are the only untainted studies ever done for EE, and they show no need for EE. Yet an email from PSE's Bradley Strauch to Mark Johnson of ESA, dated 3/25/2016, attached hereto as Attachment B, reveals that PSE still clings to the exaggerated "informational" ColumbiaGrid flow studies criteria beyond those required of NERC when criticizing the Lauckhart-Schiffman studies for not meeting those absurd criteria which Strauch mischaracterizes as "minimum:"

"...as we have already stated in PSEs Phase 1 DEIS comments, the Lauckhart and Schiffman document does not meet the minimum federally required planning standards necessary to provide or develop meaningful results; therefore, it has no relevance when evaluating PSE [sic] thoroughly vetted project proposal."

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<sup>1</sup> See page 12 of the ColumbiaGrid 2013 System Assessment Report, first full bulleted paragraph, which includes this language: "**This case is being studied for information purposes and mitigation is not required as it goes beyond what is required in the NERC Reliability Standards**" (emphasis added). That is to say, the study used three major failure events occurring in the scenario tested, or what NERC calls an "N-1-1-1 event," when only two critical system component failures are required for NERC compliance, i.e. an "N-1-1 event." ColumbiaGrid is not known to do studies for "information purposes" only, and we submit that PSE wanted these bizarre studies done in order to create a justification for EE. The ColumbiaGrid 2013 System Assessment Report is available online at <https://www.columbiagrid.org/Notices-detail.cfm?NoticeID=109>.

Ironically, it is rather the PSE/Quanta studies that are wrong and irrelevant, since their foundation is that failed, bogus ColumbiaGrid study.<sup>2</sup>

CSEE submits that a project of EE's magnitude, costing \$200 to \$300 million and portending catastrophic and irreversible consequences, should be solidly based on complete and totally transparent flow studies, trust, and clarity, involving simultaneously all stakeholders. If done fairly and openly, all parties affected by this controversial project stand to benefit.

## **2. PSE has misrepresented its desire and efforts to seek an alternative route with Seattle City Light.**

One must conclude from the current EIS draft that PSE has apparently succeeded so far in selling the notion that PSE tried but failed to obtain Seattle City Light's (SCL's) permission to

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<sup>2</sup>Probably aware that its rationale for EE as a reliability solution has become flimsy, PSE's justification for EE has morphed into one based on the need for a vague "system upgrade," discussed further in Item 4 in this document and Attachment F. A chronology:

1) October 2013. PSE/Quanta release their Eastside Needs Assessment. It states the need was identified with a power flow model (a/k/a load flow model). They indicate their input assumptions include 1,500 MW to Canada and a shut down of local generation from several peaker plants (built specifically to meet reliability emergencies!). This results in the very exaggerated NERC N-1-1-1 event that ColumbiaGrid found to be irrelevant and thus merely "informational."

2) December 2013. PSE (without Quanta) provides an Executive Summary of the Eastside Needs Assessment. That Executive Summary provides the infamous "Eastside Capacity and load line (The Problem)" graph where brownouts could start as soon 2017. The Executive Summary indicates that Quanta ran load flow studies, but the Executive Summary changes the justification for EE's need: the need to meet generic customer demand as shown in the "The Problem" graph (included in Attachment F-1 hereto). Note that Quanta did not sign on to this Executive Summary; it is a PSE-developed document.

3) 2014-2015: PSE draws a number of questions and criticisms regarding the assumptions in the Quanta load flow studies. Eventually, PSE's lead project consultant, Mark Williamson, goes on the record to admit that including the 1,500 MW to Canada in the Quanta studies was a mistake (YouTube video at <https://youtu.be/UixzxsOmPic>), yet PSE has never done anything to correct that mistake or counteract the wrong conclusions others have made from that mistake. PSE also cannot explain why it had Quanta shut down six local generators (peaker plants) in the load flow study. Not surprisingly, PSE has abandoned the myth that EE's need derives from a load flow study. Yet they refuse to re-run the load flow study without 1,500 MW to Canada or with all PSE generators running. The Lauckhart-Schiffman's studies do just that, however, resulting in their conclusion that there is no need for EE.

For the PSE/Quanta 1,500 MW assumption, see page 8 of the Eastside Needs Assessment at [https://energizeeastside2.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Library/Reports/Eastside\\_Needs\\_Assessment\\_Final\\_Draft\\_10-31-2013v2REDACTEDR1.pdf](https://energizeeastside2.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Library/Reports/Eastside_Needs_Assessment_Final_Draft_10-31-2013v2REDACTEDR1.pdf).

For the PSE/Quanta shut down of local generation, see Table 4-4 on page 32 of the same document.

4) 2016: PSE begins focusing on the aforementioned "Problem" graph that it published in its December 2013 Executive Summary. PSE revises that graph to include a mysterious "capacity" line at 700 MW and an exaggerated Eastside load growth that is some ten times greater than what Seattle City Light predicts for booming Seattle. See Attachment F-2. PSE removes the embarrassing 2013 graph from its website and abandons use of it as the basis for the need for EE.

5) 2017: PSE's selling point for EE is now: "Nothing has been done to update the Eastside grid for 50 years," a blatantly false claim refuted in Attachment F.

share SCL's Eastside line as a route for EE, a route PSE spokespersons repeatedly assured citizens at public meetings was PSE's "first choice" for EE.

A variant of this misleading narrative is found on the FAQ page of PSE's website dedicated to EE:

### **"Routing**

"•Why can't PSE use the Seattle City Light corridor that runs from Redmond to Renton?

"PSE **looked into** using the Seattle City Light corridor and **yes, if rebuilt, the corridor could work to meet the Eastside's energy needs**. However, PSE has been told by Seattle City Light that this corridor is a key component of their transmission system and **is not available for our use**." (emphasis added; from <http://energizeeastside.com/faqs>)

The underlined words in the last sentence of that paragraph are a link to a June 2, 2014, letter from Uzma Siddiqi, SCL's System Planning Engineer, to the City of Bellevue's Mr. Nicholas Matz, Attachment C, where she writes:

"SCL foresees current and future uses of these existing east side facilities and **prefers not to utilize** SCL's transmission lines for PSE's native load service needs." (emphasis added).

"Prefers not to utilize" is hardly the same thing as "refuses to allow." And note that Ms. Siddiqi's letter is directed to a City of Bellevue employee and not to PSE, who in fact never even tried to make a formal request for sharing those lines. That conclusion is made crystal clear in an April 25, 2017, letter from SCL's Saphir Hamilton, Engineering and Technology Innovation Officer, to me, Attachment D:

"As your letter mentions, although PSE and Seattle City Light have had limited discussions about PSE's Energize Eastside Project, **PSE has never formally requested transmission service on Seattle City Light's Eastside transmission lines. Obviously, if PSE would make a formal request for transmission service on Seattle City Light's Eastside lines, Seattle City Light would respond appropriately.**" (emphasis added)

CSEE submits that PSE never tried to act on its "first choice" for an EE route because to have done so would have deprived its owners of a highly lucrative project, boondoggle though it be.

Further, virtually none of the information PSE has provided the authors of this latest draft EIS about the very real and superior SCL Eastside lines alternative to EE (assuming *arguendo*

something like EE is needed) is accurate. In the May 11, 2017, letter of CENSE's expert, Richard Lauckhart, to Ms. Heidi Bedwell, Attachment E, there are paragraphs cited from the current draft EIS which in part or in whole contain incomplete or erroneous information, with his rebuttals of same. Those comments further buttress the conclusion that if PSE were to follow the steps as outlined in FERC Order 888, SCL would have little choice but to cooperate with PSE in coming up with a far more workable, less expensive, and above all, less dangerous solution than EE, assuming there is any objective need for EE.

The Phase 2 draft EIS is woefully inadequate and simply wrong when it comes to the SCL Eastside line alternative, and it needs to be completely done over again without PSE pressure or interference.

**3. PSE has mounted an aggressive PR campaign, similar in kind and credibility to a political campaign,<sup>3</sup> in order to mislead the public into thinking EE will fulfill a need to meet future Eastside growth that PSE claims is 10 times that of booming Seattle.**

For details, see Attachment F-1 and F-2.

**4. PSE repeatedly and falsely advertises the lie that EE is needed as a "long overdue Eastside grid upgrade" despite several expansions of the Eastside grid in the past two decades.**

For details, see Attachment F-2 through F-4.

Sincerely,



Larry G. Johnson  
Attorney at Law, WSBA #5682  
Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE)

cc: CENSE

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<sup>3</sup> To head up PSE's aggressive PR campaign, it went as far as Wisconsin to hire lawyer Mark Williamson to act as its chief consultant for getting the project through the approval processes. Williamson's website brags about his prowess in getting projects like Energize Eastside approved by treating them the same way as a political campaign: "Williamson has developed a strategic communications technique patterned on 'election campaigning' – polling, message development and communication – tools that he employs, and has for years, to get utility projects approved, sited, built and on-line. He is a hands-on utility executive that gets the job done from day one." [http://prwcomm.com/now/?page\\_id=71](http://prwcomm.com/now/?page_id=71). PSE's strategy is all about winning rather than fairly arguing the merits of the project or considering possible options that would better serve the public interest.



May 17, 2017

Attachment A - 1

Heidi Bedwell  
City of Bellevue Development Services Department  
450 110<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE  
Bellevue, WA 98004

Re: Comment for Energize Eastside Phase 2 Draft EIS

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

I am writing to submit comments on the Energize Eastside Phase 2 Draft EIS.

