

VERBATIM PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTICUT ENERGY ADVISORY BOARD
PUBLIC HEARING
ON
CONNECTICUT 2007 ENERGY PLAN

JANUARY 11, 2007

THREE RIVERS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
THAMES VALLEY CAMPUS
574 NEW LONDON TURNPIKE
NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

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JANUARY 11, 2007

1 . . . Verbatim proceedings of the
2 Connecticut Energy Advisory Board Public Hearing on the
3 2007 Connecticut Energy Plan, held January 11, 2007 at
4 6:15 p.m. at Three Rivers Community College, Thames Valley
5 Campus, Room 102, 574 New London Turnpike, Norwich,
6 Connecticut. . .

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9
10 CHAIRMAN JOHN MENGACCI: Good evening,
11 everyone. I'd like to, I guess, call to order the public
12 hearing on the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board Draft,
13 2007 Draft Plan. My name is John Mengacci. I'm an
14 Undersecretary at the State Office of Policy and
15 Management and a member of the Board.

16 We have three other Board members here this
17 evening, Carl Schiessel, Pam Sucato and Jim Sandler. At
18 this point, I think what we'd like to do is have our good
19 friend, Bill Leahy, basically take you through a high-
20 level overview of the contents of the 2007 Plan, and then,
21 after we do that, we'll entertain comments.

22 For the gentleman that just arrived, if
23 you'd like, there's a sign-up sheet here if you'd like to
24 speak. The one thing I would ask, it helps Tony out a

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1 lot, having done this with him a couple of times, to the
2 speakers, before you speak, if you could, just identify
3 yourselves for the record. Do you have all the spellings
4 of the names, Tony?

5 COURT REPORTER: Yeah. Just this one
6 gentleman here. I can get him as he comes up.

7 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yeah. It is Rodney?

8 MR. RODNEY BOWIE: Yes.

9 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yeah. If you come up,
10 if you wouldn't mind spelling your last name? We're
11 having trouble making out what that is. You don't have to
12 do that right now. When you come up to speak, if you
13 could do that, that would help Tony out a lot. So, Bill,
14 take it away.

15 MR. BILL LEAHY: I'm Bill Leahy, and I'm
16 from the Institute for Sustainable Energy at Eastern
17 Connecticut State University, and I work as a contractor
18 to the Connecticut Energy Advisory on helping develop the
19 plan. This is the second year we've worked with them.

20 And what I'd like to do is just take you on
21 a quick overview of the plan, itself. First of all, the
22 Connecticut Energy Advisory Board has been around for many
23 years, as Jim Sandler can attest, having been on the old
24 Board. But recently, 2002, I believe, the Legislature put

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1 together a plan to revise it in 2003, Public Act 03140,
2 reestablished the Connecticut Energy Advisory with a
3 different membership and gave them responsibilities for
4 developing, among other things, the State Plan. And I
5 understand the new bill that was proposed today has some
6 new responsibilities for you.

7 So the Advisory Board, itself, is made up
8 of some of the Commissioners of the major agencies dealing
9 with energy issues, like the Office of Policy and
10 Management, the Department of Public Utility Control, the
11 Consumer Council, the Office of Policy and Management I
12 mentioned, the Department of Environmental Protection,
13 Department of Transportation, Department of Agriculture,
14 and then, also, has representatives on it from the
15 Governor's office, from the Senate Pro Tem and, also, from
16 the Speaker of the House.

17 So it's a good high-level Board that is in
18 contact with the agencies that have something to do with
19 developing energy policy in Connecticut. And the plan,
20 itself, is actually derived not in isolation, but in
21 concert with a lot of other activities that are taking
22 place in the last few years in the State of Connecticut to
23 try to get our arms around not only the energy cost
24 issues, but the environmental impact issues and other

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1 issues related to energy.

2 So we have one of the documents that we
3 look to is the 2005 Climate Action Plan and the impact
4 that energy has on global warming activity. We also have
5 the Conservation Plan of Development, which was approved
6 last year by the Legislature. It's a five-year plan that
7 deals with sustainable growth and sustainable development,
8 which, again, impacts energy.

9 We have the Public Act 05204, which is a
10 year old, and it's actually been in operation for a year.
11 It's the Low Income Energy Advisory Board, where under the
12 leadership of the Office of Policy and Management all the
13 different agencies and boards and organizations that deal
14 with low income assistance for energy purposes get
15 together, and they're working on ways to expedite that
16 process, so people who actually need assistance in meeting
17 their energy bills can have a more coordinated approach.

18 And the last one there in the summer of
19 '05, we had a special session of the Legislature just to
20 deal with energy issues, and out of that special session
21 came the Act for Energy Independence, which has a lot of
22 the tools built into it that are helping us to try to turn
23 this energy situation around, and you'll see some of those
24 demonstrated in the strategies that are in the plan.

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1 Three other areas that you should know
2 about, and these are some of the things that are actually
3 happening in Connecticut to try to get our arms around
4 transportation energy issues, one is the large
5 transportation bill that passed last year to try to not
6 only improve highways, but also improve mass transit and
7 get more people out of the cars and into buses and into
8 trains, and, as a result, clean up the air and reduce the
9 amount of energy used for transportation purposes.

10 The DPUC has had a lot of responsibility as
11 a result of the Act for Energy Independence, including a
12 whole group of dockets dealing with distributed generation
13 and other issues around where are we going to get our next
14 set of power plants, so we don't have to build Millstone
15 Four.

16 But one of them is a request for proposal
17 for long range supply, and that has gone out. It went out
18 last summer, and produced proposals for -- it was looking
19 for 200 megawatts? Yeah, 200 megawatts of power, and we
20 have proposals in hand for that, which is a good thing.

21 And the last one, which of course you've
22 probably read a lot about, is there's a need to improve
23 our transmission system, especially so that we can move
24 less expensive power that's in other parts of New England

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1 into areas like Southwest Connecticut, so that it can meet
2 the needs by using the most efficient, least expensive
3 power plant.

4 And we were not able to do that, and as a
5 result of not being able to do that, in the summertime,
6 when the air quality was the worst and the power needs
7 were the greatest, we were having to operate plants in
8 that corner of the state that were the least efficient,
9 most expensive, most polluting.

10 So now, by building these two lines, there
11 was a line from Bethel to Norwalk and then the new line is
12 from Middletown to Norwalk, we'll be able to move power
13 from anywhere in New England down into that corner to meet
14 those needs, which will also have an impact on energy
15 price in Connecticut.

