

January 9, 2012

Town of Mansfield
Town Council
Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
Mansfield, CT 06268

*Re: Interstate Reliability Project
Submission of Mr. Victor Civie, Jan. 9, 2012*

Dear Members of the Mansfield Town Council,

The Connecticut Light and Power Company ("CL&P") has asked me to bring to the attention of the Mansfield Town Council several factual errors in the submission of Victor Civie concerning CL&P's Interstate Reliability Project ("Project"), which appears as Item #6 on the Town Council's Meeting Agenda for January 9, 2012. I am serving as counsel to CL&P in connection with the siting of the Project, and am thus familiar with the application that CL&P has recently filed with the Connecticut Siting Council ("Council") concerning the Project, a copy of which has been provided to the Town of Mansfield. I am also familiar with the laws to which Mr. Civie refers and have been involved as a lawyer with the earlier project to which he refers in his submission and the other projects to which this letter refers.

The following page references and the underlined text are from Mr. Civie's presentation. The plain text provides CL&P's corrections.

Page 1

"Prior to 2004 there were no regulations on Overhead transmission line facilities."

In fact, the state has regulated the siting of overhead transmission line facilities since 1971, when it enacted the Public Utility Environmental Standards Act (PUESA), which among other things, created the Power Facilities Evaluation Council, now the Connecticut Siting Council.

"Due to the negative impact of Overhead configurations a law was passed (Statute 16-50p) that requires 345kv transmission lines be placed underground."

Section 16-50p, in its initial form, was enacted in 1971 as part of PUESA, and has been amended several times since, including in 2004 (Public Act 04-246) and 2007 (Public Act

Town of Mansfield
Town Council
January 9, 2012
Page 2

07-04 §16). The press releases and news articles quoted at page 3 of Mr. Civie's submission concern the 2004 amendment.

It is an oversimplification to say that Section 16-50p requires that 345-kV transmission lines be placed underground. A copy of the statute in its current form appears as page 6 of Mr. Civie's submission. His characterization of the statute at page 2 of his submission is more accurate than that quoted above:

“[Section] 16-50p(i) states that 345-kV transmission lines adjacent to residential areas, private or public schools, licensed [and] child day care facilities must be placed underground [unless] the applicant [shows] that the burying of the lines is infeasible or poses an unreasonable economic burden.”

“A number studies that demonstrates the health risk of overhead transmission lines can be found on the website SaveOurTown US.”

There are a great many individual “studies” concerning the potential health effects of exposure to transmission line electric and magnetic fields. The best sources of information on this subject, to which CL&P looks for guidance, are comprehensive reviews of the entire body of research by reputable scientific and governmental bodies, such as the World Health Organization. As required by Section 16-50p, the Council undertook a formal investigation that extended over two years, at the conclusion of which it adopted its Electric and Magnetic Fields Best Management Practices for the Construction of Electric transmission Lines in Connecticut,” effective December 14, 2007. That document is available at http://www.ct.gov/csc/lib/csc/emf_bmp/emf_bmp_12-14-07_20080603083907.pdf and has been provided in CL&P's Application for the Project in Volume 1 Appendix 7A. That document provides a concise summary of the governmental and scientific body reviews of the EMF health effects research. A more detailed summary of this research prepared for the Council by its independent consultant, Dr. Peter Valberg, appears at http://www.ct.gov/csc/lib/csc/emf_bmp/emf_report.pdf. In accordance with the Council's application requirements, CL&P has provided an updated research summary prepared by a consultant, Dr. William Bailey, as part of its application. See Appendix 7D to Volume 1. In designing the Project, CL&P has complied with these Best Management Practices. See Appendix 7B of the Application.

Town of Mansfield
Town Council
January 9, 2012
Page 3

Page 2

“CL&P who is familiar with the costs and technology created the Mount Hope variation and incorporated it in its proposal.”

CL&P has not proposed the Mount Hope Underground Variation (part of which would replace a segment of overhead line on Mr. Civie’s property). As required by Section 16-50p, CL&P has provided the Council with information to enable it to make a determination whether the underground variation would impose an unreasonable economic burden on ratepayers. The Council will make this decision by considering the cost and impact of the section of overhead line construction that the underground variation would replace, and the cost and impact of the underground variation. This detailed information is provided in Volume 1A, Section 15.3 of CL&P’s Application. Mr. Civie’s summary of this information is inaccurate in several respects.