**These comments relate to the “need” for Energize Eastside**

As I have mentioned in previous submissions, the need for Energize Eastside has never been established. I have provided significant documentation which supports the idea that it is not only not needed, but that PSE is attempting to push this project through using multiple baseless justifications.

The debate on need is rooted in a dispute about a proper load flow study. What keeps us from an open and honest discussion of the facts on which this entire project is based is PSE’s refusal to allow any kind of scrutiny into the assumptions used by Quanta in load flow studies which they conducted for PSE. These studies, along with the studies conducted by USE, are the centerpieces of the justification for Energize Eastside.

PSE continues to refuse to show the details of the Quanta load flow study despite multiple requests and despite the fact that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) says I have a legitimate need to see this information. Yet the EIS process continues to march forward, presumably to its completion, while multiple red flags exist concerning how Quanta did their load flow study. The EIS staff continues to sidestep any real resolution of these red flags.

A \$200-\$300 million project with devastating and irrevocable consequences cannot be subject of guess work. No permit for Energize Eastside should be issued until a truly transparent, scientific process has been completed.

A new load flow study needs to be done in an open and transparent fashion with input from all stakeholders. That is what I asked FERC to require ColumbiaGrid to do. But FERC said that since PSE had not asked for Energize Eastside to be a part of the Regional Plan, then Energize Eastside is not subject to Order 1000. If PSE had asked for Energize Eastside to be part of the regional plan, this would have required ColumbiaGrid to do the studies in an open and transparent fashion with full stakeholder input. The ColumbiaGrid Regional Plan looks out over a ten-year planning horizon and identifies the transmission additions necessary to ensure that the parties to the ColumbiaGrid Planning and Expansion Functional Agreement can meet their commitments to serve regional load and meet firm transmission service commitments.

It appears there were many reasons that PSE chose not to ask for Energize Eastside to be a part of a Regional Plan. I believe this was a deliberate step on their part.

- If Energize Eastside were part of a regional plan, then FERC would say how much BPA would pay for Energize Eastside BPA would pay PSE. By doing that, PSE pays less out of its own pocket. And that would mean a smaller increase in the PSE ratebase. Which means smaller PSE investment that will be given the 9.8% return by the WUTC. Macquarie wants to invest more money in PSE new ratebase. It does not help if BPA pays a lot of that money because that reduces what Macquarie spends and therefore the amount of the return on the investment.
- If part of a Regional Plan, ColumbiaGrid would have been required to do the studies (not Quanta) and ColumbiaGrid studies would have to be done in an open and transparent fashion with stakeholder input, and
- If part of a Regional Plan, then stakeholders would also get to identify alternatives. Those alternatives would include, for example,
  - Meeting any identified needs with DSM
  - Simply increasing the capacity of the Talbot Hill transformer
  - Building a small peaker plant somewhere on the Eastside
  - Utilizing the SCL Transmission line option.

According to section 1.3 of the EIS, *“the lead agency is responsible for ensuring that a proposal that is the subject of environmental review is properly defined. The process of defining the proposal includes an understanding of the need for the project, to enable a thorough understanding of the project’s objectives.”* Without an open and transparent load flow study with stakeholder input, there can be no shared understanding of the need for the project. The EIS staff needs to ensure full accordance with this statement before the EIS is finalized.

Sincerely,



Richard Lauckhart  
Energy Consultant  
44475 Clubhouse Drive  
Davis, California 95618  
530-759-9390  
[lauckjr@hotmail.com](mailto:lauckjr@hotmail.com)

**From:** Strauch, Bradley R <bradley.strauch@pse.com>  
**Sent time:** 03/25/2016 11:24:12 AM  
**To:** Mark Johnson <MJohnson@esassoc.com>  
**Cc:** records@energizeeastsideeis.org; Bedwell, Heidi; Claire Hoffman <CHoffman@esassoc.com>; Nedrud, Jens V <jens.nedrud@pse.com>  
**Subject:** RE: E2- Questions for PSE regarding the Lauckhart-Schiffman report  
**Attachments:** Lauckhart-Schiffman Draft responses\_20160318 PSE Response.docx

Mark,

PSE is providing the following information in response the questions posed in the attachment. However, as we have already stated in PSEs Phase 1 DEIS comments, the Lauckhart and Schiffman document does not meet the minimum federally required planning standards necessary to provide or develop meaningful results; therefore, it has no relevance when evaluating PSEs thoroughly vetted project proposal.

If you have any additional questions, please let us know as we will be glad to assist.

Brad Strauch

Sr. Land Planner/Environmental Scientist

PUGET SOUND ENERGY

P.O. Box 97034, PSE-09N

Bellevue, WA 98009-9734

Office: 425-456-2556

Fax: 425-462-3233

Cell: 425-214-6250

**From:** Mark Johnson [mailto:MJohnson@esassoc.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, March 21, 2016 6:25 PM  
**To:** Strauch, Bradley R  
**Cc:** Heidi Bedwell; Claire Hoffman; records@energizeeastsideeis.org  
**Subject:** E2- Questions for PSE regarding the Lauckhart-Schiffman report

Brad

As we mentioned a couple weeks back, we have a few questions that arose from reading the Lauckhart Schiffman Report. We are trying to address issues raised by the report in the comment summary, the first draft of which is due very soon, so we ask for a quick turnaround on these. The attached is a draft section we have created to respond to the issues raised. Our intent here is to clarify facts that we believe PSE can best provide, and the questions are as close-ended as we could make them. Could you take a look and let us know how quickly you can turn this information around? If we could have answers by the end of the week, that would be great.

Mark S Johnson

Director

ESA | Northwest Community Development

5309 Shilshole Avenue NW, Suite 200

Seattle, WA 98107

206.789.9658 main

206.576.3750 direct | 206.550.0723 cell

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**Seattle City Light**

June 2, 2014

Mr. Nicholas Matz  
Planning & Community Development Department  
450 110<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE  
P.O. Box 90012  
Bellevue, WA 98009

Dear Mr. Matz:

Seattle City Light (SCL) has transmission facilities that run through the City of Bellevue and other jurisdictions on the east side of Lake Washington. The SCL transmission lines in Bellevue were installed in the early 1940's to transfer power from hydro-generation in the North Cascades to the west side of Lake Washington. Puget Sound Energy (PSE) has lines in the same general vicinity which primarily serve the PSE customer load east of Lake Washington.

SCL's double circuit 230kV transmission lines are used to meet current and future operating needs. Specifically, SCL needs the connectivity and capacity of these transmission lines to:

- Maintain a contiguous Point of Delivery for transmission service from BPA;
- Serve existing load growth and maintain reliability;
- Provide for future SCL growth;
- Support regional transmission flows; and
- Meet NERC reliability requirements.

SCL foresees current and future uses of these existing east side facilities and prefers not to utilize SCL's transmission lines for PSE's native load service needs.

Please contact me via email at [uzma.siddiqi@seattle.gov](mailto:uzma.siddiqi@seattle.gov) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Uzma Siddiqi, PE  
System Planning Engineer

cc: Phil West  
Tuan Tran



700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 34023, Seattle, WA 98124-4023  
Tel: (206) 684-3000, TTY/TDD: (206) 684-3225, Fax: (206) 625-3709

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Seattle City Light is the 10th largest publicly owned utility in the nation dedicated to exceeding our customers' expectations in safely producing and delivering power that is low cost, reliable and environmentally responsible.



700 5th Ave. | P.O. Box 34023 | Seattle WA 98124-4023  
TEL (206) 684-3000 TTY/TDD (206) 684-3225 FAX (206) 625-3709  
seattle.gov/light

[twitter.com/SEACityLight](https://twitter.com/SEACityLight) [facebook.com/SeattleCityLight](https://facebook.com/SeattleCityLight)

Attachment D

April 25, 2017

Mr. Larry Johnson  
Attorney at Law  
Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE)  
8505 129th AVE SE  
NEWCASTLE, WA 98056

Re: PSE's Energize Eastside Project

Dear Mr. Johnson,

This letter responds to your letter dated March 20, 2017 to our General Manager, Larry Weis. We appreciate your interest in the regional energy issues and are aware of your concerns regarding Puget Sound Energy's ("PSE") Energize Eastside Project. As your letter mentions, although PSE and Seattle City Light have had limited discussions about PSE's Energize Eastside Project, PSE has never formally requested transmission service on Seattle City Light's Eastside transmission lines.

Obviously, if PSE would make a formal request for transmission service on Seattle City Light's Eastside lines, Seattle City Light would respond appropriately. Likewise, Seattle City Light remains willing to discuss options with PSE regarding the potential use of Seattle's Eastside lines. However, as PSE's project located entirely within its own service territory, PSE's project remains within PSE's discretion.

In addition, the Energize Eastside Project is not subject to the Order No. 1000 regional approval process because it is located completely within Puget Sound's service territory, it was included in Puget Sound's local transmission plan to meet Puget Sound's reliability needs, and neither Puget Sound, nor any other eligible party, requested to have the project selected in the regional transmission plan for purposes of cost allocation.

We trust that this resolves the concerns expressed in your March 20<sup>th</sup> letter with respect to Seattle City Light.

