

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
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January 9, 2013

TO: Parties & Intervenors

FROM: Linda Roberts, Executive Director *L Roberts*

RE: **DOCKET NO. 424** - The Connecticut Light & Power Company application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the Connecticut portion of the Interstate Reliability Project that traverses the municipalities of Lebanon, Columbia, Coventry, Mansfield, Chaplin, Hampton, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Killingly, Putnam, Thompson, and Windham, which consists of (a) new overhead 345-kV electric transmission lines and associated facilities extending between CL&P's Card Street Substation in the Town of Lebanon, Lake Road Switching Station in the Town of Killingly, and the Connecticut/Rhode Island border in the Town of Thompson; and (b) related additions at CL&P's existing Card Street Substation, Lake Road Switching Station, and Killingly Substation.

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In accordance with Conn. Gen. Stat. § 4-181a (c), which provides that an agency "may, without further proceedings, modify a final decision to correct any clerical error...", the Connecticut Siting Council hereby corrects clerical errors in the final Interstate Reliability Project Findings of Fact #177 and page 12 of the Opinion. Please see the enclosed errata sheets in connection with the above-referenced proceeding.

Please remove the old pages and insert the corrected ones.

LR/CMW

This errata sheet corrects Finding of Fact #177 on Page 28. Page 28 previously read:

### General Project Construction Activities

168. Construction of the proposed project would require temporary storage areas, staging areas, and crane pads. CL&P prefers to locate storage and staging areas in the vicinity of the ROW; however, they may not be immediately adjacent to ROWs. CL&P would attempt to locate storage and staging areas on CL&P-owned property where possible. If CL&P-property is not available or suitable for storage or staging areas, CL&P would investigate the use of areas that have been previously developed or vacant land. Staging and storage sites would be identified during the D&M Plan for the proposed project or CL&P would submit them separately to the Council for approval prior to use. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, pp. 4-5 through 4-7)
169. Temporary storage areas require approximately two to five acres and are used to temporarily store construction materials, equipment, supplies, mobile construction offices, parking of personal vehicles of construction crew members, parking construction vehicles and equipment, and performing minor maintenance on construction equipment. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, pp. 4-6, 4-7)
170. Storage areas are typically moved as construction progresses along the ROW. Following use as a storage area, the land would be restored to pre-construction conditions, pursuant to the use agreement with the property owner. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, pp. 4-6, 4-8)
171. Staging areas typically require less than two acres and are used for temporarily stockpiling materials for transmission line construction, such as erosion and sedimentation control materials, and for temporarily stockpiling materials removed from the ROW during construction. Staging areas could be within or off the ROW. As construction progresses, staging areas would be relocated to be near construction work. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, pp. 4-6, 4-7)
172. Crane pads are located at each transmission structure location and are the necessary work areas to stage structure components for final on-site assembly. The crane pad is typically a 100-foot by 100-foot area that provides a safe, level work base for the construction equipment used to erect the transmission structure. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, p. 4-7)
173. The construction of a crane pad includes the removal of vegetation, grading to create a level area, removal of the topsoil and layering of a filter fabric and rock base. A roller is typically used to flatten and compact the pad. In wetland areas, removable timber mats may be used to allow water to flow beneath the pad. As an alternative to timber mats, a large rock base may be used to allow water flow with smaller rock layered on top and a layer of gravel intermixed with soil on top of that. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, p. 4-8)
174. Crane pads are typically removed following construction and the area would be restored to pre-construction grade to the extent practical and consistent with CL&P's ROW maintenance program. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, p. 4-8)
175. Construction field offices would be located in existing commercial facilities where feasible. If there is no commercial facility available, trailers, portable sanitary facilities and associated parking would be located, optimally on CL&P-owned property. Following construction, trailers and equipment would be removed and the area would be restored. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, p. 4-9)
176. The average distance between 345-kV transmission line structures is approximately 575 feet; however, the distance may range from less than 200 feet to over 1,000 feet depending on the presence of geographic and environmental features. (CL&P 9, R. 20)
177. Where a 345-kV line must cross an existing distribution line, the 345-kV structures might have to be taller to maintain a 48-foot clearance between the lowest conductor and the distribution line. To avoid increasing the 345-kV structure height, the distribution line in conflict could be installed underground. This would allow the 345-kV structure height to be reduced by approximately 20 feet and save about the same cost per structure. (Tr. 4, pp. 45-51)
178. Wherever blasting is needed for construction, a certified blasting contractor would develop a controlled drilling and blasting plan in compliance with state and local regulations. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, p. 4-21)