16 So those are the things that are actually
17 happening as a result of the Legislature and the State
18 agencies working to try to turn some of these energy
19 situations around.

20 Last year, in the State Energy Plan, there
21 was an overriding goal to do two things, two goals to do
22 two things. As you look at all the energy issues that we
23 grapple with, there were two that seemed to be driving the
24 worst of our problems. One is an uncontrolled growth in

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1 peak demand on those days of the year when the air
2 conditioning load specifically was the greatest.

3 If you looked at the peak demand for
4 electricity in 2005, it was around 62 or 63 hundred
5 megawatts, 63 hundred megawatts. In the next year --
6 excuse me. That was 2004. In 2005, it jumped to 7,012.
7 That's a seven percent increase.

8 This year, it would have been 77 hundred if
9 it weren't for 300 megawatts of demand dispatched that was
10 built in by incenting people to turn things off or running
11 emergency generators. So our new peak now is 73 hundred
12 megawatts. So the peak is growing very fast. The base is
13 not growing that fast. It's growing about one and a half
14 percent a year, which is about even with economic growth.

15
16 But the peak, those things that are all on
17 at the same time for about 100 to 130 hours a year, is
18 growing much faster, and that's creating problems on how
19 do you meet those demands?

20 So one of the goals was to initiate
21 programs and initiatives that attack that peak and reduce
22 that peak, because we find that that peak is also related
23 to cost. The cost of having to supply that peak is part
24 of what's driving up the cost of energy, because you're

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1 having to operate plants that are very inefficient to meet
2 that peak.

3 The other goal is a goal that's been around
4 longer than me, or at least as long as me, and that is our
5 dependence upon fossil fuels. It used to be dependence on
6 foreign oil, then it became just dependence on oil, then
7 it became, well, natural gas isn't helping us that much
8 either with the air quality issues, so now it's just
9 dependence on fossil fuel.

10 We are very dependent on fossil fuel at
11 this point, and we'd like to diversify that a bit to
12 manage price, and we'd also like to reduce, especially in
13 the areas of transportation and power production, the
14 amount of petroleum products that we use for air quality
15 reasons and also for cost reasons.

16 The plan that you're looking at or talking
17 about tonight has a number of initiatives built into it.
18 This year, the plan was put together in a little different
19 fashion. Instead of just being a list of strategies to
20 address some particularly high-level problems, we looked
21 at all fuels. We looked at electricity, we looked at
22 natural gas, we looked at petroleum products, we looked at
23 renewable energy, and then we also looked at some of the
24 other impacts that these energy problems have on things

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1 like low income and sustainable development.

2 So you'll see the plan evaluates the
3 reliability of the supply, the major sources that are
4 available, and, also, the price associated with those.

5 Fuel diversity is another issue that's
6 addressed, because when you become too dependent on one
7 fuel, when the price fluctuates, all the prices in the
8 economy fluctuates. We saw that with natural gas this
9 year. The price of natural gas went up. Well the price
10 of electricity went up with it, because most of our
11 incremental electricity beyond the base load plants is
12 natural gas, so when the price went up, the power price
13 went up, as well.

14 One of the things that our studies have
15 shown us is that energy efficiency is the best way to
16 attack this problem. Energy efficiency programs have
17 demonstrated that you can reduce the need for energy at a
18 price of about 40 percent of what it costs to build new
19 supply.

20 So if there are energy efficiency problems
21 out there that can be solved, that makes more capacity
22 available from the same resources, and you can do that at
23 a price that's 60 percent lower than building a new power
24 plant.

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1 So one of the things the plan recommends is
2 accelerating the amount of energy conservation that we do
3 and making sure that we get the most that we can before we
4 go to new supply options.

5 The second addresses the peak, and that is,
6 because of the peak demand problem growing so fast, the
7 Federal Government, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,
8 has intervened and said that Connecticut needs to solve
9 this problem, or it's going to become a separate pricing
10 zone.

11 A separate pricing zone means that New
12 England will pay one price, except for Connecticut.
13 Connecticut will pay a higher price, because it costs more
14 to bring power down here from the less expensive sources.

15
16 So if we can attach the peak and bring it
17 down by building transmission, building more supply, then
18 that will reduce those federally mandated congestion
19 costs. You can see that as a line on your electric bill.
20 Right now, there's money going to that.

21 In addition to that, we're looking at
22 distributed resources to help reduce that peak, including
23 demand response programs, where, on an economic signal,
24 people turn things off, or they run generators, or they

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1 actually install generators at their site, and we call
2 them combined heat and power generators, where they also
3 take the place of a boiler that's at that site, so you're
4 not only getting the efficiency out of the fuel to
5 generate electricity, the average power plant that runs on
6 fossil fuel is about 35 or 36 percent efficient, but you
7 also get to use the heat, the waste heat, instead of
8 running your boiler, which raises the efficiency into the
9 70 to 85 percent.

10 So it's a very economical thing to do, and
11 there are a lot of commercial situations, where that's a
12 good way to supply power. So there are programs in place
13 to do that, and the DPUC actually just had a docket on
14 that in the spring, and they've offered incentives for
15 people to put their own generators in, and they've had
16 over 200 megawatts of applications for that, which is a
17 great way to have people build power plants on their site,
18 as opposed to central power plants.

19 And the last one on this page is the
20 promotion of renewable energy. Certainly, we don't have
21 any oil wells or gas wells in this state, but we certainly
22 have the ability to use solar photovoltaics, and we have
23 the ability to use geothermal.

24 Today, I spent the day at UConn at a

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1 biofuel conference, and they have the ability to grow
2 agricultural products or reclaim waste oil that can be
3 used for fuel and as renewable energy sources, so we want
4 to promote that kind of activity.

5 And the last group here we need to promote
6 policies in this plan for most policies that have a way of
7 mitigating impact on low income. The price of energy
8 today is so expensive and has gone up so quickly that
9 there are people on fixed income that are having to make
10 tradeoffs between do they buy energy, do they buy
11 medication, do they buy food?

12 It's taking away that discretionary income
13 that they may have, and we need to accelerate programs to
14 help people deal with that, including making their
15 facilities more efficient, so they don't use as much, but,
16 also, helping to make the payments.

17 The second is policies that support
18 sustainable development. We have this problem of sprawl,
19 where we're chewing up a lot of our farm land by building
20 subdivisions. It's not only causing the loss of open
21 space, but it's also causing us to have to stretch our
22 infrastructure. So we're having to reach out further with
23 our gas lines, our electric lines, meet larger loads, and
24 that's actually costing us all money.