Sincerely,

Saphir Hamilton  
Engineering and Technology Innovation Officer  
Seattle City Light

cc: Larry Weis, General Manager, Seattle City Light



May 11, 2017

Heidi Bedwell  
City of Bellevue Development Services Department  
450 110<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE  
Bellevue, WA 98004

Re: Comment for Energize Eastside Phase 2 Draft EIS

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

I am writing to submit comment on the Energize Eastside Phase 2 Draft EIS.

**This comment relates to pages 2-52 of the Phase 2 Draft EIS. In particular section 2.2.1 "Seattle City Light Transmission Line" option.**

In order to understand how this option works, one needs to be familiar with FERC's ProForma Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT). The FERC ProForma Open Access Transmission Tariff can be found at:

<https://www.ferc.gov/industries/electric/indus-act/oatt-reform/order-890-B/pro-forma-open-access.pdf>

Section 6 of the OATT discusses "Reciprocity". If SCL uses the lines of one or more FERC directly regulated utilities, then SCL will have agreed to these terms when they use those lines. Meaning under reciprocity, SCL agrees to also deal with requests for use of their transmission grid under the FERC OATT approach.

Other sections of interest to this SCL Transmission Line option are:

Section 15. Service Availability

Section 16. Transmission Customer Responsibility

Section 17. Procedures for arranging for Firm Point to Point transmission service

*[This section is particularly relevant to how PSE needs to ask SCL for use of its line to serve a new 230/115 KV transformer at Lakeside. **There is a requirement to make a formal application in the format that is described in the OATT. PSE has never made such an application. An informal request does not meet the required format for making a request to use the SCL line. PSE needs to make this formal request to SCL].***

Section 19. Additional studies procedures for Firm Transmission

With an understanding of how FERC's OATT works, it is clear that just about every sentence in the discussion of the SCL option is incorrect, meaning these sentences are not consistent with the OATT.

First sentence:

*"SCL has indicated to the City of Bellevue that they expect to need the corridor for their own purposes and are not interested in sharing the corridor with PSE (SCL, 2014)."*

The EIS staff should already be aware that FERC does not allow a utility like SCL to "hoard" its transmission capability. Further, the FERC OATT requires a utility like SCL to increase the rating of its infrastructure (with needed construction) if that is what it takes to honor a request for transmission and the requesting utility agrees to pay what FERC requires them to pay. No one has performed a System Impact Study (as required by the OATT) to see what it would take to honor a PSE request to use the SCL line to serve a new 230/115 KV transformer at Lakeside.

Second sentence:

*"The existing SCL line would have to be rebuilt to provide a feasible solution for the Energize Eastside project, because the current rating of the SCL line is insufficient to meet PSE's needs (Strauch, personal communication, 2015)."*

If it can be shown that the existing SCL line would need to be rebuilt to provide a feasible solution for the Energize Eastside project, then that is what the FERC OATT would require be done as long as PSE agrees to pay what FERC would require them to pay for that construction. Until a study is done, one cannot tell for sure what the rebuild cost would be. But it certainly would be less than the cost of Energize Eastside. Further, it should be clear that the request to use the SCL line is only for purposes of serving a new 230/115 KV transformer at Lakeside. The study to determine what this cost must not include a requirement to deliver 1,500 MW to Canada unless BPA makes that request and BPA would pay the bulk of the needed cost if the SCL line is also being used to increase the ability of BPA to deliver power to Canada.

Third Sentence:

*"PSE has estimated that rebuilding the SCL line would provide sufficient capacity for a period of less than 10 years, which does not comply with PSE's electrical criteria (as described in Section 2.2.1 of the Phase 1 Draft EIS) to meet performance criteria for 10 years or more after construction."*

Under the FERC OATT rules that SCL needs to comply with, SCL does not get to stop serving Lakeside after ten years even if SCL has a legitimate need for more use of its SCL line at that time. The FERC OATT has clear rules on how a utility like PSE can assure its transmission service from SCL can be retained even after SCL decides it needs the line for its own use. The FERC OATT protects a utility like PSE from SCL stopping to provide them transmission service.

Fourth Sentence:

*"Neither the City nor PSE can compel SCL to allow the use of this corridor; therefore, this option is not feasible and was not carried forward."*

This statement is wrong. PSE can compel SCL to use its line to serve a new 230/115 KV transformer by making a FERC Order 888 request (under the FERC OATT) for such transmission service. If SCL refuses, FERC will compel them to do so. FERC uses its "reciprocity" ruling to compel SCL. If SCL refuses, FERC will refuse to let SCL use any transmission lines that are under direct FERC jurisdiction. SCL could not meaningfully its service obligations to its own customers without using the transmission lines of FERC directly jurisdictional utilities.

Fifth Sentence:

"Even if compelled use of the corridor were allowed, the negotiations would likely prove lengthy, and would likely preclude completion of the project within the required timeline to meet project objectives."

The FERC OATT has tight timelines for dealing with requests for transmission service. FERC intentionally put in these tight timelines to prohibit a utility like SCL from denying service by delaying service. Further, PSE currently is not saying when it thinks it needs a new 230/115 KV transformer to be in service at Lakeside. Any needed construction on the existing SCL line will take considerably less time than permitting and building EE. Further, according to the only reasonable load flow study done regarding serving the east side (the Lauckhart-Schiffman Load Flow study), there is plenty of time before any new 230/115 KV transformer is needed at Lakeside.

Thank you for the opportunity to clarify how this SCL Transmission Line option would work.

Sincerely,



Richard Lauckhart  
Energy Consultant  
Davis, California  
530-759-9390  
lauckjr@hotmail.com



# Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE)

May 8, 2017

Attachment F -1

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission  
98504-7250, 1300 Evergreen Park Dr SW  
Olympia, WA 98502

sent by email to the individual Commissioners

Dear Commissioners:

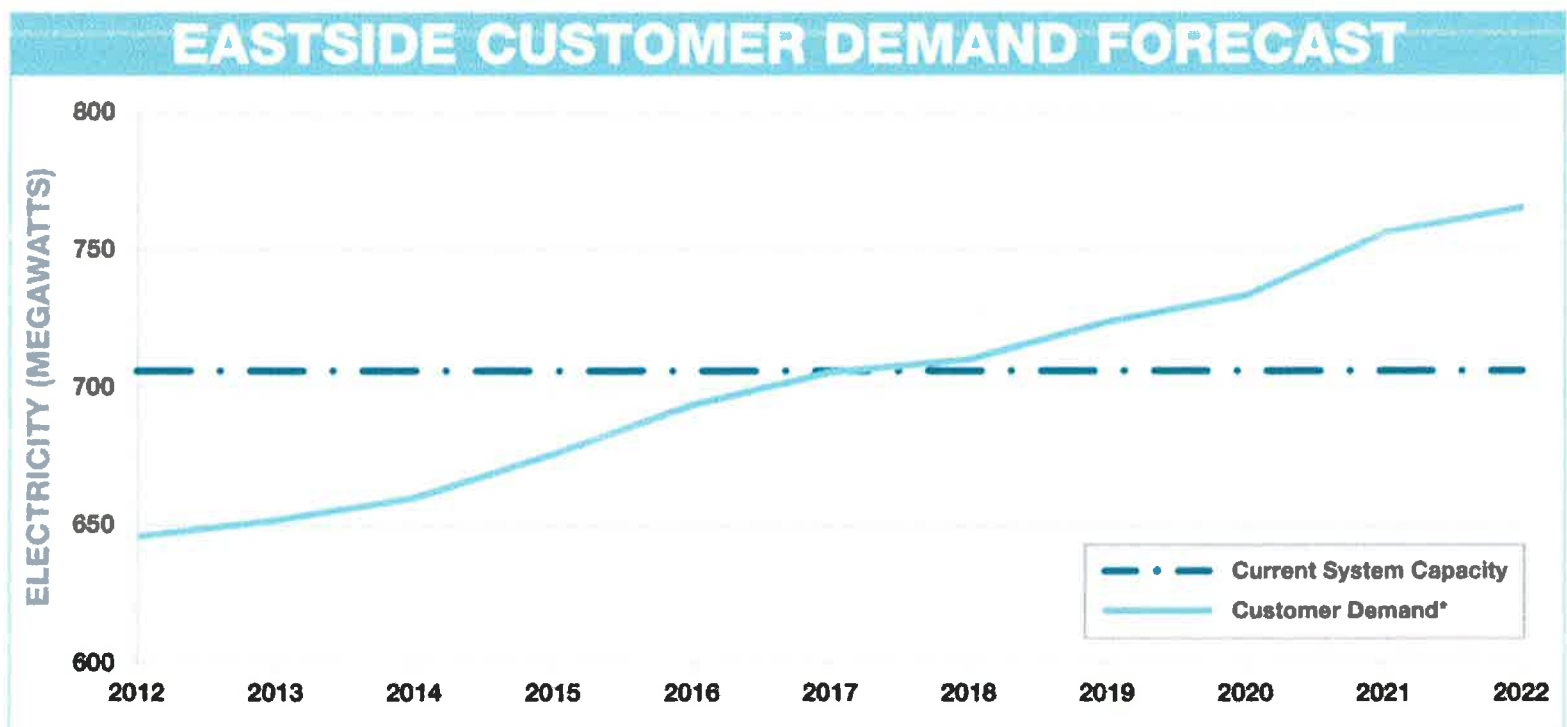
This letter is in response to comments made in an email by Mr. Jens Nedrud of PSE to you and others, dated May 4, 2017, regarding PSE's Energize Eastside project and a 3/16 IRPAG meeting.