The cost to Connecticut consumers for the Mount Hope Variation is estimated at \$61.1 million, as compared to \$1.5 million for the section of overhead line it would replace, so 41 times higher. (See pages 15-60 and 15-61 of Volume IA.) CL&P’s conclusion and recommendation with respect to the Mount Hope Variation is:

“Based on these unreasonable additional costs to consumers, the lack of magnetic field reduction, and the additional land acquisition that would be required to develop this variation, CL&P’s proposed overhead 345-kV H-frame line design, located within CL&P’s ROW, was selected over the Mount Hope Underground Variation.”

“A transition station facilitates the overhead to underground transitions. Depending on the application the facility needed to bring the cables under ground and bring the cables over the ground can be massive or small. Because of the small length of underground cable only a small transition station is required. The transition station for this project would require approximately ½ acre.”

The required size of a transition station is not proportionate to the length of the underground segment it terminates. The land and equipment requirements for transition stations are discussed in Volume 1A of the Application, generally at pages 14-20, 14-21, 14-37, and 14-38, and with specific reference to the Mount Hope Variation at page 15-42. A schematic figure showing a typical transition station for 3 underground cable sets, such as would be used for the Mount Hope variation, is provided as Figure 15A-1 at page 15A-21 of the Appendix to Volume 1A. As stated in these references, the land

Town of Mansfield
Town Council
January 9, 2012
Page 4

requirement for the transition station equipment is typically 1.5 to 2 acres, and the required parcel size is larger and quite variable. For the two transition stations in the Mount Hope variation, CL&P has identified two four acre plots, for which it would purchase up to 6 acres, and use approximately 2 it already owns.

“The Bethel-Norwalk project demonstrates that the burying of 345kv transmission lines is feasible without an unreasonable economic burden. (Page 5). Note that the complete 21 mile project was buried underground at a cost far less than predicted.”

The entire length of the Bethel-Norwalk project was approximately 21 miles. As the information sheet provided at page 5 of Mr. Civie’s submission says, the project included what was at the time “the longest length of 345-kV solid underground cable in the United States.” However, this solid dielectric underground cable segment of the Bethel-Norwalk project was only 2.1 miles in length. (The Bethel-Norwalk project also included approximately 9.7 miles of underground 345-kV cables using an older technology. Approximately 9 miles of the 345-kV construction was overhead.) I do not know how the actual and predicted cost of this segment of cable compared, but the cost of Project as a whole was not “far less than predicted.” Rather, it was somewhat higher than originally estimated.

In general, while underground line construction may be economically feasible in densely developed locations where there is no or insufficient existing overhead line right-of-way, that is not the case where there is ample space within an existing right-of-way in which a new overhead line may be constructed. This is the case for the Project, including the portion of it proposed for Mr. Civie’s property. In the case of CL&P’s most recently completed project, the Middletown to Norwalk 345-kV project, underground line construction was proposed by CL&P for densely populated areas where there was insufficient right-of-way such that overhead line construction would have required extensive takings of homes; and overhead line construction was used where there was sufficient existing right-of-way for it. In the recently approved Greater Springfield Reliability Project, another New England East West Solution (NEEWS) project, which is now under construction, both the Connecticut and Massachusetts 345-kV lines will be constructed overhead within existing rights of way.

Town of Mansfield
Town Council
January 9, 2012
Page 5

I hope that you will find the information in this letter helpful.