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1 By stretching these systems, the next
2 kilowatt hour winds up costing more, not only for that new
3 person, but for all of us.

4 And the final one there is developing
5 policies that encourage mass transit or alternative fuels
6 for automobiles, so we're not as dependent on fossil
7 fuels, or we have less cars on the road.

8 So those are the elements of the plan. The
9 plan is available on the website. I think there's a
10 website. I don't have the site name here. It's called
11 ctenergy.org, so you can go and, if you haven't already,
12 look at the plan. But, today, we're here to collect some
13 comment, so I'm going to stop right there, John. I'm
14 going to move this, because it's kind of noisy.

15 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Just wait until Bill
16 gets done, Diba, and then you can ask your question.

17 MS. DIBA KAHN-BUREAU: I am Diba Kahn-
18 Bureau, and I have a question for Mr. Leahy, and the
19 question is this. How is a Green Campus Initiative
20 related to this energy policy?

21 MR. LEAHY: The Green Campus Initiative is
22 actually one of the 38 initiatives that's in the 2005
23 Climate Action Plan, and the idea being that if we can use
24 our college campuses in Connecticut, and there are

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1 actually almost 40 campuses, as learning laboratories,
2 it's a place for us to learn how to use renewable energy,
3 how to use conservation, how to use alternative fuels,
4 like biofuels, plus, in the process, teach the next
5 business leaders and political leaders that this is real,
6 that it actually can work.

7 Also, the university system in Connecticut
8 is responsible, John, I could be wrong about the actual
9 number, but it's at least half of the energy that the
10 state purchases.

11 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: With the University of
12 Connecticut Storrs campus, and the State University
13 system, and throw the community colleges in there, and
14 you're pretty close to 60 percent of the total state.

15 MR. LEAHY: Sixty percent of the total
16 amount of energy purchased by the State of Connecticut
17 goes towards those universities, so by making them more
18 efficient, use other types of fuels and so on, you're
19 having an impact on all those taxpayers, as well.

20 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yeah. This, to some
21 degree, Diba, our plan, to some degree, incorporates by
22 reference those other initiatives. For example, Bill
23 mentioned the Plan of Conservation and Development, which
24 has to do with land use, and the Climate Change Action

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1 Plan is another one.

2 So I guess, if you were to look at it from
3 a hierarchical standpoint, the Plan of Conservation and
4 Development and the Climate Change Action Plan would be
5 about here, and then the energy plan would be the sort of
6 overarching document, so that all those initiatives are
7 driving towards those overarching goals.

8 MS. KAHN-BUREAU: So those initiatives that
9 we're talking about, the Green Campus Initiative, why
10 wouldn't it be -- we're building a new campus here. Why
11 wouldn't they utilize the initiatives here at this campus?
12 Would they be?

13 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: That's a very good
14 question. Whoever is designing those buildings should, in
15 theory, be doing that.

16 MS. KAHN-BUREAU: Well if the DPW says that
17 we keep our old windows while they renovate this building
18 and then build new buildings around it, but they're going
19 to keep all the older buildings' old windows, I just find
20 that to be very absurd and not very practical or
21 efficient, if we're going to build a 75 million dollar
22 college campus. That's just my thoughts.

23 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Okay.

24 MS. KAHN-BUREAU: Thanks.

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1 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Well thank you. That's
2 why we're here. Does anybody have any other questions
3 before we begin to go through the list of folks that have
4 signed up, or questions by the Board? Ernie, actually,
5 since you're the first speaker, why don't you just come on
6 up?

7 MR. ERNIE COHEN: Okay. This is a change
8 for me, because I was the last speaker at the last public
9 hearing they had in Hartford.

10 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Well you were so good
11 there we decided to put you right up front here today.

12 MR. COHEN: I didn't get home until 11:00
13 that night.

14 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Don't keep us here that
15 late tonight, Ernie.

16 MR. COHEN: Hopefully, it won't be that
17 late.

18 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Before you begin, if
19 you could just identify yourself for the record, please?

20 MR. COHEN: Okay. My name is Ernie Cohen,
21 and I live in Norwich, Connecticut. I've lived here since
22 about 1968. And I have an environmental engineering
23 company, called MCO(phonetic) Testing and Engineering. I
24 recently started a division, a small division on energy,

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1 particularly solar energy here in the city.

2 I have a T.V. program. I want to advertise
3 a little bit. It's on public access television on
4 Mondays. It will be on this Monday, as a matter of fact.

5 If any of you are off, you could watch it. Channel 14
6 here in Norwich, and it's called A Questioning Nature, and
7 we have been talking about energy and environment there
8 for about a year and a half now.

9 It was a lot of fun for me, and I hope some
10 of you will try to pick it up this Monday and see what's
11 going on.

12 I'm active with the City, with the Mayor of
13 Norwich, Mayor Ben Lathrop, and with the global warming
14 group here in Norwich. Norwich has an area global warming
15 group, and the Mayor is proposing an energy forum that
16 we're going to have here in Norwich either in February or
17 March to involve our Norwich public utility people and the
18 global warming people and a lot of other people that have
19 expertise and interest in it, so that's something that
20 will be coming up. So I've been active in that.

21 But I want to get a little bit into the
22 things, comments I was writing down and some of the
23 remarks about the plan. I guess the question I have was
24 could you give us a quick rundown of the different groups,

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1 state groups that are connected with the energy? Let me
2 just start off.

3 Here we are with the Connecticut Energy
4 Advisory Board. That's you people here. You have public
5 hearings in Hartford, as well.

6 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: We hold monthly
7 meetings.

8 MR. COHEN: Monthly meetings.

9 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: The only public
10 hearings we hold are related to the solicitation of
11 comments to our annual plan.

12 MR. COHEN: And those monthly public
13 hearings are broadcast on CTN?

14 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: They cover about 50
15 percent, 60 percent of them, yeah. Not all the time.
16 When the General Assembly is in session, they don't cover
17 them as extensively, because they're much busier up there,
18 but, yes, they are covered by CTN, yes.

19 MR. COHEN: Then you have the Energy
20 Legislative Group. They're the ones that are proposing
21 the bills. That was the one that had the December 20th
22 meeting.

23 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: That's the Energy, the
24 Standing Committee, the Energy and Technology Committee of

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1 the General Assembly, yes.