Mr. Nedrud's remarks are misleading and distort the facts, yet they are unfortunately consistent with PSE's determined hard-sell methods to get the \$200-\$300 million project built at all costs, regardless of the economic waste and the grave risk to lives and property if built as proposed, i.e. too close to two aging pipelines transporting highly flammable petroleum products under pressure.

The two chief mantras PSE keeps repeating in its PR efforts to sell Energize Eastside are: 1) There is so much economic and population growth on the Eastside, the project is needed to meet a generic "consumer demand;" and 2) Nothing has been done "since the 1960s" to upgrade the grid in the Eastside. The ads PSE has published in numerous media outlets repeatedly beat these "Consumer Demand" and "Need for Upgrade" drums. CSEE has collected over two dozen of them.

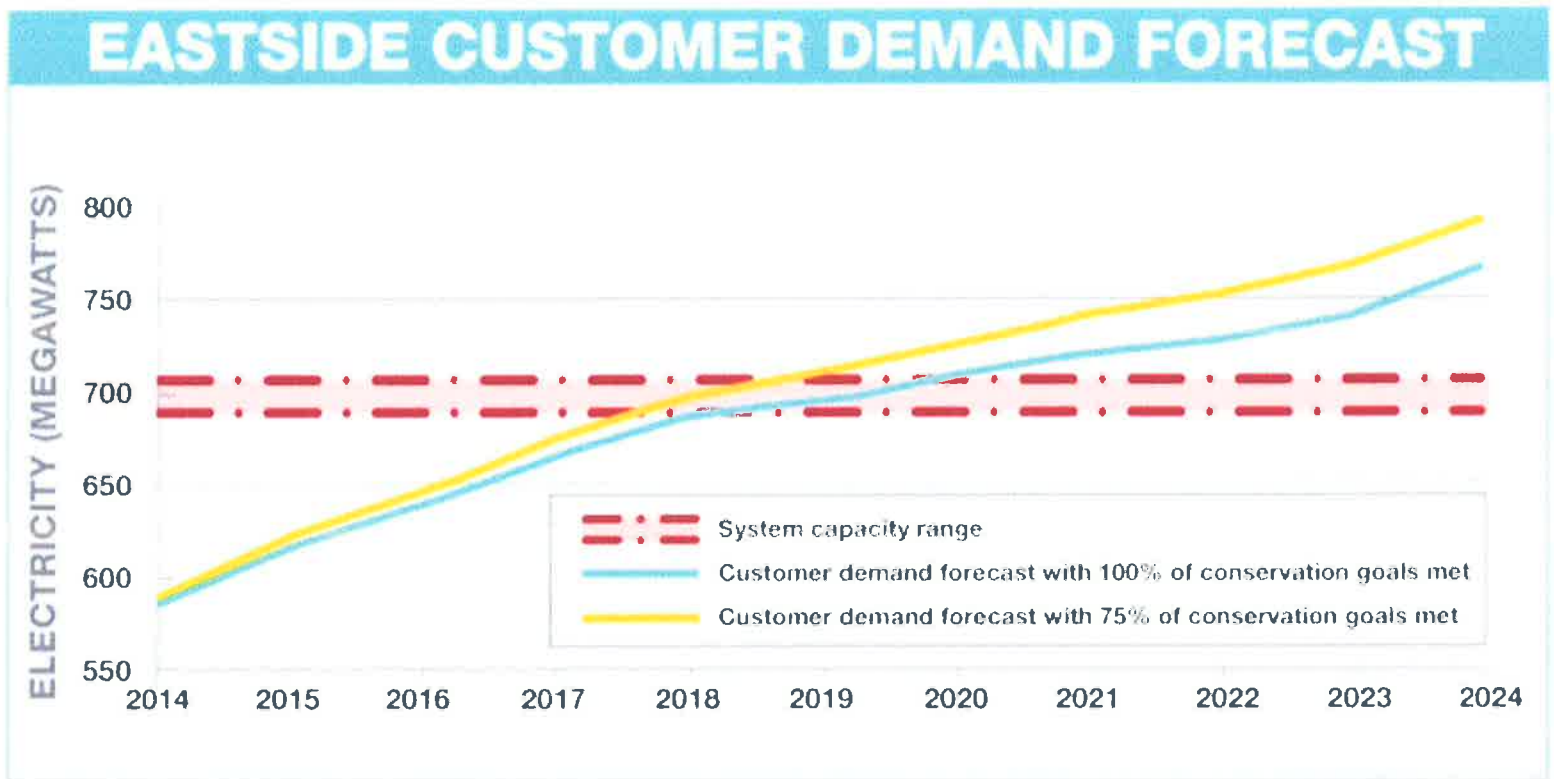
## PSE's inflated consumer demand claims

In December of 2013, PSE had on its website dedicated to the Energize Eastside project the following chart, which was its prime lead-in to justify the project. Words introducing the chart stated that "[g]rowth studies predict that demand for reliable power will exceed capacity as early as 2017:"



\*Customer Demand assumes 100% of conservation goals are met.

Two years later, in December 2015, that chart was replaced by this one:



This chart was accompanied with a warning: “Without substantial electric infrastructure upgrades, tens of thousands of residents and businesses will be at risk of more frequent and longer power outages.”

That is a gross and irresponsible exaggeration. From the graph above, it appears PSE anticipates a spectacular (and preposterous) Eastside demand growth rate of 4% in the next four years. That is ten times the future growth rate predicted for a wildly booming Seattle by Seattle City Light’s Sephir Hamilton, Engineering and Technology Innovation Officer, who in 2014 laid out these facts (<https://youtu.be/gZWM-yNxxwZY>, starting at 0:52 into the video):

“In the last four years nationwide, per-customer energy use has declined by 2%, both residential and non-residential. Here in Seattle it’s declined 2.7% for non-residential, and it has declined 7.6% per customer for residential energy use. Even with all the growth that you see here in Seattle and south Lake Union, we’re projecting total load growth of less than a half of a percent over the next five years. This is a huge change in the entire makeup of energy use industry in the United States, and especially here in Seattle where we’re leading the way.”

I have asked Mr. Hamilton to update this data with what is known now in 2017, and I will update with that information when received. Meanwhile, PSE no longer has a chart on its Energize Eastside website with growth projections. But that does not deter it from making outlandish growth claims.

PSE’s false “no update since the 1960s” claims

Here is an example of one of several ads of like content that PSE has published in various media outlets:




We can't  
protect the  
Eastside's  
future with  
yesterday's  
electric grid



The Eastside's electric grid was last upgraded in the 1960s — not for today's fast-growing communities and the 21st-century emergency services they must rely on. Without substantial upgrades soon, we risk more disruptive and longer power outages. To protect our future, PSE is working with Eastside communities on a safe, reliable solution. Learn more at [pse.com/energizeeastside](http://pse.com/energizeeastside)

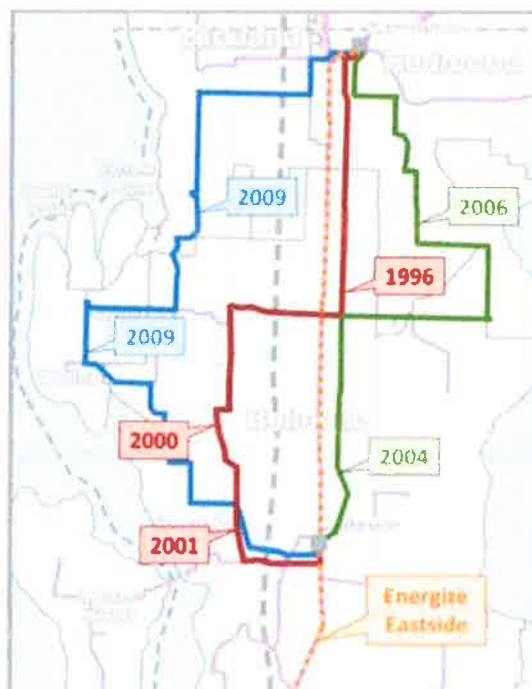
[pse.com/energizeeastside](http://pse.com/energizeeastside)

 **PUGET SOUND ENERGY**

Note the blatant falsehood contained in this ad: “The Eastside electric grid was last upgraded in the 1960s.” The ad also makes a false correlation between general daily electricity usage and power outages, when PSE knows full well the ostensible need for Energize Eastside is to meet very rare N-1-1 emergency events where federally mandated reliability is the only issue, not the general daily supply and demand for electricity.

As former Puget Power Vice President for Power Planning, Richard Lauckhart, has argued in documents he has sent you, there have been numerous upgrades and expansions made to the Eastside grid since the 1960s, as illustrated in this graphic for lines added and the years they were built:

### **New 115 KV lines built in the Eastside in recent years**



In conclusion, whether in terms of PSE's complying with your requirements for a proper and adequate IRP, or whether as evidence at some future rate hearing on Energize Eastside when you will need all the facts, it remains that PSE simply cannot be trusted to tell the truth when so much of its future profits are at stake. You will recall that the WUTC levied its greatest fine ever on a utility, \$1.25 million, for PSE's having intentionally falsified gas pipeline safety inspection records over a period of four years (see <https://sane-eastside-energy.org/2014/04/30/pse-fined-1-25-million-in-falsifying-gas-pipeline-safety-inspection-reports-for-4-years-running/>). It is thus not totally surprising that, while Mr. Nedrud finds flaws in the Lauckhart-Schiffman load flow studies, PSE has yet to release CEII-related data PSE submitted for the studies it relies on that would reveal what sorts of fundamental assumptions were used, even though FERC made it clear to PSE that Mr. Lauckhart and CENSE's Don Marsh have CEII clearances and should be given access to that CEII data.