Very truly yours,


Anthony M. Fitzgerald

AMF/kas

Carli

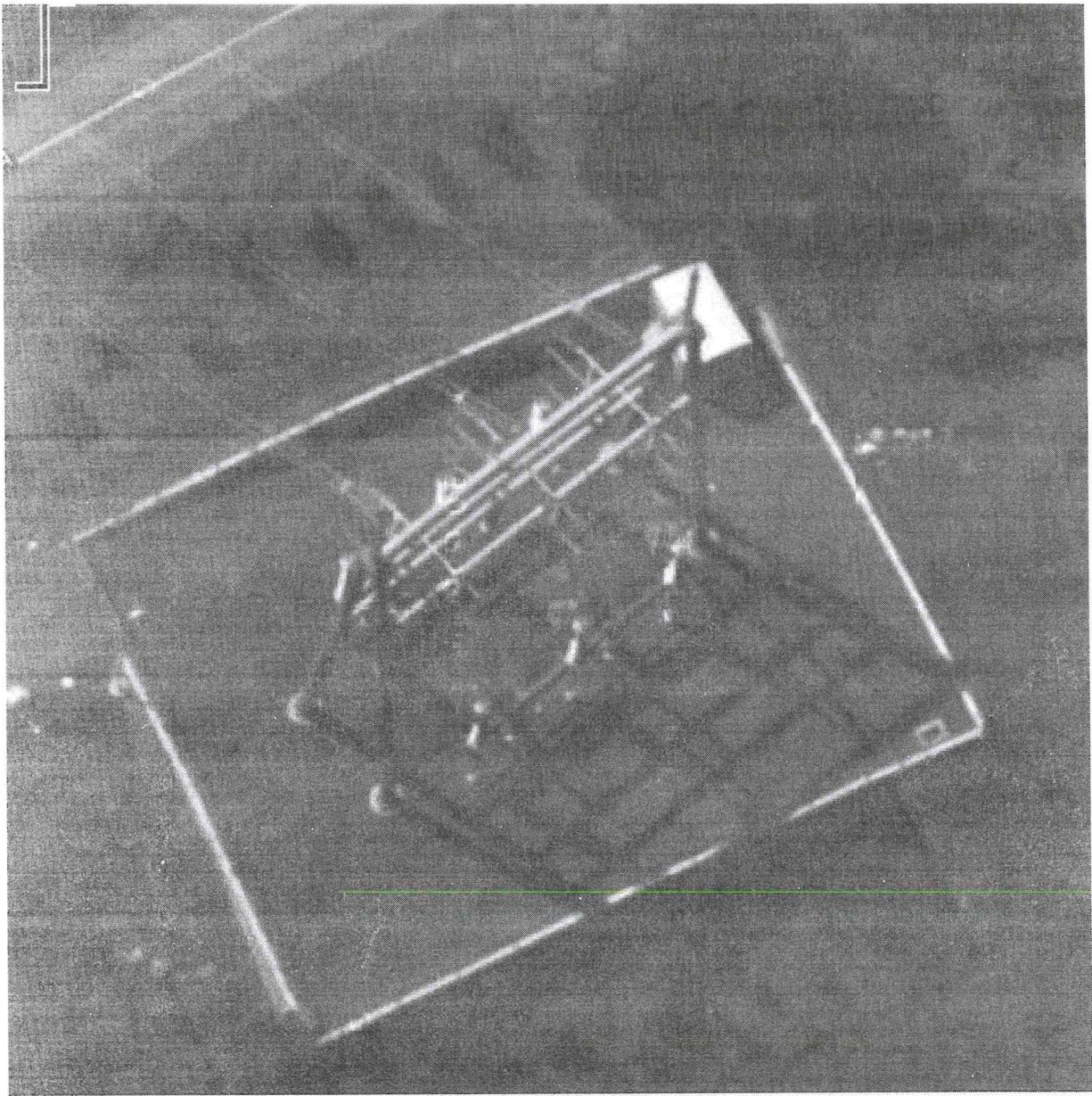
Location	Element	Proposed 345-kV Bethel to Norwalk Project - Transmission Line Costs (\$ Thousands)	Work Description	Quantity	Material	Contracted Services	NU Labor	Total
Overhead Lines								
Gallows Hill to Archers Lane								
Single Circuit 345-kV/115-kV Monopole 1.3 miles			Clearing, access roads, erosion control, etc. Excavation and foundations Structure Counterpoise Grounding Cable 345-kV 1590 KCMIL 47/7 2C / phase Cable 115-kV 1272 45/7 1C / phase Shield wire	29 14 14 1 1 58,600 26,700 16,368	\$ 157.00 \$ 126.00 \$ 1,044.00 \$ 99.00 \$ 6.00 \$ 365.00 \$ 142.00 \$ 24.00	\$ 204.00 \$ 705.00 \$ 276.00 \$ 37.00 \$ 28.00 \$ 135.00 \$ 72.00 \$ 28.00	\$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ -	\$ 361.00 \$ 831.00 \$ 1,320.00 \$ 136.00 \$ 34.00 \$ 500.00 \$ 214.00 \$ 52.00
			Total Gallows Hill to Archers Lane	101,727	\$ 1,963.00	\$ 1,485.00	\$ -	\$ 3,448.00
Hoyts Hill to Gallows Hill								
Single Circuit 345-kV H Frame 3.6			Clearing, access roads, erosion control, etc. Excavation and foundations (if required) Structure H frame Structure monopole Counterpoise Grounding Cable 345-kV 1590 KCMIL 47/7 2C / phase Shield wire	43 68 31 3 1 1 140,800 19,000	\$ 286.00 \$ 24.00 \$ 599.00 \$ 183.00 \$ 249.00 \$ 35.00 \$ 864.00 \$ 30.00	\$ 390.00 \$ 216.00 \$ 524.00 \$ 37.00 \$ 94.00 \$ 153.00 \$ 321.00 \$ 34.00	\$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ -	\$ 676.00 \$ 240.00 \$ 1,123.00 \$ 220.00 \$ 343.00 \$ 188.00 \$ 1,185.00 \$ 64.00