2 MR. COHEN: And that's the House and the
3 Senate?

4 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yeah. It's a joint
5 standing committee of both the House and Senate, right.

6 MR. COHEN: Mr.? What's his name?

7 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Steve Fontana. He is
8 the House Chair of the Committee.

9 MR. COHEN: Oh, he's the House Chair?

10 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: He's the House Chair,
11 yeah.

12 MR. COHEN: Okay.

13 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Senator Fonfara is the
14 Senate Chair.

15 MR. COHEN: Senator?

16 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Senator Fonfara from
17 Hartford.

18 MR. COHEN: Okay. And I know we have
19 someone from this area, Betty Ritter, Representative
20 Ritter from Waterford. She's on that Energy Committee.
21 And then you have the DPUC?

22 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Correct.

23 MR. COHEN: The Department of Public
24 Utility?

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1 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Utility Control, right.

2 MR. COHEN: And they're a State agency?

3 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yes.

4 MR. COHEN: They are, but appointed by the
5 Governor?

6 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: The Commissioners are
7 appointed by the Governor, yes.

8 MR. COHEN: They're all appointed by the
9 Governor.

10 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yes.

11 MR. COHEN: They're not elected.

12 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: No.

13 MR. COHEN: No.

14 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: They're appointed by
15 the Governor and approved by the General Assembly.

16 MR. COHEN: Oh, okay. And Mr.
17 Downs(phonetic) is the?

18 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: He's been elected
19 Chairman from amongst their membership, yes.

20 MR. COHEN: Okay, so, is that really the
21 big three in this area, or are there others I missed that
22 have played a significant part?

23 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: No, those are probably
24 three of the most significant, but there's a number of

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1 others out there, as well. The Office of Policy and
2 Management has an energy office, so we're considered a
3 major player insofar as policy formulation for the State.

4 MR. COHEN: And you testify at some of the
5 meetings and bring information?

6 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yeah. We raise bills.
7 We testify on behalf of various bills. We try to kill a
8 lot of bills.

9 MR. COHEN: Well that's great, because now
10 I have a clearer picture of that. Thank you for that
11 interesting rundown. I'm going to ask you a question,
12 though, that may put you on the spot. Does eastern have a
13 cogeneration plant?

14 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: No, but they've got a
15 great geothermal facility.

16 MR. LEAHY: I was just going to say, we
17 don't have cogeneration. We have quite a bit of solar PV.
18 We have two dormitories that have all the perimeter
19 lighting and hallway lighting, LED lighting off of two
20 arrays, and we have PV on top of all the bus stations and
21 all the recycle centers, and then we also have a large
22 geothermal. One of our dormitories is heated with
23 geothermal.

24 MR. COHEN: One of the dormitories?

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1 MR. LEAHY: Yeah. We have not gone --
2 Central Connecticut has cogeneration. That's fairly
3 recent.

4 MR. COHEN: And UConn, also?

5 MR. LEAHY: UConn has cogeneration.

6 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: And Bill actually did a
7 trial with one of their boilers last year, using B20?

8 MR. LEAHY: B20 biofuel.

9 MR. COHEN: I know you're doing a lot of
10 nice things. I know you didn't have it, because we used
11 to work with the engineer who designed the boiler plants
12 there. Maybe it's time, because this cogeneration, as a
13 lot of you know, you get two for the price of one, don't
14 you?

15 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yes.

16 MR. COHEN: You get the heat, and you
17 sometimes get cooling in the summer. And, particularly,
18 if you're in industry, like we have a big paper plant down
19 in Montville that just put in a cogeneration plant, it's
20 different from just having a generator in your plant, in
21 that you're actually getting the value of the heat, as
22 well, because we have suffered badly by the policy
23 decisions that were made by the DPUC to go to natural gas.

24 I know they went there for environmental

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1 reasons, but they really -- it went all over the country,
2 this natural gas craze. And, at one time, natural gas was
3 reserved for the residential and for industry, and all of
4 the sudden it became a power plant fuel, and the prices,
5 which they told the DPUC, they fooled them. They told
6 them the prices would be reasonable, and they went way up,
7 and electricity prices are tied to natural gas, and all of
8 our home prices, our heating that we heat with natural gas
9 are tied to it.

10 So something really went wrong there,
11 gentlemen and ladies, and I hope that -- that seems to be
12 a lesson there somewhere that we can learn from.

13 Well let me go on with these little
14 thoughts I had when you were talking. I just wanted to
15 bring to your attention what was in the Hartford Courant
16 today, creating a cleaner continent. I don't know if any
17 of you saw that article.

18 Europe has decided to reduce its dependence
19 on oil, gas imports and curb emissions at the same time.
20 They're very concerned about energy supplies from Russia,
21 for example, who have been cutting off the energy --

22 You know, more than 50 percent of our oil
23 is imported. Theirs is up to 80 percent. So I'm very
24 concerned that we don't have a real goal. They have a

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1 goal. Their goal is proposing that 20 percent of this
2 energy should come from renewable power by 2020. That's
3 their goal.

4 Do we have a goal, anything to match that?

5 MR. LEAHY: Actually, the Governor released
6 her own version of a State Energy Plan, and that was a 20
7 percent by 20 to renewable. And, also, this committee
8 last year adopted a 10 percent by 2010, which is halfway
9 there, and I believe, I'm not sure what the year was, it
10 was probably four or five years ago, the Governor at the
11 time, Executive Order 32, had a goal of I believe that
12 was, I think it was 20 percent or 10 percent by 20. No,
13 20 percent by 2010 renewable energy.

14 So that goal has been bantered around and
15 is still being pushed around, that that might be a target
16 that we do want to --

17 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Yeah. The last
18 Executive Order you referred to I think was limited just
19 to State operations.

20 MR. LEAHY: That was just State facilities.

21 COURT REPORTER: You need to speak one at a
22 time, please.

23 MR. COHEN: This is for the whole Europe
24 they're talking about, not just state, so they're really

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1 serious about it, and I hope you put, every year in your
2 energy plan, I hope you'll show where we are on that goal,
3 how we're doing, like an audit, so that the Governor and
4 everyone will know.

5 But I'm afraid Europe is going to jump
6 ahead of us with technology. If they're setting such an
7 ambitious goal, they're going to develop all the
8 technology that goes with it, and we're going to be
9 sending our soldiers out to fight in the Middle East.

10 So I hope the Governor and you people in
11 Policy and Management will review what's going on in
12 Europe and get some of the information. I'm sure it's on
13 the website, some things there, and see if Connecticut can
14 be one of the states that gets a statewide program going.

