

March 8, 2016

Robert Stein, Chairman
Connecticut Siting Council
Ten Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Re: Bloomfield-Windsor Upgrades Project

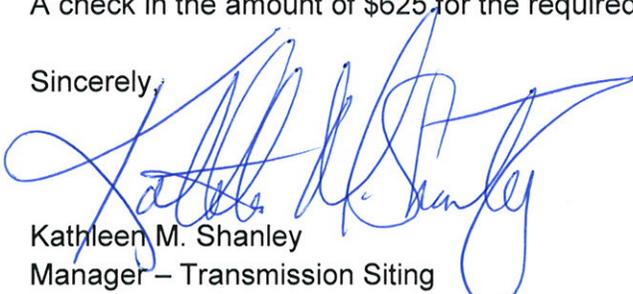
Dear Chairman Stein:

Attached are an original and fifteen (15) copies of a petition on behalf of The Connecticut Light and Power Company doing business as Eversource Energy ("Eversource" or the "Company") requesting a Declaratory Ruling that no Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need is required for the proposed modifications to transmission lines 1777, 1779, and 1751 and to the Bloomfield Substation, North Bloomfield Substation and Rood Avenue Substation in the towns of Bloomfield and Windsor, Connecticut ("Petition").

Prior to submitting this Petition, representatives from Eversource briefed municipal officials in both Bloomfield and Windsor of the Project. Written notice was provided to all abutters notifying them of the proposed work and the Petition being filed with the Council. A map and line list identifying the abutting property owners who were notified of the Project are provided in Attachment A: Bloomfield-Windsor Upgrades Project Maps. The letter to the abutters and the Affidavit of Service are provided in Attachment G: Letter to the Abutters and Affidavit.

A check in the amount of \$625 for the required filing fee is also attached.

Sincerely,



Kathleen M. Shanley
Manager – Transmission Siting

Attachment: Petition

cc: Philip K. Schenck, Jr. Town Manager, Town of Bloomfield
Peter Sousa, Town Manager, Town of Windsor

THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY doing business as
EVERSOURCE ENERGY

PETITION TO THE CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL
FOR A DECLARATORY RULING OF
NO SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT
FOR THE PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE EXISTING 1777/1779 LINES,
1751/1777 LINES AND SUBSTATIONS IN THE TOWNS OF BLOOMFIELD AND
WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

1. The Connecticut Light and Power Company doing business as Eversource Energy ("Eversource" or the "Company") hereby petitions the Connecticut Siting Council ("Council") for a Declaratory Ruling that no Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need ("Certificate") is required pursuant to Section 16-50g et seq. of the Connecticut General Statutes for the modifications to Rood Avenue, North Bloomfield and Bloomfield Substations and transmission lines 1777, 1779 and 1751 within an existing right-of-way ("ROW") in towns of Bloomfield and Windsor, Connecticut (the "Project") that are described herein. Eversource submits that no Certificate is required because the proposed modifications would not have a substantial adverse environmental effect.

2. **Purpose of the Project**

The purpose of the proposed Project is to eliminate potential transmission system thermal and voltage criteria violations in the Bloomfield and Hartford area that were identified the May 2014 Greater Hartford and Central Connecticut Area ("GHCC") Needs Assessment performed by the Independent System Operator of New England ("ISO-NE") and in subsequent analyses by Eversource. In planning simulations, N-1-1 contingencies cause thermal overloads on a section of the 1779 115-kV line and on the 1756 115-kV line, both of which are located between Bloomfield Junction and Northwest Hartford Substation, as well as causing low voltage conditions at Northwest Hartford and Bloomfield substations. Without these improvements to the transmission system, the violations would have to be addressed by reducing the load at the Bloomfield and Northwest Hartford substations by approximately 64 megawatts, which is over and above the forecasted reductions from demand response. This reduction equates to approximately 30% of the net load served by those substations.