			Total Hoyts Hill to Archers Lane		\$ 2,270.00	\$ 1,769.00	\$ -	\$ 4,039.00
Norwalk Jct to Norwalk Substation								
Single Circuit 345-kV Delta Monopole 3.7 miles Double Circuit 115-kV Monopole 0.5 miles			Clearing, access roads, erosion control, etc. Excavation and foundations (if required) Structure monopole Counterpoise Grounding Cable 345-kV 1590 KCMIL 47/7 2C / phase Cable 115-kV 1272 45/7 Shield wire	36 42 42 1 1 129,300 62,100 47,500	\$ 238.00 \$ 331.00 \$ 3,158.00 \$ 274.00 \$ 16.00 \$ 779.00 \$ 88.00 \$ 64.00	\$ 391.00 \$ 1,957.00 \$ 654.00 \$ 104.00 \$ 76.00 \$ 288.00 \$ 35.00 \$ 75.00	\$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ -	\$ 629.00 \$ 2,288.00 \$ 3,812.00 \$ 378.00 \$ 92.00 \$ 1,067.00 \$ 123.00 \$ 139.00
			Total Hoyts Hill to Archers Lane	239,022	\$ 4,948.00	\$ 3,580.00	\$ -	\$ 8,528.00
Removal			20.1 miles of primary and backup circuits		\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00
Fiber Optics			Temporary relocation of lines at Norwalk Substation		\$ 1,214.00	\$ 3,965.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 5,179.00
Relocation			Includes all planning, engineering, siting, surveying, land planning and drafting, Administrative costs including legal, purchasing, contract administration, project management, etc.	1	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 3,034.00	\$ 4,234.00
Engineering, Administration and Other								
Right of Way				77			\$ 7,900.00	\$ 7,900.00
			Total Overhead Lines		\$ 10,395.00	\$ 13,599.00	\$ 10,934.00	\$ 34,928.00