PSE has stubbornly refused to provide that information. The WUTC should demand that they do.

I realize the power the WUTC has to regulate and influence PSE is woefully inadequate. But for a project with such great potential for irrevocable damage, I hope the WUTC can use its own resources to conduct fully unbiased and untainted flow studies, if need be, to determine for itself the need for Energize Eastside, or at least to establish the validity of such studies as have been done. This is, after all, your area of expertise and public trust. That would be a positive effort undertaken for the common good of all Washingtonians and for the future of our environment.

Sincerely,



Larry G. Johnson  
Attorney at Law, WSBA #5682  
Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE), [www.sane-eastside-energy.com](http://www.sane-eastside-energy.com)  
8505 129th Ave. SE  
Newcastle, WA 98056  
tel.: 425 227-3352  
[larry.ede@gmail.com](mailto:larry.ede@gmail.com)

cc: CENSE  
City Councils of Bellevue, Newcastle, Redmond and Renton  
NW Energy Coalition  
Sierra Club



# Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy

An open forum for opposition to PSE's "Energize Eastside" project

## Four Big Lies in PSE's Hard-Sell of Energize Eastside

**PSE will do and say anything to get its boondoggle Energize Eastside ("EE") project past the scrutiny of what appear to be naive and ill-informed consultants charged with the current Environment Impact Studies ("EIS") for EE. CSEE hopes through public comment to expose PSE's deceitful acts regarding EE in order to counter notions that PSE is somehow owed special deference by and unlimited access to those consultants. Several emails produced by the City of Bellevue to CSEE under public records requests indicate the relationship between PSE, the City of Bellevue and the EIS consultants is far too cozy.**

**To download CSEE's submission of its comments on the botched EIS process up until now and the inadequate Phase 2 draft EIS, [click here](#).**

**To summarize those comments, here are the Four Big Energize Eastside Lies that PSE has gotten away with so far — but should no more:**

**1. EE is based on a failed ColumbiaGrid flow study that included exaggerated, false NERC criteria.** Yet PSE used those studies despite their failures (the studies could not "solve" to a working solution) by having a pliant consulting firm, Quanta, use them for inputs in load flow studies in order to justify EE. The phony data far exceeded the federal reliability requirements as adopted from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC).

**The core rationale for EE is based on a fairy tale.** See the full CSEE submission for details.

**2. PSE has misrepresented its desire and efforts to seek a much superior alternative route with Seattle City Light, using SCL's existing Eastside lines.** Though PSE spokespersons told the public early on that the SCL Eastside lines were its "first choice" for EE and they tried to obtain permission from SCL to utilize that route, the truth is otherwise. **It turns out PSE never made a formal request for those lines.** FERC Order 888 sets out mandatory guidelines on how that process works; if SCL were to refuse

to cooperate, FERC would have the right to put SCL out of business by denying it access to any other FERC-regulated lines in the grid.

Despite how easy it was for CSEE to uncover the truth about this common-sense SCL alternative to EE, the writers of the Phase 2 draft EIS appear to have bought hook, line and sinker the PSE's lies about how hard they supposedly worked to get cooperation from SCL, and how supposedly insurmountable such a task would be. It is not, as former PSE VP for Power Planning, Richard Lauckhart, explains in the full CSEE submission. In fact, he says, the SCL lines alternative could be built much faster, safer and cheaper than the bloated EE that PSE would prefer to see built.

We hope the EIS consultants do a better job and do their own homework on this SCL lines alternative rather than simply rely on whatever PSE tells them.

**3. PSE has mounted an aggressive PR campaign, similar in kind and credibility to a political campaign, in order to mislead the public into thinking EE will fulfill a need to meet future Eastside growth that PSE claims is 10 times that of booming Seattle.**

That absurd falsehood is readily rebutted by SCL's Sephir Hamilton, Engineering and Technology Innovation Officer, who in 2014 laid out these facts, starting at 0:52 into the video:



"In the last four years nationwide, per-customer energy use has declined by 2%, both residential and

non-residential. Here in Seattle it's declined 2.7% for non-residential, and it has declined 7.6% per customer for residential energy use. Even with all the growth that you see here in Seattle and south Lake Union, we're projecting total load growth of less than a half of a percent over the next five years. This is a huge change in the entire makeup of energy use industry in the United States, and especially here in Seattle where we're leading the way."

**4. PSE repeatedly and falsely advertises the lie that EE is needed as a "long overdue Eastside grid upgrade" despite several expansions of the Eastside grid in the past two decades.** We have already discussed this false advertising campaign in depth in a recent post here. The full CSEE submission on the Phase 2 draft EIS includes this discussion in Section 4 of that document.

**Public comment on the Phase 2 Draft EIS is now being taken from May 8 through June 21, 2017. You can make your comments by email to [info@EnergizeEastsideEIS.org](mailto:info@EnergizeEastsideEIS.org). To have your comment made part of the official record, you must include your name and physical mailing address. For more information, go to <http://www.energizeeastsideeis.org/participate.html>.**

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This entry was posted in Uncategorized on May 21, 2017 [<https://sane-eastside-energy.org/2017/05/21/four-big-lies-in-ps-es-hard-sell-of-energize-eastside-project/>].



# Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE)

---

8505 129th Ave. SE  
Newcastle, WA 98056  
tel.: 425 227-3352  
email: larry.ede@gmail.com

May 23, 2017

Ms. Heidi Bedwell  
Energize Eastside EIS Program Manager  
City of Bellevue Development Services Dept.  
450 110th Ave. NE  
Bellevue, WA 98004

submitted in person at Hazen High School public meeting

Re: Additional Comment regarding Energize Eastside Phase 2 Draft EIS

Yesterday I submitted by email on behalf of CSEE two documents to be included in the public comments record regarding the Energize Eastside Phase 2 Draft EIS. One of those is a print-out of the text at <https://sane-eastside-energy.org/2017/05/21/four-big-lies-in-pses-hard-sell-of-energize-eastside-project/>. There I state *inter alia*: “Several emails produced by the City of Bellevue to CSEE under public records requests indicate the relationship between PSE, the City of Bellevue and the EIS consultants is far too cozy.” Further, “the writers of the Phase 2 draft EIS appear to have bought hook, line and sinker the PSE’s lies about how hard [PSE] supposedly worked to get cooperation from SCL, and how supposedly insurmountable such a task would be... We hope the EIS consultants do a better job and do their own homework on this SCL lines alternative rather than simply rely on whatever PSE tells them.”

Included in the several emails mentioned above is Attachment A hereto, from City of Bellevue’s Nicholas Matz to Chris Salomone, dated May 19, 2014, with subject header, “FW: Mayor’s Meeting Notes.” The email contains this language: “Energize Eastside: \* Tonights [sic] objective is buy-off on plan.” That statement alone raises legitimate concerns about the City of Bellevue’s ability to serve as an objective and impartial Lead Agency in the EIS process. Other emails produced through public records requests add to a body of evidence that the City of Bellevue’s staff is unduly influenced by PSE and clearly biased in its favor.

More important than the substance of the EIS document is the integrity of the EIS process itself. If that process is corrupted than any report resulting from it will be inherently worthless. PSE has had unlimited access to COB employees working on Energize Eastside, while CENSE and CSEE are limited to rushed sound bites at a handful of public occasions. Their pleas for total transparency and disclosure of basic data inputs for load flow studies PSE relies on to justify Energize Eastside fall on deaf ears in Bellevue. Our experts are given not even 1% of the hearing time and access that PSE gets. For example, despite the many legitimate criticisms of Energize Eastside by former Puget Power Vice President for Power Planing, Richard Lauckhart, and the

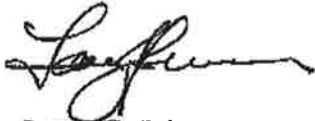


independent flow studies he performed with Mr. Schiffman, *COB staff and the EIS consultants have never contacted him* to discuss his concerns. Indeed, COB staff and the Bellevue City Council have been consistently and remarkably incurious about why Lauckhart and CENSE (on flow studies and several other key issues) never get any straight answers or relevant information from PSE, which as stakeholders they are entitled to.

The entire EIS process to this point is reminiscent of how the SEC was asleep at the wheel for years while Bernie Madoff bilked investors of some \$65 billion with his giant Ponzi scheme, even though for most of those years financial experts were screaming at the SEC to investigate. The SEC dropped the ball, apparently thinking Madoff was somehow beyond reproach. The City of Bellevue is following down that same path with PSE.