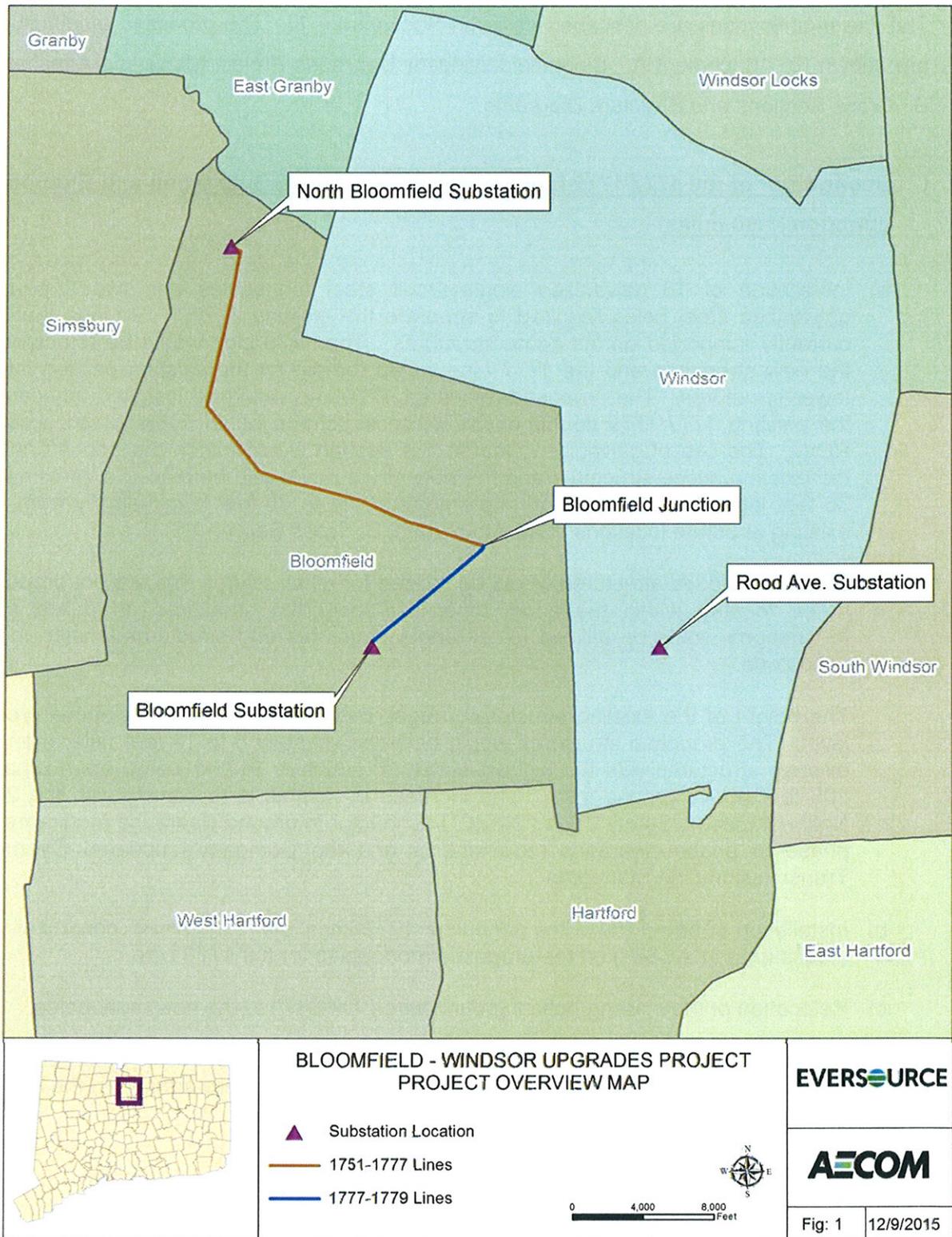
The criteria violations will be addressed by increasing the conductor size of the 1779 Line; by separating the 1779 Line from the 1777 Line along a 1.60 mile segment between Bloomfield Substation and Bloomfield Junction where they currently share common support structures in a double circuit-tower (“DCT”) configuration; by separating the 1751 and 1777 DCT between Bloomfield Junction and North Bloomfield Substation (5.30 miles); by looping the 1779 Line into the Rood Ave Substation; and by modifications of Rood Avenue, North Bloomfield and Bloomfield Substations.

Further detail as to the proposed scope of work, including related modifications at Eversource substations, is described below.

3. Project Description

The Project consists of six components: (1) separation of the 1779/1777 115-kV transmission lines (double-circuit lattice tower structures, 1.60 miles) between Bloomfield Substation and Bloomfield Junction; (2) separation of the 1751/1777 115-kV transmission lines (double-circuit steel monopoles, 5.30 miles) and the replacement of two single-circuit guyed wood H-frame structures between Bloomfield Junction and North Bloomfield Substation; (3) modifications to the overhead 1779 Line to loop into Rood Avenue Substation via underground cables; (4) modifications to Rood Avenue Substation, at 275 Rood Avenue, Windsor; (5) modifications to Bloomfield Substation at 40 Crestview Drive, Bloomfield; and (6) modifications to North Bloomfield Substation at 2 Hoskins Road, Bloomfield. Figure 1 illustrates the general location of the proposed Project. These six Project components are individually described in Sections I. through VI. to follow.

Figure 1: Project Overview Map



Line Modifications

The line modifications are described below in Sections I – III. The proposed modifications are shown on Attachment A: Bloomfield-Windsor Upgrades Project Maps and Attachment B: Cross Sections and Structure Diagrams.

I. Separation¹ of the 1777/1779 Lines between Bloomfield Substation and Bloomfield Junction (1.60 miles)

- a) Installation of 16 galvanized single-circuit steel monopoles and two three-pole galvanized steel poles required to separate the existing 1777/1779 Lines that are currently supported on the same structures. The 1779 Line would be relocated to the new structures and the 1777 Line would remain on the existing painted lattice tower structures. The proposed relocated 1779 line would be installed adjacent to the existing 1777/1779 double-circuit lattice structures within Eversource's existing ROW. The use of galvanized steel in this section would match the appearance of the existing lattice structures and the new structures would be placed approximately 35 feet laterally to the east of, and staggered up to 25 feet longitudinally from, the existing structure locations. See Attachment B: Cross Section XS-1.

Direct-embedded structures would be utilized for all structures that are not proposed to be located within the flood zone; self-supported structures on drilled shaft foundations would be utilized for all angle structures and structures located in the flood zone.

The height of the existing structures ranges between 80 to 100 feet above ground level. The proposed structures would be approximately 5 to 10 feet taller than the existing structures with the highest structure, structure 3136-1 being approximately 105 feet above ground level. The increase in heights is to comply with the 2012 National Electric Safety Code ("NESC") conductor to ground clearance requirements, phase to phase clearance requirements and the Company's updated Overhead Transmission Line Standards.

- b) Installation of new 115-kV line conductor 1272-kcmil 54/19 aluminum conductor with steel support ("ACSS") on the proposed monopoles for the 1779 Line.
- c) Relocation of the existing optical ground wire ("OPGW") to the new monopoles.
- d) Removal of the existing 1779 Line 556-kcmil aluminum-conductor steel-reinforced cable ("ACSR") and the associated conductor and shield wire arms from the existing double-circuit lattice structures.

¹ The 1779 Line section from Bloomfield Junction to Bloomfield Substation requires a larger conductor. In order to install a larger conductor, the line must also be rebuilt. This section of the 1779 Line is on a double-circuit tower with the 1777 Line.