Note: ROW costs above represent legal, engineering, cost of land and easements and miscellaneous other NU labor and outside services

Proposed 345-kV Bethel to Norwalk Project - Transmission Line Costs (\$, Thousands)

Location	Element	Work Description	Quantity	Material	Contracted Services	NU Labor	Total		
345-kV HPPF 9.4 Miles	Pipe and Accessories Section	Cable pipe, 8-inch nominal, pitec, per foot	100900	\$ 4,290.00	\$ 3,925.00	\$ -	\$ 8,215.00		
		Spacers	3200	\$ 65.00	\$ 130.00	\$ -	\$ 195.00		
		Excavation, no rock, per cubic yard, including hauling	20	\$ 2.00	\$ 55.00	\$ -	\$ 57.00		
		Fluidized Thermal Backfill (FTB™)	2630	\$ 126.00	\$ 268.00	\$ -	\$ 394.00		
		Duct encasement concrete	2700	\$ 95.00	\$ 268.00	\$ -	\$ 363.00		
		Splicing trifurcator	4	\$ 98.00	\$ 344.00	\$ -	\$ 442.00		
		Riser pipe stainless steel 5-inch	840	\$ 91.00	\$ 191.00	\$ -	\$ 282.00		
		Cathodic protection	1	\$ 97.00	\$ 153.00	\$ -	\$ 250.00		
		Pressurization plant	2	\$ 1,288.00	\$ 43.00	\$ -	\$ 1,331.00		
		Leak detection system	1	\$ 993.00	\$ 344.00	\$ -	\$ 1,337.00		
		Coated 2 inch pipe schedule 80 including valves, etc.	250	\$ 6.00	\$ 41.00	\$ -	\$ 47.00		
		Gallons of polybutene dielectric fluid	179068	\$ 1,193.00	\$ 243.00	\$ -	\$ 1,436.00		
		Vaults (including grounding)	22	\$ 993.00	\$ 497.00	\$ -	\$ 1,490.00		
		Total Pipe and Accessories Section				\$ 9,337.00	\$ 6,502.00	\$ -	\$ 15,839.00
			Cable and Accessories:	345-kV cable	306508	\$ 29,550.00	\$ 1,147.00	\$ -	\$ 30,697.00
				Normal 3-phase joints	34	\$ 682.00	\$ 3,241.00	\$ -	\$ 3,923.00
				Semi stop joints with bypass piping	2	\$ 56.00	\$ 197.00	\$ -	\$ 253.00
				Complete terminators	12	\$ 1,311.00	\$ 104.00	\$ -	\$ 1,415.00
				Arresters	12	\$ 136.00	\$ 69.00	\$ -	\$ 205.00
		Total Cable and Accessories:				\$ 31,735.00	\$ 4,758.00	\$ -	\$ 36,493.00
			Communication Conduits:	Fiber-optic cable (by others)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
				Fiber-optic cable splices (by others)	100900	\$ 252.00	\$ 183.00	\$ -	\$ 435.00
		Feet HDPE Conduit	40	\$ 47.00	\$ 19.00	\$ -	\$ 66.00		
Total Communication conduits:				\$ 299.00	\$ 202.00	\$ -	\$ 501.00		
	Temperature Monitoring System	Fiber-optic cable	51000	\$ 164.00	\$ 41.00	\$ -	\$ 205.00		
		Fiber-optic cable splices (including enclosures)	5	\$ 5.00	\$ 19.00	\$ -	\$ 24.00		
		2" HDPE conduit, feet	51000	\$ 80.00	\$ 28.00	\$ -	\$ 108.00		
		Thermocouples, each	36	\$ 14.00	\$ 39.00	\$ -	\$ 53.00		
		Test stations, each	18	\$ 7.00	\$ 40.00	\$ -	\$ 47.00		
		Temperature probes, each	36	\$ 14.00	\$ 29.00	\$ -	\$ 43.00		
Total Temperature Monitoring System:				\$ 284.00	\$ 196.00	\$ -	\$ 480.00		
	Duct Bank and Earthwork:	Excavation, no rock, per cubic yard, including hauling	40000	\$ 1,159.00	\$ 6,129.00	\$ -	\$ 7,288.00		
		Soil backfill	17300	\$ 608.00	\$ 152.00	\$ -	\$ 760.00		
		Excavation for vault	1800	\$ 23.00	\$ 141.00	\$ -	\$ 164.00		
		Fluidized Thermal Backfill (FTB™)	20000	\$ 3,440.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,440.00		
		Horizontal vertical drilling	1400	\$ 88.00	\$ 344.00	\$ -	\$ 432.00		
		Jack and bore	185	\$ 298.00	\$ 2,865.00	\$ -	\$ 3,163.00		
		Sheeving and shoring	5000	\$ 115.00	\$ 955.00	\$ -	\$ 1,070.00		
		Pavement repair	650000	\$ 443.00	\$ 955.00	\$ -	\$ 1,398.00		
		Curb repair	20000	\$ 13.00	\$ 52.00	\$ -	\$ 65.00		
		Sidewalk repair	1200	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00	\$ -	\$ 10.00		
		Landscape restoration	1	\$ 64.00	\$ 97.00	\$ -	\$ 161.00		
		Traffic control	1	\$ 33.00	\$ 1,091.00	\$ -	\$ 1,124.00		
		Loam and seed	10000	\$ 33.00	\$ 48.00	\$ -	\$ 81.00		
		Survey	1	\$ 33.00	\$ 161.00	\$ -	\$ 194.00		
		Rock Excavation	1	\$ -	\$ 9,997.00	\$ -	\$ 9,997.00		
Total Duct Bank and Earthwork:				\$ 6,354.00	\$ 22,199.00	\$ -	\$ 28,553.00		
	Engineering, Administration and Other	Includes planning, engineering, siting, surveying, land planning and drafting, Administrative costs including legal, purchasing, contract administration, project	1	\$ -	\$ 4,950.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 8,250.00		
	Right of Way			\$ 48,009.00	\$ 38,807.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 86,316.00		
Total 345-kV HPPF				\$ 48,009.00	\$ 38,807.00	\$ 3,800.00	\$ 90,616.00		