Some other entity other than the City of Bellevue needs to be in charge of the EIS process if the EIS is to have any integrity and credibility.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Larry G. Johnson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Larry G. Johnson

Attorney at Law, WSBA #5682

Citizens for Sane Eastside Energy (CSEE)

cc: CENSE

**From:** Matz, Nicholas  
**Sent time:** 05/19/2014 10:06:22 AM  
**To:** Salomone, Chris  
**Subject:** FW: Mayor's Meeting notes

Attachment A

**From:** Basich, Myrna  
**Sent:** Monday, May 19, 2014 10:05 AM  
**To:** Brennan, Mike; Helland, Carol; Matz, Nicholas; McCormick-Huentelman, Mike  
**Subject:** Mayor's Meeting notes

**Energize Eastside:** • Tonights objective is buy-off on plan. • Be prepared to describe Essential Public Facility tonight, but may be more appropriate to discuss as part of regulatory discussion later in the process. • Will WUTC and Seattle Public Utilities come to our meeting? Please strongly encourage. • Alert Council when Energize Eastside (from City perspective) web page is published. • Re: Attachment A, this is the public engagement process not the decision-making process. Provide reminder of Council role on return visit. Public needs to understand how gets from talking to decision. • Make sure PSE prepared to show homework. • Start with public process piece and then invite PSE reps to table. PowerPoint PSE representatives will be at table. Please reserve seating in front row for them likely 3 spots. May need room opened up to 1E-108 Confirm that audio system has been remedied Schedule more regular updates to Council on this project going forward.

**Mayor's Meeting - May 19, 2014**

*Confidential*

<p><b>General administration</b></p>		
<p><b>Item(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Assignments</b></p>	
<p>Figure out how to provide PowerPoint to Council to view on personal laptops during Council meetings. (provide to Claudia for her Surface) How will this affect use of Granicus for agenda/packet? Remind Council to be mindful of tight agenda through Recess. Be aware if missing meetings that may not be able to work around specific topics.</p>		
<p><b>New Initiatives/Issues discussed</b></p>		
<p><b>Item(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Assignments</b></p>	
<p><b>Tonight's agenda</b></p>		
<p><b>Item(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Assignments</b></p>	
<p><b>Executive Session</b></p>		
<p><b>Energize Eastside:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tonight's objective is buy-off on plan.</li> <li>• Be prepared to describe Essential Public Facility tonight, but may be more appropriate to discuss as part of 'regulatory' discussion later in the process.</li> <li>• Will WUTC and Seattle Public Utilities come to our meeting? Please strongly encourage.</li> <li>• Alert Council when Energize Eastside (from City perspective) web page is published.</li> <li>• Re: Attachment A, this is the public engagement process - not the decision-making process. Provide reminder of Council role on return visit. Public needs to understand how gets from talking to decision.</li> <li>• Make sure PSE prepared to show homework.</li> <li>• Start with public process piece and then invite PSE reps to table.</li> </ul>	<p>PowerPoint</p> <p>PSE representatives will be at table. Please reserve seating in front row for them - likely 3 spots.</p> <p>May need room opened up to 1E-108</p> <p>Confirm that audio system has been remedied</p> <p>Schedule more regular updates to Council on this project going forward.</p>	
<p><b>Operations and Maintenance Satellite Facility:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council to be tee'd up with questions to pose tonight. They will be emailed later today and provided in Desk Packet. Encourage ST be mindful of short timeframe for some construction decisions.</li> <li>• Focus on slides relating to the ST2 Operating plan, now and beyond ST2. Explain how trains actually travel for service and constraints on the operations.</li> <li>• Send email to Betty Spieth reminding on agenda tonight.</li> <li>• Note significant contribution to regional transportation by siting of Metro bus and OMSF in prime TOD area.</li> </ul>	<p>PowerPoint/Desk Packet item</p> <p>ST representatives will be at table. Please reserve seating in front row for them - likely 3 spots.</p> <p>Provide feedback to ST - need "best presenter". Talk to Rick I.</p>	
<p><b>PACE MOU:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted Cmr Chelminiak concern re: "will" v. "may" language, particularly page 3 discussion of City role.</li> <li>• Would have been better for City Council to have seen this before PACE Board signed the MOU.</li> </ul>		<p>Print out copies of MOU for Desk Packet tonight.</p>

General administration	
<p><b>Item(s)</b></p> <p>Figure out how to provide PowerPoints to Council to view on personal laptops during Council meetings. (provide to Claudia for her Surface) How will this affect use of Granicus for agenda/packet?</p> <p>Remind Council to be mindful of tight agenda through Recess. Be aware if missing meetings that may not be able to work around specific topics.</p> <p>Council Vision and Priorities: Claudia will introduce/lead the discussion. Action may be postponed if Councilmembers present wish to wait for return of missing members.</p> <p>Prepare memo for Human Services Commission appointments.</p>	<p><b>Assignments</b></p> <p>Desk Packet tonight</p>
<p><b>Future Meetings/Calendar</b></p>	
<p><b>Recreational Marijuana</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has sufficient direction been provided to Planning Commission? How is mixed-use zoning implicated in "no residential zones"?</li> <li>• Important for staff and Stokes to be aware that have given direction in form of draft ordinance. Not expecting major changes.</li> </ul>	

Renton/Newcastle Public Hearing  
5. 23. 17

From: Lori Elworth  
To: Eastside City Councils  
Date: May 23, 2017  
Subject: Energize Eastside Public Comment

I have lived in the Olympus neighborhood for the last 29 years. My home is located right next to the PSE/Olympic Pipeline corridor. One of the two pipelines, is less than a foot from our backyard property line.

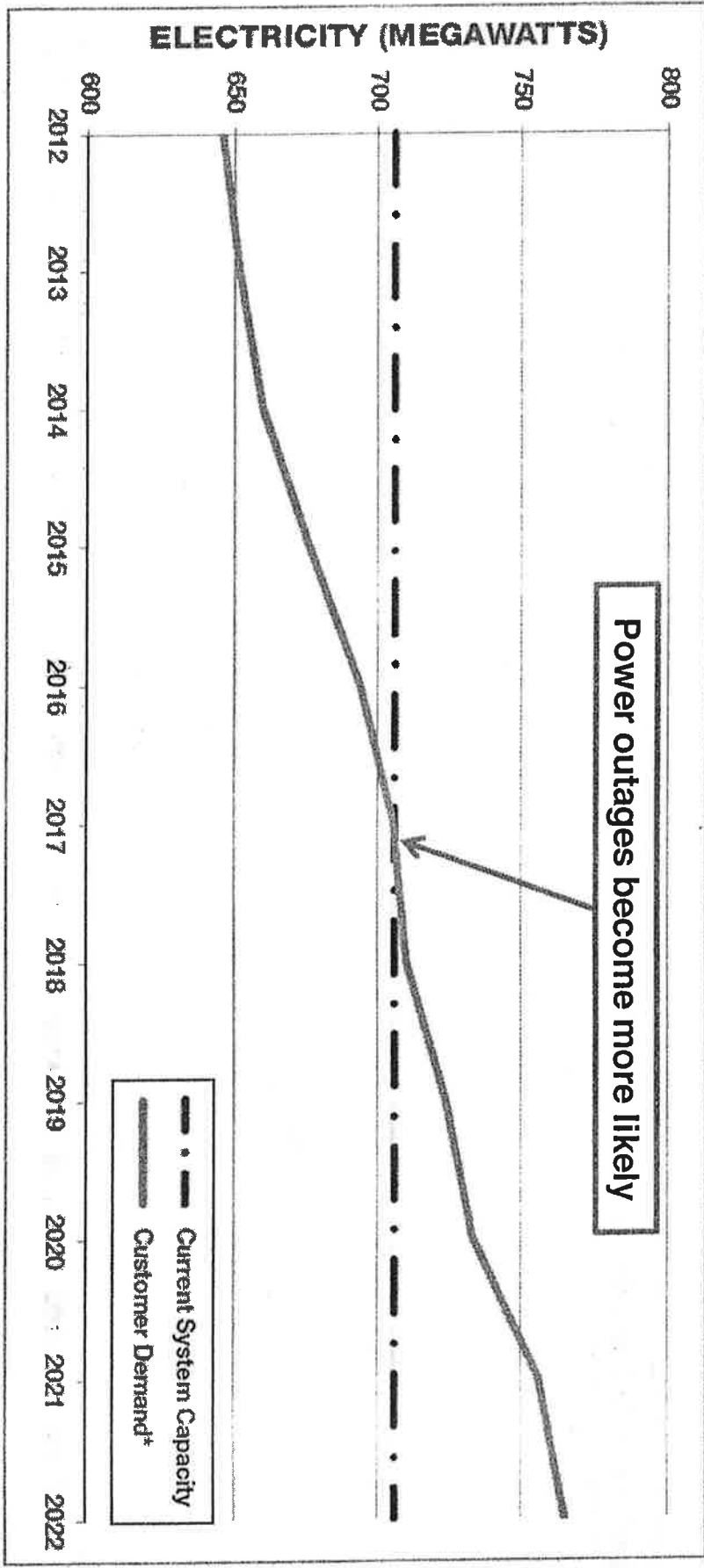
I have a copy of PSE's graph "Eastside Customer Demand Forecast". This graph has been distributed by PSE for the last 3 1/2 years to demonstrate the need for the project. The graph shows us that customer demand will surpass the current system capacity this year, leading to an increased number of power outages in the area. However, we have data from PSE showing that despite a population growth of 7.3% from 2011 to 2015, power consumption is down 5.7% over the same period. This trend can be seen everywhere. Growth is being offset by greener technologies and higher efficiencies.

The only way to determine electrical need is by running a load flow study. PSE claims to have conducted one but refuses to share their data with anyone, including individuals with the appropriate clearance. Because of this, CENSE conducted their own independent study but could not replicate PSE's conclusion. It is the responsibility of the lead agency to define and understand the need. How can the city of Bellevue do this without an independent load flow study?