II. Separation of the 1751/1777 Line between Bloomfield Junction and North Bloomfield Substation (5.30 miles)

- a) Installation of 49 single-circuit weathering steel monopoles required to separate the existing 1751/1777 Lines that currently are supported on the same structures. The 1777 Line would be relocated to the new structures and the 1751 Line would remain on the existing double-circuit weathering steel structures (with arms removed). The proposed relocated 1777 Line would be installed approximately 5 feet laterally to the east of, and staggered up to 20 feet longitudinally from, the existing 1751/1777 double-circuit steel poles. See Attachment B: Cross Section XS-2.

Direct-embedded structures would be utilized for all structures that are not proposed to be located within the flood zone; self-supported structures on drilled shaft foundations would be utilized for all angle structures and structures located in the flood zone.

The height ranges of the existing structures are between 75 to 105 feet above ground level. The new proposed structures would be approximately 5 to 20 feet taller than the existing double-circuit steel pole structures with the tallest proposed structure being approximately 105 feet above ground level. The difference in heights is due to varying ground elevations.

- b) Replacement of two 115-kV double-circuit horizontal weathering steel lattice towers (structure 3115 and 3116 on the 1751/1777 Lines) with four three-pole structures on new drilled shaft foundations in Bloomfield Junction. These existing structures are 60 feet above ground level; the new proposed structures would be approximately 20 feet taller than the existing structures with the tallest proposed structure being approximately 80 feet above ground level. The increase in height will provide the necessary NESC safety conductor-conductor crossing clearances at Bloomfield Junction.
- c) Replacement of two existing 115-kV direct-embedded single-circuit guyed wood H-frame structures (structure 10166 and 10168 on the 1751 Line) with two new direct-embedded single-circuit guyed weathering steel H-frame structures at Bloomfield Junction. The new structures will be installed immediately adjacent to the existing structures. This replacement is due, in part, to the existing structures not being adequate to support the change in line angle from the proposed separation of the lines 1777/1751 at Bloomfield Junction. The existing structure heights are 36 feet and 60 feet above ground level; the new structures would typically be approximately 15 feet taller than the existing structures with the tallest proposed structure being approximately 70 feet above ground level. The increase in height will provide the necessary NESC safety conductor-ground clearances.

Replacement of 0.15 mile of the existing 1272-kcmil 45/7 ACSR with 1272-kcmil 54/19 ACSS conductor on the 1751 and 1777 Lines span (between structures 3116-1 to 3115-1, 3116 to 3115 and 3116 to 10166) at Bloomfield Junction. This conductor type would be required to support modifications to the proposed new configuration at Bloomfield Junction.

- d) Removal of conductor and shield wire arms from the existing double-circuit steel monopole structures.

- e) Relocation of 5.30 miles of the existing 1777 Line conductor and OPGW from the existing double-circuit steel poles to the proposed steel.

III. 1779 Line Loop at Rood Avenue Substation

- a) Installation of two weathering steel transition structures to configure the 1779 Line from overhead to underground, to be looped in and out of Rood Avenue Substation. The use of weathering steel in this section would match the existing weathering steel structures in the area. The transition structures (20076-A and 20077-A) would be approximately 95 feet and 100 feet above ground level, respectively, installed on new drilled shaft foundations. See Attachment B: Structure Diagrams 1 and 2.
- b) Installation of approximately 800 feet of 5000-kcmil cross-linked polyethylene insulation ("XLPE") 115-kV underground cable in a concrete duct bank from the two proposed transition structures to the proposed termination structures inside Rood Avenue Substation.
- c) Removal of one existing span of 1272-kcmil 45/7 ACSR conductor on 1779 Line between structures 20076 and 20077.
- d) Replacement of one existing 115-kV three-pole wood guyed structure (structure 10142 on 1751 line) with a new 115-kV three-pole weathering self-supported steel structure and the installation of a new 115-kV weathering steel three-pole structure (structure 10144 on line 1448) on new drill shaft foundations. The existing height of the structures is 50 feet above ground level; the new structures would be approximately 15 feet taller to provide the necessary substation equipment clearances inside Rood Avenue Substation. See Attachment B: Structure Diagram 3.
- e) Installation of new overhead conductor 1272-kcmil 54/19 ACSS from the two proposed 115-kV steel three-pole structures (structure 10143 on the 1751 Line and structure 10142 on the 1448 Line) to the existing 1751 and 1448 terminal structures inside the Rood Avenue Substation.

Substations

The substation modifications are described below in Sections IV – VI. The proposed modifications are shown on Attachment C: Drawing No. 26407-92001 Rood Avenue Substation – Yard Arrangement – Plan & Sections, Attachment D: Drawing No. 11003-92001 Bloomfield Substation – Yard Arrangement – Plan View & Sections and Attachment E: Drawing No. 11102-92001 North Bloomfield General Arrangement – Plan & Sections.

IV. Rood Avenue Substation

The existing Rood Avenue Substation is a 115- to 23-kV substation that has two 115-kV transmission lines, one 115- to 23-kV transformer and three 23-kV distribution circuits. The modifications for this substation would include the following:

- a) Removal of two existing 115-kV circuit switchers.
- b) Installation of four 115-kV circuit breakers on new foundations.
- c) Installation of two additional terminal structures, to accommodate the 1779 Line loop, on new foundations.
- d) Installation of nine 115-kV disconnect switches (detailed below). Eight would be installed on new foundations and one would be installed on an existing foundation.
 - Two line disconnect switches each located in the new line terminal positions as depicted in Attachment C: Drawing Number 26407-92001 PG 2, Section E-E.
 - Six breaker disconnect switches are located within the new portion of the 115-kV ring bus shown in Attachment C: Drawing Number 26407-92001 PG 2, Section A-A (three disconnect switches), Section D-D (two disconnect switches) and F-F (one disconnect switch).
 - One disconnect switch installed on an existing foundation as depicted within Attachment C: Drawing Number 26407-92001 PG 2, Section B-B (Addition).
- e) Installation of six 115-kV coupling capacitor voltage transformers on new foundations. See Attachment C: Drawing Number 26407-92001 PG 2, Section E-E to the left of each line disconnect switch.
- f) Replacement of two existing 115-kV manual-operated-disconnect switches with two motor-operated switches installed on existing structures. See Attachment C: Drawing Number 26407-92001 PG 2, one each at the top of the A-Frame structure in sections F-F and G-G.
- g) Installation of underground conduits, wave traps, bushings, lightning arresters, mounting and support beams, relay/controls and cables to accommodate the new equipment.
- h) Expansion of the fence line within Eversource property by approximately 81 feet to the southwest and approximately 46 feet to the southeast and the replacement of two 20 foot wide gates. The fence and gates would be the same height as the existing fence and gates.

All new equipment would be no taller than the tallest existing equipment within Rood Avenue Substation.

V. Bloomfield Substation

The existing Bloomfield Substation is a 115- to 23-kV substation with three 115- to 23-kV transformers, three 115-kV transmission lines and eleven 23-kV distribution circuits. The modifications for this substation would include the following:

- a) Removal of two single-phase bus supports and foundations.
- b) Installation of one new 115-kV circuit breaker on a new foundation.
- c) Relocation of one existing 115-kV disconnect switch installed on a new foundation.
- d) Installation of underground conduits, mounting and support beams, relay/controls and cables to accommodate the new equipment.

All new equipment would be no taller than the tallest existing equipment within the Bloomfield Substation. The Bloomfield Substation modifications would be made within the substation's existing fenced area.

VI. North Bloomfield Substation

The existing North Bloomfield Substation is a 345- to 115-kV bulk substation with two 345- to 115-kV transformers, two 345-kV transmission lines, four 115-kV transmission lines, two 115- to 23-kV autotransformers and eight 23-kV distribution circuits. The modifications for this substation would include the following:

- a) Relocation of one 115-kV circuit breaker to a new position next to its existing location, to create space for the installation of one additional 115-kV circuit breaker on new foundations. The original foundation for the relocated 115-kV circuit breaker would be removed.
- b) Relocation of two existing 115-kV disconnect switches on new foundations. The original foundations for the relocated 115-kV disconnect switches would be removed and equipment and new foundations would be installed in the same physical location.
- c) Installation of underground conduits, mounting and support beams, relay/controls and cables to accommodate the new equipment.

The proposed new equipment would be no taller than the tallest existing equipment within the North Bloomfield Substation. The North Bloomfield Substation modifications would be made within the substation's existing fenced area.

4. Existing Environment, Environmental Effects and Mitigation

The proposed transmission line work and the substation modifications described above would not have a substantial adverse environmental effect, as explained more fully below. The line separations and substation upgrades would be constructed entirely within Eversource-owned properties and existing transmission ROWs. Limited tree clearing within portions of the ROW would be required, as detailed below and in Section 5.

Existing Right-of-Way

The 1777/1779 Lines share the transmission ROW (acquired rights in 1924) with the existing 1751 115-kV transmission line between Bloomfield Substation and Bloomfield Junction. The 1751/1777 Lines share the ROW (acquired rights in 1952) with the 3642 345-kV transmission line between Bloomfield Junction and North Bloomfield Substation. The transmission lines within the ROWs were originally constructed over the period from 1955 to 1984. The existing structure types in the ROW vary and include wooden H-frames structures, single-circuit guyed steel H-frame structures, steel double-circuit lattice structures, single-circuit and double-circuit galvanized or painted steel poles. The width of the existing ROW is typically 200 feet for both sections with approximately 130 feet of which is currently maintained ROW. No new ROW will be required. See Attachment B: Cross Sections and Structure Diagrams.

Access to each proposed transmission structure location is required for the Project construction work. As a result of the operation and maintenance of the existing transmission lines within this corridor, many access roads are already established. Such existing access roads would be used for the construction of the Project, wherever possible. Additional new access roads are required, including spurs to provide passage from access roads to the proposed work pad locations. The access roads expected to be used for the proposed Project are illustrated on the maps in Attachment A.

Clearing

The Project would involve some clearing/tree removal within the existing ROW. In the section of the ROW from Bloomfield Substation to Bloomfield Junction, there would be approximately 25 feet of additional clearing. In the section of the ROW from Bloomfield Junction to North Bloomfield Substation, there would be approximately 5 feet of

additional vegetation clearing beyond the currently maintained corridor which in this section would bring the edge of clearing to the edge of Eversource's ROW. A total forested conversion (to scrub-shrub or herbaceous habitat) area of approximately eight acres (with 1.2 acres cleared in wetlands) is anticipated from implementation of the Project.

Converting forest (including forested wetland) or emergent vegetation along the transmission line ROW would modify habitat. However, the creation of additional shrubland and early successional habitat (and the preservation of such existing habitat) along the ROW would represent a long-term benefit for many species because shrubland habitat is otherwise declining in New England.

Land Use

Land uses in the Project area are a mix of residential, recreational, and undeveloped lands. The State of Connecticut owns and maintains select undeveloped lands in the Project area as part of a local flood control system and which would not be impacted by the Project.

Adjacent land uses to the Project ROW includes a mix of suburban residential developments and subdivisions, religious institutions, public open space, recreational areas, including a golf course, open fields, forest lands, and undeveloped areas associated with the flood control reservoirs. Residential features that abut and extend into the ROW include maintained lawns and gardens. Though the Project would be traversing through some maintained lawns and gardens within the established ROW, Eversource would work with the property owners to restore these and other similarly improved areas upon completion of the Project.

Impacts to land uses from the Project would be mitigated as the Project is located along existing transmission line corridors.