Note: ROW costs above represent legal, engineering, cost of land and easements and miscellaneous other NU labor and outside services

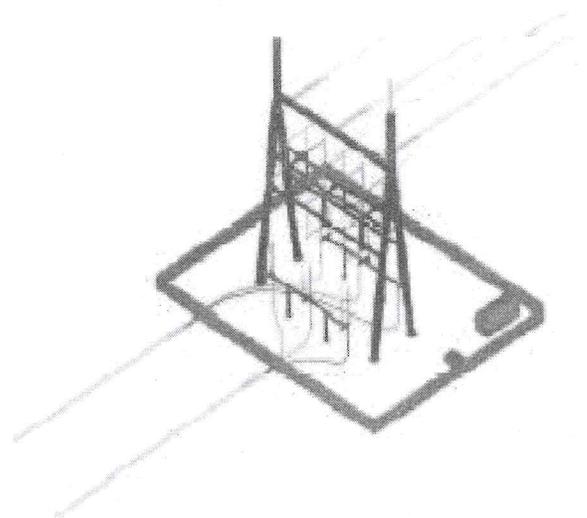


115-foot by 90-foot (0.25 acre)



The Connecticut Light & Power Company
12C Application
Stakeholder Meeting
February 7, 2005

The Bethel-Norwalk 345-kV Project



Hoyts Hill

345-kV Line Transition Station.

Patricia A. Suprenant

441 Gurleyville Road
Storrs, CT 06268

January 9, 2012

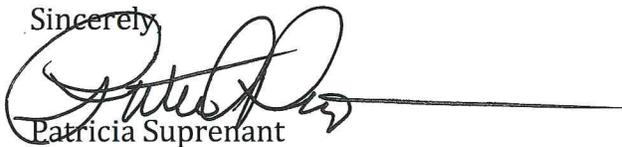
Mansfield Town Council
Eagleville Road
Storrs, CT 06268

To Whom It May Concern:

It is my understanding that the University of Connecticut water system is subject to Department of Public Health jurisdiction for water purity and water adequacy. It is also, my understanding that it is subject to Department of Energy and Environment regulations concerning large-scale diversion of surface or underground water. However, can you clarify the following?

1. Is the University of Connecticut subject to Department of Public Health regulations with regard to the development and disposition of watershed land it owns?
2. Is the University of Connecticut required by state statute to obtain Department of Public Health approval to build or expand its water supply system, and is it subject to record keeping and reporting requirements?
3. Is University of Connecticut subject to the same laws that apply to water companies in the area of well-field mapping, water supply emergencies, and water supply planning?
4. Are the rates for the University of Connecticut customers (pay users) subject to Department of Public Utilities Regulatory Authority rate regulations and pricing?

Sincerely



Patricia Suprenant

Mansfield, Connecticut Town Council Meeting Jan. 9, 2012
Public comment by David Freudmann, 22 Eastwood Rd.,
Storrs, CT 06268, 860-429-0763, davidf235@yahoo.com
Topic: Off. of Policy and Mgt. grant; Hydro project

I am concerned about two recent actions by this Council.

1. On Dec. 19, 2011, you voted to partake in a \$100,000 grant from the State's Office of Policy and Management. The money is for hiring a staff person to "promote and attract appropriate economic development." Yet, in a Nov. 2000 resolution, this Council stated its opposition to having the State complete the Route 6 expressway from Bolton Notch to Columbia. Then-Council member Gregory Haddad explained it would "bring unwanted development." In articulating the majority viewpoint, he correctly acknowledged two things: (1) Better highways promote development - a fact known since antiquity, and (2) that such development is unwanted here. So let's be clear. We're taking an OPM grant to promote development that is ... unwanted.

This is contradictory, like saying you enjoy swimming but cannot stand getting wet. You promote a gleaming downtown on behalf of the University of Connecticut, squander millions of dollars in the process, erect a money pit of a parking garage, but reject a highway that would bring more consumers to Mansfield.