15 That would be very interesting.

16 They're also talking about vehicles. They
17 want, by 2020, a tenth of the vehicles fueled by biofuels.

18 I know you mentioned biofuels in there. A tenth of the
19 vehicles in Europe, that's quite an ambitious plan, too.

20 We have farmland here in Connecticut, and
21 we pay farmers not to grow things on it. It seems to me,
22 now that we're talking about biofuels, that the State
23 could perhaps encourage these open spaces that are
24 reserved for farms, farmland I should say, open space

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1 project, to grow some of these biofuels.

2 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: We have a group of
3 people examining that exact concept. As a matter of fact,
4 Bill and a colleague of mine from the Office of Policy and
5 Management to your right were in an all-day session up at
6 the University of Connecticut on just that topic,
7 developing biofuels, further developing biofuel industry
8 in Connecticut.

9 And I should point out it begins with the
10 farmland, where do we grow it, what do we grow on it, if
11 that proves to be viable.

12 MR. COHEN: Yeah, because a lot of people -
13 - it's controversial to pay the land just to keep it open
14 or to hold it as open space, so, this way, the State might
15 get some benefit. We would all get some benefit from it.

16 I hope that UConn they're looking at and at Eastern
17 they're getting information on biofuels from things beyond
18 corn and sugar, because I know in Florida and the other
19 states they have very active research programs now to use
20 cellulose and grass and everything else you can think of,
21 and that's where the big breakthrough is going to come --

22 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: It's going to take a
23 very diverse set of feed stocks to get us to any
24 significant level of production here in Connecticut, so

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1 we're looking at the full array of possibilities at this
2 point.

3 MR. COHEN: Yeah. And there's so much
4 criticism of corn alone, because it's a feedstock, so
5 we're throwing away a lot of grass and other things, so I
6 guess you get the point here.

7 I'm very concerned that the State is going
8 to continue down the road of natural gas base plants that
9 they've already started, and I would like to suggest that
10 in your plan you consider that if they use natural gas,
11 they consider an efficiency limit, lower limit of 50 or 60
12 percent for any natural gas plant.

13 This would almost envision that when they
14 set up the natural gas plant like they did in Killingly up
15 the road here, and I think they're doing that in
16 Middletown, as well, that's the natural gas plant, that
17 they have some type of industry or cogeneration added to
18 it. Either they supply the city with heat, like they did
19 in Hartford with their Capitol district, so that we're
20 just not pushing this natural gas without a heating
21 component to it. And it would lower the price. It would
22 prevent global warming, because we'd be getting two for
23 one.

24 Another thing that might be interesting to

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1 study in your plan is how much thermal energy is being
2 wasted and being sent into the atmosphere by the
3 generating plants here in Connecticut? I know we can't do
4 too much about that, but we get a double whammy.

5 They produce the CO2, and they also produce
6 a lot of thermal energy when we generate with fossil
7 fuels, whereas if we generate with solar or if we generate
8 with fuel cells, they're so efficient there's no extra
9 heat, so to speak, or very little extra heat, and we don't
10 get this extra warming of the atmosphere compounding it
11 with CO2, so that might be something of some interest.

12 I think I've spoken long enough. Let me
13 just take a quick look and see. Yeah. I know there's
14 going to be a push for nuclear, because, as from the
15 global warming and from the reduction of fossil fuel, the
16 Government, in fact, is already pushing nuclear. They
17 have something like 20 or 30 plants on the drawing boards.

18 And the Federal energy policy says, as I
19 interpreted it, they have the right to place these nuclear
20 plants on any federal land, and, in fact, they may even be
21 able to place it without the State being able to stop it.

22 Then you have the waste, which they have no
23 deposit done, no central depository for the waste, and the
24 Federal plan says that the waste will be kept on the site

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1 or at Federal depositories within the State. So a place
2 that is owned by the Federal Government, such as the sub
3 base or other areas, they could become depositories until
4 the year 4000.

5 So can the State in their plan look at how
6 the State might have some legislation adopted to, or get
7 around this Federal mandate through State's rights, or
8 some area, or that we do in other areas that we don't need
9 it?

10 I'm not a nuclear fan, and I know that up
11 here in eastern Connecticut it's pretty controversial.
12 We've had the Millstone, as you know, and Norwich is one
13 of the areas, the schools here, where people will come
14 during a loss, an explosion down there. We're just beyond
15 the limits there of 15 miles I think it is. And these
16 plants were fairly old. They're at Millstone point now.

17 They got the okay to keep them going, and
18 we're concerned here about an accident, because our
19 population from 1980 has grown considerably in eastern
20 Connecticut, so we're very concerned about a nuclear
21 explosion, an accident that would impact the region. Right
22 now, we're very heavily populated along that area.

23 Well I don't think there's anything else.

24 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Ernie, thank you very

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1 much for your comments. Thank you very much for being
2 here.

3 MR. COHEN: You're welcome. And thank you
4 for coming. Look forward to your coming.

5 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Well before you step
6 down, do any Board members have any questions for Ernie
7 while he's here? No? You guys all set? Okay. Ernie,
8 thank you very much.

9 MR. COHEN: You're welcome.

10 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: The next person that
11 signed up to speak is Rodney, and, I'm sorry, your last
12 name?

13 MR. BOWIE: Bowie, B-O-W-I-E.

14 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: B-O-W-I-E. Thank you
15 very much.

16 MR. BOWIE: I'm a resident of Norwich,
17 Connecticut. I'm a licensed electrician. I have been for
18 40-something years. I'm retired from Supervisor's
19 Shipbuilding. I haven't actually worked in the electrical
20 trade for probably, to any great extent, for the past 15
21 years or so.

22 I know we've had a lot of engineering
23 people look at the energy needs all over this part of the
24 country and everything. If the State of Connecticut would

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1 like to reduce a utility bill, I might suggest that one of
2 their engineers just look at the -- do a power factor
3 correction.

4 I don't know if any of you people here have
5 a background in electrical engineering or not, but I wrote
6 a beneficial suggestion for Pratt & Whitney many years
7 ago, that they do something about their power factor
8 correction.

9 We have to understand each time you put up
10 a building like this right here and you put in fluorescent
11 lighting, what you do is you put a reactive load on your
12 system, and what your meter actually reads is apparent
13 power, rather than true power.