I am a member and supporter of CENSE  
Lori Elworth  
8605 129th Ct  
Newcastle WA

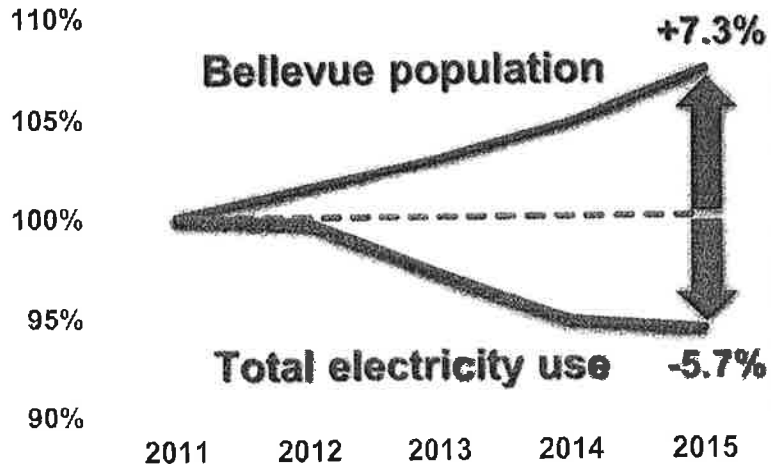
# Customer demand

## EASTSIDE CUSTOMER DEMAND FORECAST



\*Customer Demand assumes 100% of conservation goals are met.

- Here is a chart showing total electricity consumption for Bellevue, one of the Eastside's fastest growing cities. The data comes from PSE. Declining consumption doesn't support PSE's assumption that population growth is causing similar growth in the use of electricity. Energy efficiency and conservation are having a big impact:



*Bellevue Public Hearing  
5.25.17  
Phase 2 DEIS*

My Name is Mike Abel. I live at 4401 138<sup>th</sup> Ave SE in Bellevue.

I would like to express my opinion that the Phase II EIS fails to adequately address the safety concerns of co-locating the proposed Energize Eastside power lines with the existing Olympic Pipeline.

Section 3.9 of the EIS is presented as a smorgasbord of Federal rules and regulations dealing with pipeline construction and operation. It appears to be intended to convey the message that adequate safeguards exist to ensure safety both during and after construction. I would like to point out that most of these regulations have been in place for decades. Over the years these long standing rules and regulations failed to prevent numerous leaks and explosions.

They failed to prevent the 1989 San Bernardino explosion.

They failed to prevent the 1999 Bellingham explosion.

They failed to prevent the 2010 San Bruno explosion.

They failed to prevent the 2015 Fresno, California leak and explosion.

They failed to prevent the Colonial Pipeline explosion in Alabama in late 2016

Time does not permit me to list all of the incidents.

The Pipeline & Hazardous Material Safety Administration tallied 2,700 incidents in the period from 1990-2009. Of those incidents, approximately 3% or 81 were classified as "serious" with "serious" being defined as involving fatalities and/or injuries requiring hospitalization.

Further, The PHMSA sought to classify the cause of these incidents. The number one cause is documented to be damage related to excavation.

PSE is proposing to build up to 18 miles of 230KV lines co-located with the Olympic pipeline. Using conservative estimates of pole spacing of 800 feet. This



equates to approximately 120 foundation excavations adjacent to the gas pipeline. That's 120 opportunities to damage or degrade the pipeline. This does not even consider the options where two poles are required to straddle the pipe, in which case the number of excavations doubles.

Those issues over which we have some degree of control.

Now shifting gears to things we cannot control...

The EIS fails to address the possible effects of Seismic activity in the region. It is well documented that the Seattle fault bisects the City of Seattle and continues East through Bellevue roughly along the I90 corridor. The collocated power lines and pipeline cross this fault perpendicularly. We have all heard about the possibility of the "Magnitude 9 Megaquake". A temblor of this magnitude would certainly have disastrous consequences to the combined pipeline.power line but to be honest. If we ever get the "big one" we will likely have even far greater issues to deal with. A more likely scenario is a moderate earthquake along the lines of the magnitude 6.7 Nisqually earthquake in 2001. Subsequent to that event, the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute conducted an analysis too predict the effects of similar 6.7 magnitude earthquake should it occur along the Seattle fault. The results of this analysis were published in 2005 in a report entitled " Scenario for a magnitude 6.7 Earthquake on the Seattle Fault". This document specifically identifies the Olympic Pipeline as being at risk for rupture in such a moderate magnitude earthquake.

In closing, I refer to the headline of an article that appeared in the January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2017 Seattle times. It reads:

Washington's 30-year earthquake drill for the 'Big One': Order Studies. Ignore them. Repeat.

In my opinion, this EIS's lack of attention to the seismic hazards of the region is exactly the kind of action that the Seattle times author had in mind when he penned that headline.

Renton/Newcastle  
Public Hearing 5.23.17

The math doesn't add up in several places:

The new lines would involve 15 (Willows 1) to 17 (Willows 2) stream crossings. (3.3-21) in Central Bellevue alone. If you look at all segments the number is 20-22 excluding unnamed tributaries. <sup>THE EIS STATES THAT THERE</sup> ~~THIS WILL RESULT IN~~ <sup>IT SAYS</sup> ~~THEY SAY~~ <sup>WILL BE</sup> the removal "of more than 5,400 trees." (3.4-16). They say that 17-26% of trees will be removed per acre of area surveyed. However, they also state that they plan retention of at least 5,000 inventoried trees. (3.4-14). Another way of looking at the math is that if "inventoried" trees include those to be removed and those to be retained, ~~then~~ 5,400 out of 10,400 inventoried trees will be removed. That's 52% of the inventoried trees.

There seems to be an even bigger discrepancy when you look at the data for each of the land segments. Of the 5,400 trees, 1,410 (26%) are stated to be in critical and stream buffer areas (3.4-16). However, the math doesn't match up with the data in the subsequent sections (3.4.5.2 – 3.4.5.15). If you look at the individual segments, about 5,980 trees out of a total of 7,968 trees would be potentially removed (75%). 3,675 are considered significant trees (61% of cleared trees) and about 1,960 are located in critical or wetland buffer areas (about 33% of cleared trees). ~~It is stated in 3.4-16 that 1,410 of the 5,400 trees potentially removed are in critical and stream buffer areas (26%, not 33%):~~ <sup>THAT IS 500 MORE TREES REMOVED IN CRITICAL & BUFFER AREAS.</sup>

Either way, this loss of tree canopy and the accompanying loss of 327 acres of vegetation results in reduced shading over streams and changes water temperatures as well as robbing fish of the shade cover they use to avoid predators. This becomes important when looking at the stream designations. I didn't research all but I have data looking at the Coal Creek Basin as an example.

The preferred route for Energize Eastside retraces the existing path through this basin, even though these streams are now designated as a: "Core Summer Salmonid Habitat" for aquatic life use and "Extraordinary Contact" for recreational use according to the King County stream report updated in November 2016. The lower portion of Coal Creek has been assigned an additional "Supplemental Spawning and Incubation Protection". Any project is subject to the requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

The City of Bellevue describes this area as the *Coal Creek Natural Area* with "second growth forests, without a house in sight - echoing the wildness that once covered this area". The City further describes the creek as supporting habitat for Chinook, Rainbow and cutthroat trout, Coho, Sockeye and Steelhead. The creek provides "valuable fish and wildlife habitat, with dense forest protecting water quality and erosion"

I therefore strongly disagree with the assessments stated throughout 3.3 and 3.4 of the "less-than-significant" impact on water, trees and fish. Instead, the loss of trees and other vegetation would have a <sup>HIGHLY</sup> **significant** impact upon the streams and fish habitat.

*Richard Kaner*  
RICHARD KANER  
6025 HAZELWOOD LN SE  
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