Scenic, Recreational and Cultural Resources

There are no designated scenic resources present within or adjacent to the Project area.

Located within and/or adjacent to the Project area is one open space parcel owned by the Town of Bloomfield (Tobacco Valley Open Space Area) and three undeveloped

parcels that are part of the State-owned flood control system (North Branch Park River Flood Control Sites 1, 2 and 3); these parcels are described more fully below.

Public recreational use is allowed in portions of the flood control parcels and in the Tobacco Valley Open Space Area located off of Wintonbury Avenue in Bloomfield. These areas are comprised of mowed fields and wetlands associated with Beaman's Brook. No public trails cross the Project ROW in these areas and no public trails were identified in the entire Project area following a desktop review of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("CT DEEP") GIS data. Additional detail regarding the North Branch Park River Flood Control Sites is presented in the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") Flood Zones subsection below.

A public golf course (Wintonbury Hills Golf Course located off of Terry Plains Road in Bloomfield) provides additional recreational opportunities within and adjacent to the Project. Eversource is collaborating with the Wintonbury Hills Golf Course management in order to complete the proposed work activities in a manner and at a time of year that would minimize disruptions to golfers. Specifically, work at the golf course is anticipated to be completed in the winter months, when the course is closed to the public. Course facilities (e.g., sod and turf, cart paths, tee boxes, etc.) disturbed during construction would be properly restored in collaboration with course personnel. Proposed work activities would also be coordinated with the flood control area property owner (CT DEEP), as these areas also provide public recreational opportunities. The Company would utilize appropriate best management practices found in the Eversource December 2011 *Best Management Practices Manual: Connecticut* ("BMPs") to minimize impacts in public parks and recreation areas.

A cultural (archaeological and historical) resources review of the proposed Project was conducted by Heritage Consultants, LLC ("Heritage") in June and October 2015. A Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed using a three-step approach: (1) literature search and records review that focused on the proposed Project area; (2) identification of all previously recorded archeological sites situated within the vicinity of the Project area; and (3) cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed work pads, access roads, and guy wire locations in the identified archaeological or historically significant areas.

As a result of the above-referenced Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey, no cultural resources were identified within the Project area. Subsequent to the Phase I cultural reconnaissance survey, Eversource reviewed the results with the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office(s) ("THPO"). During this review, the SHPO requested additional sampling or photo documentation of developed, disturbed or geographically incompatible sites (i.e. Wintonbury Hills Golf Course) in a limited number of locations in the Bloomfield Junction to North Bloomfield Substation ROW. Eversource began the additional work in February 2016 and expects to be complete in April 2016; the results will be provided to SHPO.

Artifacts discovered in disturbed soils are not eligible for the National Register; therefore, no additional investigations or protection measures are required. Artifacts discovered in undisturbed soils require a Phase II investigation to follow and may require additional protection measures during construction. Eversource is currently and will continue to coordinate with the SHPO and the THPO regarding the requested additional sampling and any further protection measures if required.

Water Resources

Eversource contracted with the firm AECOM to identify and delineate wetland and water resources including various wetlands, watercourses, and vernal pools within the Project area. As a result of this review during the spring and summer of 2015, AECOM identified and delineated the water resources within the Project area as shown in Attachment A. FEMA Flood Zones are also depicted in Attachment A. Limited work is proposed within or adjacent to water resources. Coordination with regulatory agencies such as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE"), CT DEEP, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS") is ongoing.

Wetlands and Watercourses

Water resources in the Project area and within 100 feet of the Project substations were delineated in accordance with Connecticut and federal wetland characterization methodologies. Wetland and watercourse flag locations were GPS recorded. A total of 26 wetlands and 8 watercourses were identified in, or proximate to, the Project area. Based on location and hydrologic connectivity, these resources are grouped into 8 geographically distinct complexes:

1. Wintonbury Avenue to Flood Control Berm (North Branch Park River Flood Control Site 2);
2. Flood Control Berm (North Branch Park River Flood Control Site 2) to Bloomfield Junction;
3. Bloomfield Junction to Filley Street vicinity (to structure 3122);
4. Filley Street vicinity to Woodland Avenue;
5. Tunxis Avenue/Rt. 189 to North Branch Park River Flood Control Site 3;
6. Wintonbury Hills Golf Course to Duncaster Road;
7. Duncaster Road to North Bloomfield Substation; and,
8. Rood Avenue Substation.

Temporary wetland impacts of approximately 2.4 acres would be limited to the installation of construction mats within the existing maintained ROW to gain access to the existing and proposed structure locations, as shown in Attachment A. The construction mats would be removed upon completion and wetland conditions would be restored in accordance with Eversource's BMPs.

Permanent wetland impacts would be limited and include: (1) the installation of two new monopole structures within wetlands associated with the 1777/1779 Line separation, and seven new monopole structures within wetlands associated with the 1751/1777 Line separation, resulting in a total of approximately 450 square feet of wetland fill, and (2) the secondary impact of wetland habitat conversion associated with tree clearing and trimming. Tree clearing in forested wetland areas would result in the modification of approximately 1.2 acres of palustrine forested ("PFO") wetlands into palustrine scrub shrub ("PSS") wetlands. Work activities in water resources, including the proposed tree clearing, would be conducted in accordance with the Eversource BMPs and comply with applicable regulatory permit/authorization terms and conditions.

All work within environmentally sensitive areas, such as in wetlands or within a CT DEEP Natural Diversity Data Base (“NDDB”) identified habitat of state-listed species, would be undertaken to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential impacts to these areas in accordance with required environmental permits and through the implementation of Eversource’s BMPs. See Attachment A for a detailed explanation of select Eversource Project BMPs at some specific locations.