14 So you read not the actual power used, but
15 you actually read the reactive load, which most people
16 don't understand and wouldn't expect anybody here in the
17 room to understand that.

18 What some of the big factories or big
19 commercial outlets do is they put in an air compressor and
20 they over compensate it to bring the lead and the lag back
21 in onto cue, so to speak. They bring it on center, rather
22 than having it leading and lagging.

23 Okay. For that part of it, now I probably
24 hooked up more power in one day's time than most people

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1 have ever even thought of. I did a substation up in
2 Putnam, Connecticut, where they changed over from 27,000
3 volt lines to 345 lines, and I understand the amount of
4 power that's actually used.

5 Now we can talk about biofuels. We can
6 talk about all these other things here, and they pale in
7 comparison to the amount of fuel used by one, say, nuclear
8 submarine. A nuclear submarine draws 2,000 amps on 480
9 volts. That's probably half of what the City of New
10 London draws, half of what the City of New London draws.

11 Now the last time I worked down at the
12 submarine base, I had an office down by Pier 32, and on
13 Christmas we had 16 submarines in, 16 submarines, and they
14 were all on our power system. The base down there does
15 not generate very much electricity. They have the ability
16 to generate some, but they really don't generate that
17 much.

18 What they generate is basically steam for
19 the buildings, and they offshoot steam from some of their
20 generation to actually heat some of the buildings,
21 themselves.

22 In this part of the country here, we've
23 built waste to energy plants, and we've built them in
24 Lisbon, we've built them down in Preston. When they first

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1 floated the idea of putting one of these things in this
2 part of the country, I tried to get our city councilman
3 and anybody else that would listen to me interested in
4 putting them right in Norwich.

5 And that came about because 40 years ago I
6 bought some stock in Con Edison, and, at that time, about
7 half of Con Edison's profits were generated from
8 cogeneration in New York City. They sell the steam to the
9 buildings in New York City.

10 But float that idea by anybody here in
11 Norwich and it was like, oh, my God, we can't have
12 anything like that in the City of Norwich. But you don't
13 have to have a dirty waste plant. It doesn't have to look
14 like a trash bin, and most of them don't.

15 Everything is contained inside the
16 buildings, and I see absolutely none of that being done in
17 this part of the country. They dissipate the heat out
18 into the atmosphere, and they scrub the emissions and that
19 kind of thing. They don't pollute things, in particular,
20 but they really aren't of any particular benefit, I think
21 secondary benefit to anybody.

22 The heat that's produced in there is just
23 lost to everybody. Nobody gains from that kind of thing.
24 So I don't see where we've had an awful lot of actual

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1 expertise put on any kind of subject here, I mean any real
2 engineering expertise done on any of this.

3 On the fuel cell research, quite frankly,
4 I'm appalled in anybody that doesn't know something about
5 fuel cells when I worked in Pratt & Whitney. This is
6 about the time they did the big airplane push for the
7 Concorde. There must have been, there must have been 60
8 fuel cells at that particular time sitting on a bench
9 right there in Pratt & Whitney on Willow Street in East
10 Hartford, fuel cells. They're about this big around, this
11 tall, and they produced about 60 amps of DC current.

12 This is going back 40 years, 40 years, and
13 now all of the sudden we're interested in fuel cell
14 technology, so where have we been for 40 years? The power
15 projects and everything else have been done. All of this
16 has gone on and on and on and on, and we're just now
17 finding out something about fuel cell technology? Come
18 on.

19 Now, on the other sources of electricity
20 and such, Roy Stoker was a Cherokee Indian, and he was a
21 Senior Chief Electrician on board ship while I was on in
22 1960, and he came from Oklahoma. He has a large cattle
23 ranch out there, 120 cattle, and it was solely powered by
24 wind.

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1 Everything they had on that farm, itself,
2 it was about 600 acres according to him, they milked 120
3 head of cattle, and he said that he had been rewinding
4 generators ever since he was three years old. Every once
5 in a while they burned this thing out, evidentially.

6 But what they had was a bunch of batteries,
7 10 actually, in series for 120 volt DC, and they ran that
8 farm off that 120 volt DC. Even their refrigerator in the
9 house was powered by DC. So when people are talking
10 alternative means of generation, I shake my head, because
11 I went down to the Norwich library back here about 30
12 years ago and looked up everything I could find on water
13 power and read a whole bunch of it. I took a course here
14 on solar energy at the next campus over. I took a course
15 on solar energy.

16 The City of Norwich actually dissuades
17 anybody from hooking up to the system here in Norwich.
18 I'm going to be building a house up the street from where
19 I presently live, and I intend for it to be, a good deal
20 of it, solar energy. But in order for me to hook up to
21 the City of Norwich, actually, and the way they laid it
22 out for, it would run me about 6,000 dollars.

23 Now I can do it illegally. As an
24 electrician, I can fool them a little bit and actually

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1 back feed the whole thing, so that when I want to draw
2 power off the City of Norwich, I can draw power off it.
3 Down the basement, have my little thing hooked up on the
4 wall, and the rest of the time, when the sun is out, or
5 the wind is running just right, I can be actually feeding
6 into the system, and they'll never know that I'm feeding
7 into the system. I just won't be drawing off of them.

8 And I'll utilize them to control my 120
9 volts that I need on my lighting type of thing. But about
10 6,000 dollars they want to actually provide a regular type
11 switching mechanism, the electronics and everything, all
12 that will fit this type of situation.

13 So what I see here, on the one hand, is
14 everybody is giving lip service to this kind of thing, but
15 very few people are able to put out any kind of plan,
16 where you're actually going to promote thousands and
17 thousands and thousands of megawatts. And I'm not talking
18 kilowatts. I'm talking about megawatts.

19 And the only way you're going to do that is
20 nuclear. That is the only way you're ever going to do
21 this, is nuclear. You cannot allow people to build houses
22 and things out here, or have people moving into these
23 areas and put in mega houses and stuff that they're doing
24 today. You cannot allow that, unless you are also willing

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1 to put in a nuclear power plant.

2 When I bought my first apartment house, I
3 had on this one particular building a 30 amp service, a 30
4 amp service. There were eight apartments in this
5 building, eight apartments in this building. I had a 30
6 amp service. Now I've held onto this building for 20
7 something years. The last service I put in this building
8 was 800 amps. I put an 800 amp service on this house.