**General Project Construction Activities**

168. Construction of the proposed project would require temporary storage areas, staging areas, and crane pads. CL&P prefers to locate storage and staging areas in the vicinity of the ROW; however, they may not be immediately adjacent to ROWs. CL&P would attempt to locate storage and staging areas on CL&P-owned property where possible. If CL&P-property is not available or suitable for storage or staging areas, CL&P would investigate the use of areas that have been previously developed or vacant land. Staging and storage sites would be identified during the D&M Plan for the proposed project or CL&P would submit them separately to the Council for approval prior to use. (CL&P 1, Vol. 1, pp. 4-5 through 4-7)
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This errata sheet corrects page 12 of the Opinion. Page 12 previously read:

### **Substations/Switching Station**

Since the proposed modifications to the substations do not go outside the existing fence lines, the Council expects no adverse environmental impacts.

Three wetlands exist on the Card Street Substation property, 100 feet outside the existing fence line; however, effects to those wetlands would be minimized by the installation of erosion and sedimentation controls.

Two state-listed moth species were known to occur near Lake Road Switching Station; however, at a distance that prevents any adverse impacts.

Killingly Substation is located in an area that may contain state-listed invertebrate species of moths and butterflies, and CL&P consultants observed these species during field surveys of the ROWs; however, the substation itself would not be suitable habitat for these species. Killingly Substation is also in the vicinity of the Tracy Road Trail, which is a one-mile paved walking/biking trail; however, intervening vegetation and topography screen the substation from the trail.

Considering that no new substations are being constructed and that construction activities at all the substations will go on inside the fence line, the Council judges that the substations will have minimal environmental effect.

### **I. Electric and Magnetic Fields**

The Council's "*Electric and Magnetic Field Best Management Practices for the Construction of Electric Transmission Lines in Connecticut*" (EMF BMPs) were revised in December 2007 to address concerns regarding potential health risks from exposure to EMF from transmission lines. The Council's EMF BMPs support the use of effective no-cost and low-cost technologies and management techniques to reduce magnetic fields (MF) exposure to the public while allowing for the development of electric transmission line projects.

International health and safety agencies, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), have studied the scientific evidence regarding possible health effects from MF produced by non-ionizing, low-frequency (60-Hertz (Hz)) alternating currents in transmission lines. Two of these agencies have attempted to advise on quantitative guidelines for mG limits protective of health, but have been able to do so only by extrapolation from research not directly related to health: by this method, the maximum exposure advised by the International Committee on Electromagnetic Safety (part of IARC) is 9,040 mG, and the maximum exposure advised by the ICNIRP is 2,000 mG. Otherwise, no quantitative exposure standards based on demonstrated health effects have been set world-wide for 60-Hz MF, nor are there any such state or federal standards in the U.S.

Consistent with the Council's EMF BMPs, CL&P began with a "base" design of the proposed project that includes "no-cost" magnetic field management features. CL&P then added in potential designs that are "low-cost" magnetic field management features at five locations along the project route. The five locations with potential low-cost magnetic field management designs are sections of the route that are near public or private schools, licensed child day care facilities, licensed youth camps, public playgrounds or near statutory facilities or near an area that the Council may determine to be a residential area.

### **Substations/Switching Station**

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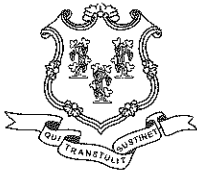
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## **II. Electric and Magnetic Fields**

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NOTICE OF SERVICE

I hereby affirm that a photocopy of this document was sent to each Party and Intervenor on the service list dated October 4, 2012, with method of service to each party and intervenor listed via e-mail and U.S. mail on January 9, 2013.

Dated: January 9, 2013

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