Vernal Pools

Eversource identified 15 vernal pools in the Project area. Vernal pools are located in proximity to work pads associated with the following: 3111, 3115, 3116-1751 (Bloomfield Junction), 3118, 3119, 3125, 3154, and 3156, as depicted in Attachment A. These vernal pools range from immediately adjacent to approximately 260 feet away from the structure work pad locations noted above.

The proposed construction activities would not result in any fill or loss of vernal pools. Tree clearing would occur in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of two vernal pools (1779-1 and 1751-1) as described below. BMPs would be employed to avoid or minimize impacts to vernal pools and are shown on map sheets 3, 4, 12 and provided in the Detail Sheets in Attachment A. Such BMPs include, for example, exclusionary fencing around pads or work areas, modified mowing and tree clearing methods, syncopated silt fencing, mat bridging and other measures that allow migration, and prevent trapping and/or mortality to vernal pool dependent wildlife. Based on a review of the Project activities, proper use of applicable BMPs, and adherence to permit conditions, no permanent impacts to vernal pools are anticipated.

Indirect effects to vernal pool functions would be minimal. Forested cover in proximity to most of the identified vernal pools would remain substantially intact, such that non-breeding season habitat suitability outside of the vernal pools would remain consistent with existing conditions. Indirect effects are anticipated at or near vernal pools VP-1779-1 and 1751-1 from the required tree clearing in the ROW. These indirect effects are limited to loss of canopy cover within the 100 foot zone of the vernal pools. A recent study in Maine assessed the wood frog and spotted salamander egg mass abundance in vernal pools on and off managed ROWs and found that the ROW conditions did not prohibit the presence of breeding vernal pool

species and that ROW creation and maintenance should not be considered incompatible with vernal pool habitat preservation.² A second study, also conducted in the northeast, looked at vernal pools on existing and adjacent newly constructed ROWs and found that vernal pool wildlife and amphibian egg masses were abundant in pools along the ROWs.³

Work in aquatic resource areas, including the proposed tree clearing, would be conducted in accordance with Eversource BMPs and in accordance with the appropriate regulatory permit/authorization terms and conditions. Eversource would obtain appropriate regulatory approvals from the USACE and CT DEEP prior to construction in aquatic resource areas.

Flood Zones

Portions of the line upgrades are located within the 100- and 500-year flood zone areas, as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These include: Beaman's Brook, Wash Brook, Griffin Brook and their associated unnamed tributaries.

The Project area encompasses three flood storage areas that are part of the North Branch Park River Flood Control System. These areas were established in the 1960s to control flooding in the tributaries flowing south to the North Branch Park River, and ultimately to alleviate flooding in the Park River through Hartford. The three flood storage areas the Project traverses include: Flood Control Site 1, which is along Beaman's Brook between Filley Street and Woodland Avenue (also known as Wintonbury Reservoir); Flood Control Site 2, which is along a tributary to Beaman's Brook north of Wintonbury Street and west of Blue Hills Avenue (also known as Blue Hills Reservoir); and Flood Control Site 3, which is along Wash Brook west of Tunxis Avenue (also known as Tunxis Reservoir).

² Duncan, C.P., A. Finamore, A. Slayton, and K. Marcoux. 2012. Vernal pool occurrence and species distribution within transmission Rights-of-Way in Maine. Abstract accepted for the Tenth Symposium on Environmental Concerns in Right-of-Way Management.

³ Donohue, S., M. Tyrrell, and T. Doyle. 2012. Important Considerations for Utility Right-of-Way Selection, Routing, and Vernal Pool Management. In Proceeding of the Ninth International Symposium on Environmental Concerns in Rights-of-Way Management. (J. W. Goodrich-Mahoney, D. Mutrie, and J. Reinemann, Eds.).

These flood control reservoir areas are currently under the jurisdiction, ownership, and management of the CT DEEP. Eversource continues to coordinate and communicate with CT DEEP relative to construction of the Project through these flood storage areas. Eversource would utilize BMPs to minimize any impacts in these areas including the use of construction mats and work pads for access to structure locations within flood zone areas, to ensure that hydrology is not adversely affected. In areas where gravel is used, grading and soil removal would occur prior to road or pad installation, to ensure no net increases in fill.

A total of 20 new structures are proposed to be located in FEMA 100-year Flood Zone areas. All of the structures in the flood zone would be installed on new drilled shaft foundations. The foundations would be approximately 8 feet in diameter. None of these structures would result in any significant change in flood storage capacity or associated flood elevations. The proposed structures would require a total of 400 cubic yards (0.25 acre-feet) of fill within the flood storage system. In comparison, the associated North Branch Park River watershed is more than 18,000 acres in area, and the three flood storage areas provide more than 3,300 acre-feet of storage. Accordingly, the proposed structures would have a de minimis effect on the flood storage capacity of the flood control system, amounting to a reduction of approximately 0.008% of the available flood storage.

All construction mats would be removed after the Project is complete. Areas of disturbance would be promptly stabilized in order to minimize the potential for soil erosion and the flow of sediments into nearby resource areas. Prior to significant storm events, Eversource will secure the construction mats to impede lateral movement during temporary flooding.

Water Supply

Based on the October 2015 data maintained by CT DEEP, the Project does not occur within any aquifer protection areas. In addition, no public supply reservoirs or public/private water supply wells are located within the vicinity of the Project area.

Wildlife and Habitat

Eversource reviewed the CT DEEP's NDDB-identified state-listed endangered, threatened, or special concern species in the vicinity of work activities. According to a data sharing agreement with the CT DEEP, Eversource is unable to publically identify any identified protected species; however, no portions of the proposed Project fall within a CT DEEP mapped critical habitat area.