9 Each unit as a 100 amp disconnect on it in
10 the circuit breakers. That's a decent system. Do they
11 draw that much all the time? No. If you were talking
12 about peak loading, yes. At one time or another, I would
13 imagine I actually draw probably 120 amps, 130 amps on the
14 whole place, depending on which air conditioners are on,
15 who has got what on, and what tenants I have living in the
16 building, whether they're low income or whether they've
17 all got air conditioners.

18 But the thing of it is, the capability is
19 there for them to draw it up to, up to that amount. Do I
20 see something happening in the future? Not with this
21 particular building. I went around New London, Norwich
22 years and years ago, putting services on houses. We
23 changed a 15 amp service. We put on 100 amps. This is
24 going back quite a few years.

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1 I don't do this much anymore, but I
2 recommend to anybody that puts in any kind of a house out
3 here today to put a 200 amp service on the house. The
4 difference between a 100 amp, 200-amp service in actual
5 cost is about \$20 dollars in actual material expenses.
6 That's so these people can use electric heat if they have
7 to, or they can use solar heat, or whatever else they're
8 going to put in this year, next year, or whatever the
9 foreseeable future puts out.

10 I have no idea what people are going to use
11 for fuel years from now, but oil looks like the one thing.
12 Nobody seems to want to go coal. We have plenty of coal
13 in this country. We have a coal fired plant right down in
14 Montville, Connecticut. I put the service in for that
15 going back years ago.

16 We changed the service coming in onto that
17 and put in brand spanking new generators, but nobody wants
18 to use the coal. We have the technology to make coal back
19 into oil, and that technology is available because of the
20 embargo that we placed on South Africa back here during
21 the days of apartheid.

22 They have that technology to change coal
23 into oil, but everybody is worried about emissions there.
24 I think there's a lot more actual engineering by qualified

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1 engineers, someone that is actually on the ball enough, so
2 that they understand and can do this kind of thing, but I
3 really don't see them putting out that much.

4 I don't see any real ideas even coming out
5 of our university system, and I would have to fault the
6 university systems for this. I know that there are hog
7 farmers back in 1957. I was at my grandfather's, and I
8 was reading the Hoard's Dairyman, and there were hog
9 farmers out west that actually heated and cooled their
10 farms just by hog poop, and now, all the sudden, we're
11 discovering it?

12 I know that the knowledge is out there, and
13 I'm not a college professor. I haven't been in the
14 college system for eons, but there's plenty of people out
15 here that are a heck of a lot smarter than I am. I've
16 always been amazed, when I used to work in Supervisor's
17 Shipbuilding to go to engineering people, and I could come
18 away from them with some of the craziest ideas that I ever
19 heard.

20 I couldn't go back to someone from Electric
21 Boat with that particular idea. They'd laugh me right off
22 the wall. And these are engineering people. They need to
23 get off the stick and actually do some real engineering.
24 And I can fault plenty of people for not stepping up to

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1 the bar and actually doing this kind of engineering,
2 because it is there.

3 I don't have a degree in engineering at
4 all, but I retained enough of the things that I was taught
5 back years ago to understand when somebody is talking to
6 me and when somebody is throwing a bunch of bull at me.

7 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Or hog poop.

8 MR. BOWIE: Or hog poop. Us kids, when we
9 were sliding, when we were kids, we used to go over to the
10 sodder's pile, because that was the highest hill in my
11 neighborhood. We'd go over to the sodder's pile and stick
12 our hands in the sodder's pile to warm them up, because
13 there was a big hole coming up through the middle of that
14 sodder's pile, and the heat coming up off of that was
15 fantastic.

16 So I know things can be done, as far as
17 heating people's homes, houses, barns. You can run your
18 pipes out into the middle of a pile and blow air through
19 them if you want to. It will come back warm.

20 Your solar energy is great. I'll probably
21 do some solar energy. I was, about 18, 20 years ago, I
22 was down on Bluff Point, and it was a cloudy day, with a
23 class from the school next door, on solar energy. And
24 4:30 in the afternoon on a cloudy day, they were still

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1 recovering heat off the system that they had. There's not
2 enough of that being done.

3 I don't see the schools here being built
4 with that kind of thing, with that kind of technology. We
5 talk about windows. Well they could put all these windows
6 in right now, and it would be so expensive to change over
7 those windows right there to the new type of windows, and
8 the heat saving would be so little that it would be
9 unimaginable.

10 All they've got to do is close the blinds.
11 You don't see the blinds closed, though. In my house, the
12 windows are closed. The shades are drawn at nighttime.
13 In between the windows, because I've still got the old
14 storm windows, all my tenants' apartments they've got
15 thermo pane windows on them, but I've still got the old
16 storm windows, in between the windows, roll the
17 newspapers, spread out, and no air comes in my windows,
18 but my tenants, their windows are still open.

19 And that comes to my last point. When you
20 provide supplemental payments for people that are using
21 utilities, what you're telling them is they can use as
22 much as they want and someone else is going to pay for it.

23

24 I've been in the apartment rental business

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1 now ever since 1963, and I do not provide heat for anyone
2 at all. The last time I provided heat for a tenant I had
3 a police officer standing in the apartment, stating to me,
4 "Mr. Bowie," he says, "You've got to maintain 65 degrees
5 in the apartment." I says, "She's got to close the
6 windows."

7 He says, "The law doesn't say anything
8 about closing the windows." I said, "There's got to be a
9 little sanity here. Put the manacles on me." He says,
10 "I'll talk to her." But she didn't have to close the
11 windows, and she wasn't about to, but she wanted me to
12 keep the heat up.

13 So I have tenants right now that they
14 applied for heating assistance on the first of September,
15 and that's wrong. These people actually can afford to
16 provide for their own heat. They could if they didn't
17 smoke. They smoke two packs a day. They can't afford
18 anything. That's 300 dollars a month in any man's
19 language. That's 300 dollars a month they're spending on
20 smoking.

21 So it's not going to pay us, you, me, or
22 anybody else, to supplement somebody else's way of life.
23 What we've got to do is get down to like the British do.
24 If you want your water hot for your shower, you stick a

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1 couple of coins in the water heater, and it will give you
2 enough water to take a shower with. But otherwise than
3 that, it will shut off all by its lonesome.

4 And utilities in other parts of the world
5 are much higher than they are in this part of the world.
6 The French are going almost totally nuclear, but we don't
7 want to have it here. As far as I'm concerned, build a
8 nuclear power plant right in downtown Norwich, right in
9 downtown Norwich, because I have not only hooked up
10 nuclear controls and things, reactive feed pumps, but I
11 have stood right on top of those same reactors after
12 they've been active, and I have not gotten any kind of
13 reading at all, as far as the actual on my dosimeter
14 badge.