When it comes to economic development, this Council is feckless, aimless, and lacking in any coherence.

2. On Oct. 24, 2011, Mr. Sam Shifrin and his supporters asked the Council to commit Mansfield to buying all the electricity from his planned hydro-electric project. Four facts were made clear. 1. Federal regulations which promote renewables will require CL&P to buy his electricity. 2. The cost of electricity to Mansfield would be unchanged. 3. Mr. Shifrin himself affirmed that he would be able to get a loan from a bank even if Mansfield does not commit to buy his electricity. 4. The reason for requesting Mansfield's commitment is that it would be a bit easier for him to get his loan that way.

The Council then unanimously passed a motion asking Town Manager Matthew Hart to proceed. Last month, Mr. Hart informed us that the town will incur from \$5,000 to \$15,000 in consultants' fees to arrange this. Since we'll pay the same for electricity either way, why did the Council agree to this? Since when does town government agree to spend up to \$15,000 to expedite a private entrepreneur's loan application?

This is a usurpation of your power of the purse - corporate welfare.

These are but two examples of poor planning and misplaced priorities on the part of Mansfield's elected officials. Capricious whim and passing fancy are poor substitutes for logical planning and responsible spending.

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Mansfield opposes new Rt. 6

By HAROLD C. SHAYER
Chronicle Staff Writer

Mansfield

MANSFIELD — Voting along party lines, the town council has approved a resolution that puts the town on record against any plans to complete the Route 6 expressway from Bolton North to Columbia.

Democrats Carl Schaefer, Bruce Bellm, Betsy Paterson, Greg Haddad, William Rosen and Chris Thorkelson voted against any Route 6 plan following a request by Thorkelson to add the Route 6 issue to the agenda of Monday's meeting. In support of an expressway, Republicans Virginia Raymond, Richard Pellegrine and James Stallard voted against the measure.

Thorkelson said he believed that the premise used by proponents of a four-lane expressway — that a new road is needed because of safety problems on the existing, two-lane Route 6 — cannot be supported by statistics about the safety of expressways. Thorkelson also said he was concerned that a completed 11-mile expressway from Bolton to Columbia would "pressure" the state to widen Route 195 in

The present Route 6 expressway, which runs from Columbia to Windham, has an exit which leads onto Route 195 in Mansfield to the area of the East Brook Mall.

Haddad said he was against an expressway because it may bring unwanted development into Mansfield, such as subdivisions which would strain the tax base with more children in local schools. Bellm reminded the council that the 30-year delay in getting the expressway project off the ground will result in an expressway which will end up costing about \$1,200 per inch.

Raymond said that the expressway was a necessary "infrastructure" for the Williamantic area which was in "a no-man's land" when it came to economic development.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers — who are currently reviewing the three latest alternatives for the expressway — are holding a public hearing on the alternatives at the Colony Conference Center in Vernon on Tuesday at 1 p.m.

January 9, 2012

To: Town Council

From: Betty Wassmundt

RE: Kurt Heidinger communication + *other*

1. Why was this communication not brought before the council until the last meeting? This question needs to be answered. Council procedure states that communications received prior to the packet being prepared are to be included in the packet. It took three meetings for this communication to be made public. This is information the public needs to know. This delay in providing the Heidinger communication is a serious town issue.

2. The Atty General ruled in 2000 that the University is not a water company thus it is not subject to all the state statutes regulating water companies. This problem needs to be corrected directly before any further cooperation with the University to solve the town's water needs. What will this council do about it?

3. Refer to page 134, section III Term & Agreement of Sewer and Water Service Agreement.

The part: "unless otherwise terminated by either party sixty days in advance of the anniversary date." concerns me. How could this town accept an agreement that allows for unconditional termination of a water supply with a 60 day notice? I know there's a large body of law regarding water supply so that it is unlikely the University could just terminate the supply of water but how could this town accept such a term?

On a separate issue, I'm sure you all read of Jeff Smith's gem of a statement at the Windham Board of Finance that he didn't have to "listen to fools twice".

I'm equally sure that you consider the way I speak to you as being rude, disrespectful, sarcastic, etc. I agree; I do address the council that way. I'd like to mention my mentors, those I learned from: Jeff Smith, Marty Berliner, Carl Schaefer, Betsy Paterson who has been disrespectful even to a fellow democratic council member. Thank you.