Eversource has consulted with the CT DEEP Wildlife Division. In a September 30, 2015 letter, Eversource recommended protection measures for the identified state-listed species within the Project area to the agency and will adhere to any recommendations made by CT DEEP. These recommendations would be incorporated into Eversource's BMPs relative to the listed species. In addition to coordinating with the NDDB for state-listed species, Eversource is consulting with the CT DEEP and with the USFWS regarding one federally-listed species with potential habitat designated throughout the State of Connecticut. Eversource would continue to consult with these agencies to ensure that measures are undertaken to minimize the Project's potential impact to this species.

The 2009 expansion of the Rood Avenue Substation displaced a small community of Pink Lady Slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*) located along the southwest corner of the Rood Avenue Substation. At the request of the Town of Windsor's Environmental Planner, the plants were carefully removed from the development area and transplanted to a suitable area located east of the Substation to re-establish the community. As shown in Attachment A: Bloomfield-Windsor Upgrades Project Maps, this proposed expansion to the southeast and southwest would not affect the relocated plant community.

Sound Levels at the Substations and Along Transmission ROWs

Substations – No new noise emanating equipment will be added to the substations. Sound levels at all points along property lines at Rood Avenue, North Bloomfield and Bloomfield Substations would continue to meet local ordinances and state regulations specified in Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Agencies §§ 22a-69-1 et seq.

Transmission ROW - There would be no changes to the existing sound levels along the transmission corridor after completion of the Project.

Lighting

The Rood Avenue, North Bloomfield and Bloomfield Substations have existing low level lighting for safety and security purposes. Additional low level lighting may be added in the vicinity of the new equipment installations. Additional lighting may also be installed to allow for work at night or under emergency conditions.

Radio and Television Interference

There would be no radio or television interference as a result of the Project.

Visual Effects

Portions of the Project within the ROWs would involve some clearing/tree removal and would result in installation of new monopole structures. New structures would be located near existing structure positions and would be comparable to the existing structures (approximately 5 to 20 feet higher than the existing structures).

The overall visual effect of the Project would be mitigated by aligning the new structures within the existing corridor in the same general location, to the extent possible, as the existing structures. Eversource is working with and will continue to work with affected property owners to provide plantings to mitigate the visual impacts from clearing.

No material changes to the visual effects of the substations are anticipated. All new equipment would be no taller than the tallest existing equipment within each of the substations. The new equipment to be installed in each substation would be similar in appearance to existing equipment in the applicable substation and the heights of the new equipment would not cause significant or adverse changes in the physical or environmental characteristics of the substations.

At Rood Avenue Substation, the fence line would be extended to accommodate the installation of the new equipment, but this expansion would not result in a significant change to the appearance of the substation.

5. Construction Sequence and Methods

The Project would be constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with established industry practices and in accordance with the Company's BMPs. The

Project would also adhere to the conditions in federal and state permits obtained for the Project.

During construction of the Project, the existing transmission line structures would be evaluated to ensure that their structural integrity complies with Eversource's storm hardening requirements. If the structures do not comply with those requirements, any non-compliant structure components, such as damaged/overstressed structure members (e.g., angle braces, davit arms, cross braces), conductor and shield wire hardware, or a structure (if necessary) would be replaced during the Project.

Construction-related vehicular traffic would utilize public roads in the Project area. Project-related traffic is expected to be temporary and highly localized in the vicinity of the ROW access and staging areas. Due to phasing of the construction work, these Project-related traffic movements are not expected to significantly affect transportation patterns or levels of service on public roads.

Construction vehicles and equipment associated with either the overhead transmission line and substation work would include pickup trucks, bucket trucks, concrete trucks, drill rigs, front loaders, reel trailers, bulldozers, pullers, tensioners, wood chippers, cranes, forklifts, side booms and dump trucks.

To safely move construction vehicles and equipment onto and off the ROW while minimizing disruptions to vehicular traffic along public roads, Eversource or its construction contractor would work with municipalities or the Connecticut Department of Transportation ("ConnDOT"), as appropriate, to address traffic concerns. The construction contractor is typically responsible for posting and maintaining construction warning signs along public roads near work sites and for coordinating the use of flaggers or police personnel to direct traffic, as necessary or required.

Detail and Sequence of Construction Activities

Preparation of the ROW would include the removal of vegetation, as needed, installation of erosion and sediment ("E&S") controls, and access road improvement and work pad installation as described below.

Clearing and Vegetation Removal

To maintain minimum clearances from woody vegetation and trees which could interfere with the operation of the overhead transmission lines would be removed. Eversource would extend the maintained areas within the ROW as follows while also performing vegetation management within the maintained portion of the ROW, as needed:

- **Between Bloomfield Substation and Bloomfield Junction** - approximately 25 feet of vegetation edge clearing beyond the currently maintained corridor would be required for 1.60 miles. Trees and brush would be cleared to widen the existing maintained corridor while preserving all other low-growing plant species. Maintenance clearing, removal of non-compatible tree species and brush to allow for the establishment and preservation of low growing plant communities that have a mature height of 8 feet or less will also occur.
- **Between Bloomfield Junction and North Bloomfield Substation** - approximately five feet of vegetation edge clearing beyond the currently maintained corridor would be required for the entire length of the work (5.30 miles). Trees and brush would be cleared to widen the existing maintained corridor while preserving all other low-growing plant species. Maintenance clearing, removal of non-compatible tree species and brush to allow for the establishment and preservation of low growing plant communities that have a mature height of eight feet or less will also occur.

Attachment B cross sections depict the existing and proposed ROW clearing.

Clearing activities would be accomplished using mechanical methods and typically requires the use of flatbed trucks, brush hogs or other types of mowing equipment, skidders, forwarders, bucket trucks for canopy trimming, feller bunchers for mechanical tree cutting, wood chippers, log trucks, and chip vans. Eversource would also conduct vegetation removal activities in accordance with its BMPs and applicable permit requirements.