15 I worked in Millstone Power Plant for a
16 year and a half, and I got a letter from the regulatory
17 agency that said I got .001 milliRankins of radiation,
18 which is zilch for all that time that I worked actually in
19 and around those reactors.

20 So am I scared of anything nuclear? No,
21 I'm not. We talk about being 15 miles away from a nuclear
22 reactor. That reactor is made to withstand an atomic
23 blast, and you won't even feel it burp. If it happens
24 right there at Millstone, you'll never even feel the burp,

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1 because that containment plant will contain it right there
2 on site, and it sits right on top of solid ledge, and we
3 do not need to fear anything from that nuclear power
4 plant.

5 And with 16 reactors here on the river,
6 people are going to worry about it. They should have
7 started worrying about it 50 something years ago. My
8 father worked on the Nautilus, Sea Wolf and the Skip Jack,
9 and he didn't die from radiation poisoning, whatsoever,
10 and that was in the very, very first of the nuclear
11 industry here in Connecticut.

12 So if you want power generated, as far as
13 I'm concerned, it's going to have to be nuclear, because
14 we can flub dub around all we want to on all the other
15 types of things, and I'm saying we should, we should,
16 really, we should, but, at the same time, the only way
17 you're going to generate the power for 300 homes out here
18 in the north of Norwich, as they're going to be putting
19 in, there's going to be 300 homes, 200 amp services on
20 each one of them, the only way you're going to get that
21 kind of power is if you put in a nuclear plant.

22 So you can beat that dog all you want, but
23 sooner or later you're going to bring him in the house.
24 Thank you.

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1 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: You're welcome. Thank
2 you. Questions?

3 MR. BOWIE: I'll take questions from
4 anybody that you'd like to ask.

5 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: I was just asking if
6 any of the Board members.

7 MR. BOWIE: No, I'm just saying, if anybody
8 would like to ask questions.

9 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: I was sure you would. I
10 just wanted to check and see if they had any. Yeah.
11 Interesting trip down memory lane. Our final speaker is
12 Diba Kahn-Bureau. Would you like to speak, Diba, or make
13 some comments, whatever you prefer?

14 MS. KAHN-BUREAU: Sure. Diba Kahn-Bureau.
15 I think what we really need today is clean, affordable
16 energy, renewable energy. I don't think we need to go
17 back to coal. I think we have enough nuclear power
18 plants. I don't think we need another nuclear power plant
19 in the State of Connecticut at this time.

20 There's many reasons, and I won't get into
21 it, but I think what we need is affordable renewable
22 energy, and I think that also insuring that our Green
23 Campus initiative includes all colleges and all buildings
24 that are State owned. That's all I have to say. Thank

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1 you.

2 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Thank you. Any
3 questions for Diba?

4 MR. BOWIE: I've got a question.

5 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: You know what, Rodney?
6 You might want to come up to the microphone, please.

7 MR. BOWIE: Actually, I'd like to ask it of
8 yourself. Where are you going to get that volume? We're
9 talking megawatts of power, millions of actual watts of
10 power, one way or the other, either from biofuels or
11 other. You can convert wood into megawatts, but even a
12 wood generating plant that we have up north up here that
13 uses wood, I think it only puts out about six megawatts.

14 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Diba, if you're going
15 to answer that question, you just may want to get to a
16 microphone.

17 MR. COHEN: I'd like to answer that
18 question. Is that the same question that was posed to me
19 when I was at the hearing in Hartford?

20 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Okay.

21 MR. COHEN: The Chairman there said we need
22 500 megawatts. I don't know if any of you remember that.
23 That was the number he threw out. And I sat down then
24 and I did the calculations and I divided. I said we get

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1 five watts from every square foot of a solar panel, so
2 that means you need 100 million square feet of solar
3 panels to get five megawatts.

4 Then I divided that up by 169 towns, and
5 that got it down to about 600,000 square feet. And then I
6 divided that by the number of square feet in an acre, and
7 I think it came to about 14 acres in each town. I did
8 that, and I sent that in to them.

9 Then I looked at all the roofs that they're
10 building here at the college. They're going to have, I
11 don't know, two, three thousand square feet, more than
12 that probably, 200 square feet per student. You take all
13 the roofs that we have of the State buildings and on all
14 the schools, you take all those -- I have storage sheds
15 down at Sheds R Us down on Farnham Road there, you know?

16 Farnham Road is where we have Sheds R Us.
17 We have 15 storage sheds, 200 feet long each, and they're
18 just sitting there with their roofs vacant, all open, all
19 guarded, with fences around them. So there is a way to do
20 it. There's a way to get a lot of energy out of solar
21 power.

22 Europe is doing this. Ninety-five percent
23 of our solar panels are being sold to Japan and Germany.
24 So it's really the -- we're really fighting to change the

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1 attitude in the United States a little bit over to that.
2 And, as you know, the President hasn't adopted the global
3 warming goals yet, so we're behind what Europe is doing.

4 As far as nuclear is going, Germany and
5 Italy have given up much of their new development in
6 nuclear. Only France is the one that is continuing
7 developing into nuclear. They don't want to continue down
8 that line any longer, Germany and Japan. They're now
9 going into solar and alternate energy.

10 So I know it seems strange to just think,
11 when you see just a solar panel and you say how the heck
12 can that be something that's going to generate a lot of
13 electricity, but multiply it by all the towns and all the
14 roofs that are available, and you get a little different
15 picture.

16 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Great. Thank you.
17 Thank you, Ernie. The question was originally directed at
18 you. Would you like to defer to that response, or would
19 you like to respond?

20 MS. KAHN-BUREAU: No. I think Ernie did a
21 great job.

22 CHAIRMAN MENGACCI: Okay. Great. Well
23 there's no one else signed up. It doesn't look like
24 there's anyone else that's going to come in. We're fairly

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1 close to our closing time. Do any of the Board members
2 have any final comments or anything? No? With that,
3 then, I'd just like to thank everybody who came and spoke
4 tonight and for your interest and for your comments.

5 They will all be -- as you can tell,
6 they're being recorded. They'll be brought to us, and to
7 whatever degree we can, we'll incorporate those comments
8 into our final plan.

9 Bill, thanks again for your help in
10 arranging all of this, and everyone have a good night, and
11 travel safely. Thank you.

12 (Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 7:25
13 p.m.)

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