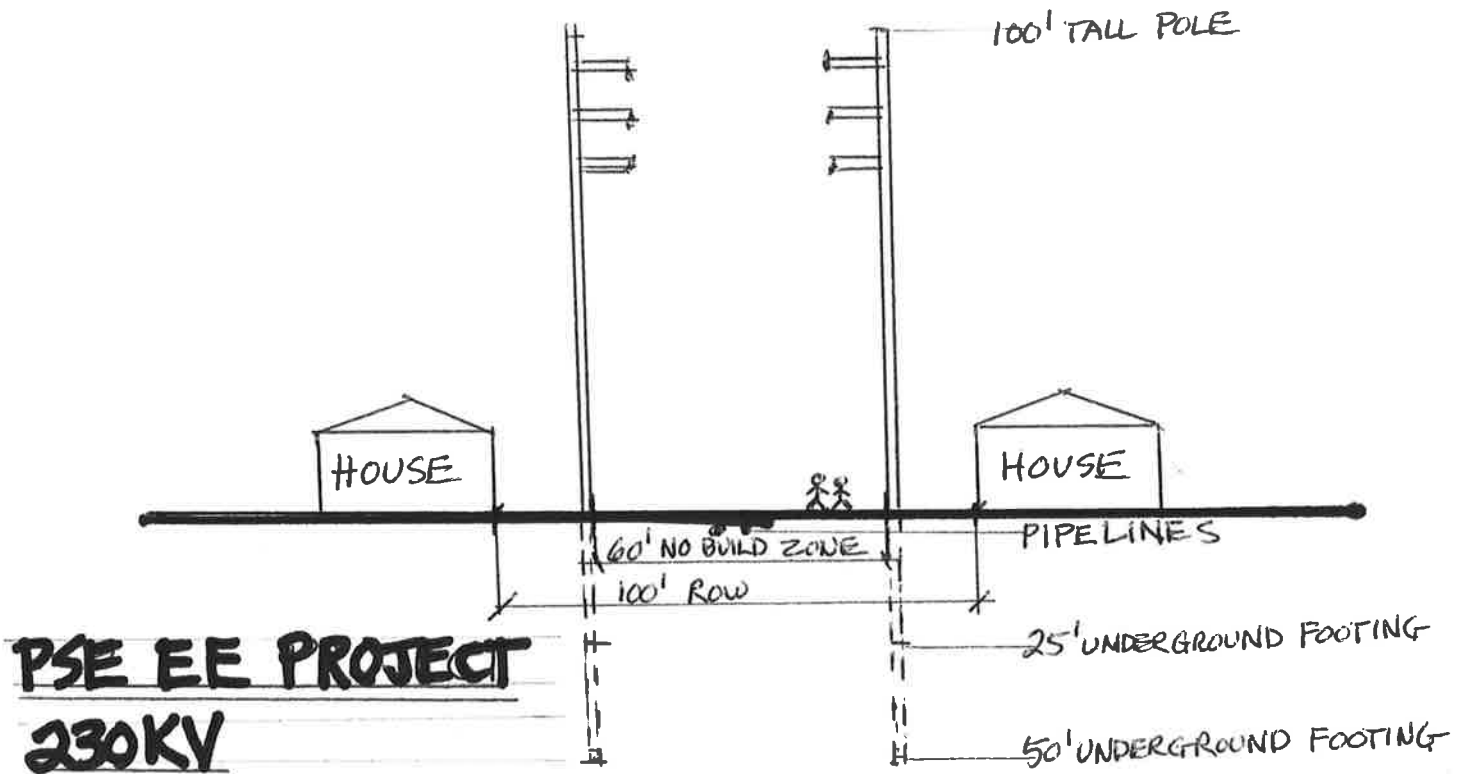
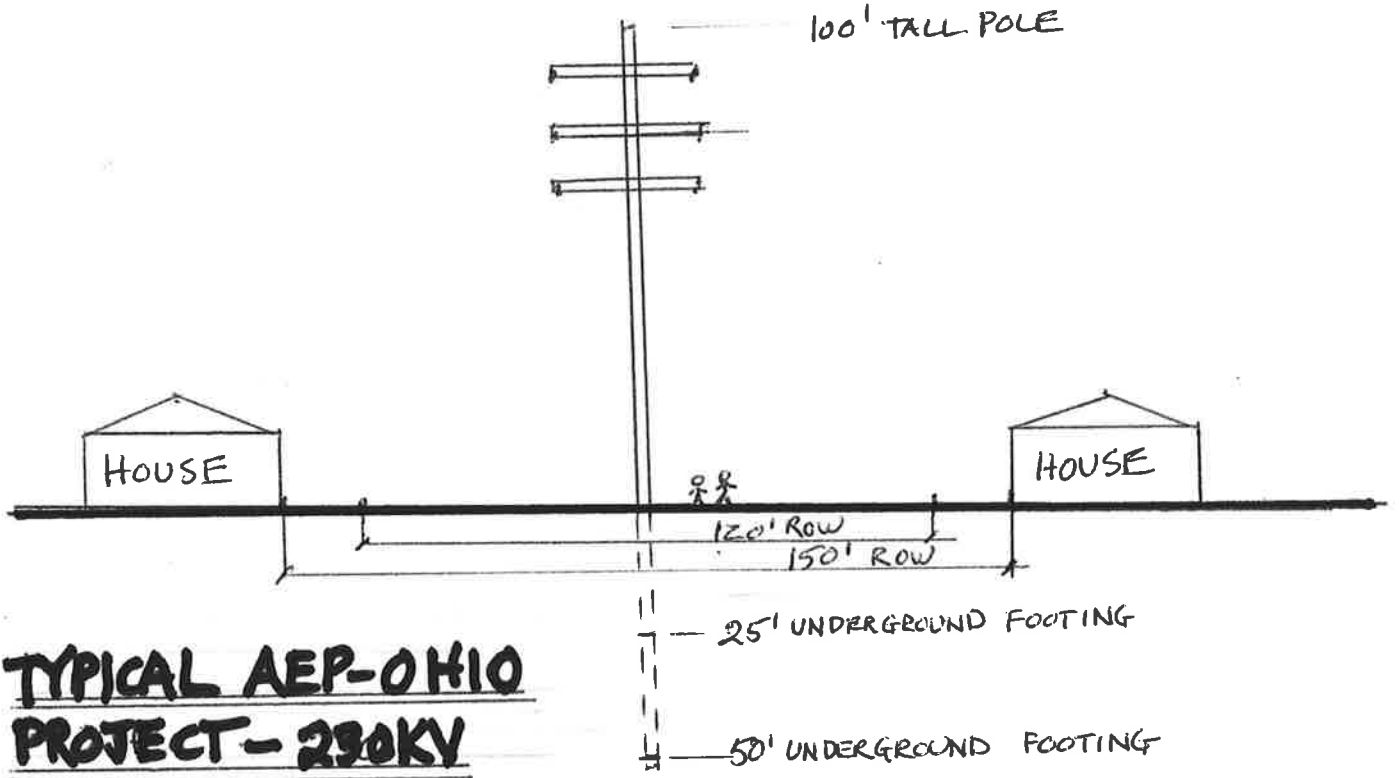
I AM A CENSE MEMBER

Sue Stronk  
12917 SE 86th Place, Newcastle, WA 98056

I am Sue Stronk, a Cense member, and a 30 year resident of Olympus in Newcastle, supporting the “No Action Alternative”.

- (1) I submit tonight, a scaled drawing of a typical 230kV project as described in the EIS by AEP-Ohio—with 120-150’ right of way. And, I also show the Energize Eastside solution—using the existing 100’ ROW—where the project cannot be centered because of the 2 Olympic pipelines. EE puts the 100’ tall poles within 20 feet of our homes following the Newcastle Code requirements. The EIS states: PSE could apply for a variance, as PSE admits it may not be feasible to build it here— or they could underground the lines—which better NOT be at the citizens’ expense.
- (2) PSE replaced a wooden pole behind my house and suggested I not be home that day. Each new pole requires 3-7 days for installation over a 2 month time frame. What mitigation is there to homeowners who “should evacuate for safety” during construction? As you see, these poles are well within falling distance of homes as well as the foundations could fracture the pipeline.
- (3) How can PSE’s paid consultants also be the authors of the EIS documents? Is that not a conflict of interest?
- (4) PSE says we face “rolling blackouts” soon—yet 1 or 2 of the 5 existing transmission lines can be shut down for 12-18 months during the construction of EE without any “scary” consequences?
- (5) Photo simulations were not updated showing the 100’ tall poles now proposed in Newcastle, and many photos are not accurately scaled in the EIS. Locations do NOT represent the true visual impacts of the project and do not show the other 2 wires that will be on each pole—the fiber optic and shield wires— a total of 4 or 5 wires on each pole not just 3.
- (6) The consequence of a 10% home devaluation was a “hypothetical study” of Newcastle’s 89 homes adjacent to the project resulting in an value decrease of \$116K per home and a \$20K tax deficit for our city. The EIS says that is “less than significant” because Newcastle could easily raise taxes \$5.27 annually from each Newcastle home, or the city could reduce budgets. Tell us again—that a \$100K loss in home value is “not significant” when PSE profits over a billion dollars at our expense building this project!

SCALE 1/8" = 5'-0"



Sue Stronk \*12917 SE 86th Place\* Newcastle Wa 98056 5/25/17 EIS

I am a CENSE member and support the "No Action Alternative.

This EIS is flawed and tainted by PSE's influence and should be stopped now and re-started. I realized this myself—but it is conveniently stated in writing in Chapter 2-page 20: in describing PSE's public outreach it says: —"In 2014 PSE convened the Energize Eastside Community Advisory Group (often) referred to as the "CAG" ". One of those PSE contractors hired, in that CAG process, has it's name throughout this EIS document. They are credited on every "before and after" photo simulation, gave data on EMF, and quoted outdated under-grounding costs. This company was hired and paid by PSE in the CAG process, and then hired and paid again by ESA who prepares this document—which ultimately is paid for by PSE. This data needs to be unbiased and fair in the content or it becomes invalid for analysis.

The word "significant' describing impacts is rarely used in this document. However, under the "scenic views section" describing Newcastle (page 3.2-77), it states the impacts would be "significant" right beside my house. It says- "the poles would almost double in height and be closer to neighboring residences making a strong contrast with the existing. It would also be in conflict of the Newcastle Comprehensive Plan that calls for transmission lines to be sited and designed to minimize visual impacts to adjacent land uses." I would like to note, these same "significant" impacts that I will experience beside my house- will be true for so many others along this project. But here, where "significant impacts" are described—you don't see any "before and after" photos. The photos simulations for Newcastle have not been updated to represent the 100 foot tall poles now proposed for our area.

I have 2 other requests:

"AC current density"—above 20 amps can cause pipe corrosion. The EIS says there are "2 short segments" with readings of 22-35 amps currently. Define these locations where pipelines could be corroding today.

What exactly is the use of the fiber optic cable and does PSE profit from it?