During vegetation removal, construction mats may be used to provide a stable base for clearing equipment across watercourses or within wetlands. Such temporary support would minimize rutting in wetlands, and mats would be removed after the clearing activities are completed.

Eversource would require the contractor to use low-impact tree clearing and methods to remove forested vegetation to protect wetlands, watercourses, threatened and endangered species and their habitats, and any identified cultural resource areas. Low-impact tree clearing incorporates a variety of approaches, techniques, and equipment to minimize site disturbance. Eversource would require the clearing contractor to use some or all of the following low-impact tree clearing methods, depending on site-specific considerations:

- Avoid scheduling vegetation removal activities, during or immediately after heavy rainfall.
- Fell trees directionally (parallel to and within the ROW) to minimize impacts to residual vegetation, where practical.
- Use appropriate tree clearing equipment for the site conditions to minimize impacts to the extent practicable.
- Cut trees close to the ground, leaving root systems and stumps, where practical, to provide additional soil stability.
- Stockpile cut timber and brush only in uplands.

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Installation

Construction of the Project would conform to best management practices for E&S control, including those provided in the *2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control* and the BMPs.

Typical E&S control measures include, but are not limited to, the use of straw blankets, hay bales and silt fencing, check dams, and installation of berms, swales, and sediment basins. Silt fence would be installed prior to construction to demarcate the line of construction and prevent migration of sediment or construction materials into wetlands and watercourses. Temporary E&S control measures would be maintained and inspected throughout the Project to ensure their integrity and effectiveness. Following the completion of construction, seeding and mulching would

occur to permanently stabilize previously disturbed areas. The temporary E&S control measures would remain in place until the Project work is complete and all disturbed areas have been stabilized.

Access Roads and Work Pads

The existing access roads may need to be graded, widened, and/or reinforced with additional material in order to be used safely and effectively during construction. Access road improvements typically include clearing adjacent vegetation and widening roads as needed to provide a minimal travel surface that is approximately 16 to 20 feet wide (additional width may be needed at turning or passing locations). Access roads would typically be graveled; however, where access roads traverse streams or wetlands, construction mats would be used. E&S controls would be installed as necessary before the commencement of any improvements to or development of access roads.

At each transmission line structure site, a work pad is required to stage material for final on-site assembly and to provide a safe, level work base for the construction equipment. Typical work pads would be approximately 100 by 100 feet with the exception of the one work pad at the Bloomfield Junction, which would be approximately 200 by 400 feet to accommodate both the conductor pulling and the structure replacements. Other work pads would also be used for wire pulling. No separate pulling pads are required.

The preliminary location and configuration of the work pads, as determined based on the environmental field studies and constructability reviews, are shown on Attachment A.

A typical (upland) installation of a work pad involves several steps, as necessary: (1) removal of vegetation, (2) the work pad site would be graded to create a level work area, and (3) the upper three to six inches of topsoil (which is typically unsuitable to support the necessary construction activities) would be removed. A gravel rock base, which allows drainage, would be layered on top of filter fabric, if necessary. Additional layers of gravel with dirt/rock fines are typically placed over this rock base.

Access roads and/or structure work pads in uplands would be left in place to facilitate transmission line maintenance, unless requested to be removed by the property

owner. Access roads and work pads located within improved residential, commercial, or industrial areas would typically be removed and restored unless the property owner requests that they remain in place. No new permanent access roads or work pads are proposed in wetlands or streams.

Staging Areas

Eversource plans to utilize Bloomfield, North Bloomfield and Rood Avenue substations as staging area locations. The proposed staging areas would be used to store construction materials, equipment, tools, and supplies (including conductors, insulators, hardware, poles and construction mats) for the Project. Office trailers may be located at a staging area, and components removed during the work (conductor, hardware and insulators) may be temporarily accumulated and stored at a staging area prior to off-site removal and/or disposal. The staging areas may also be used by construction crew members for parking personal vehicles as well as for construction vehicles and equipment storage, and for performing minor maintenance, when needed, on construction equipment. An environmental review of each potential staging area location is being completed. E&S controls would be installed and maintained until Project completion in accordance with Eversource's BMPs.

In addition, the Project team is currently investigating potential staging area locations within an approximate five mile radius of the proposed Project area to store additional equipment and material associated with the line separations.

Eversource would consult with the local municipal officials and provide notice to the Council once the additional staging areas are identified.

Foundation Installations

Excavation (augering) for installation of drilled shaft foundations or direct buried foundations would use mechanical excavators, drill rigs and pneumatic hammers. Concrete trucks would be utilized to bring materials to the work sites. Dump trucks would be used to remove excess material and bring in backfill, as needed. In wet conditions or if groundwater is encountered during excavation, pumping (vacuum) trucks or other suitable equipment would be used to pump water from the excavated areas. The water then would be discharged in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

Structure Assembly/Installation

Structure sections and associated hardware would be delivered using trucks and/or tractor trailers and would be stored at the staging area until removed to individual work/structure sites. The sections would be assembled and installed with a crane. Insulators and connecting hardware would be installed on most structures at this time.

Conductor Installation

Installation of overhead line conductors and OPGW, would require the use of special pulling and tensioning equipment. This equipment would be positioned at pre-determined pulling locations at the work pads which have been identified in the site plans provided in Attachment A. Helicopters may be used to install the initial pulling lines from Bloomfield Substation to Bloomfield Junction at the commencement of the conductor/shield wire pulling process.

Restoration

ROW restoration activities would include the removal of construction debris, signs, flagging, and fencing, as well as the removal of temporary access roads and work pads. Access roads and construction pads in uplands would be left in place to facilitate future transmission line maintenance unless requested to be removed by the property owner. Areas affected by construction would be re-graded as practical and stabilized using revegetation or other measures before removing temporary E&S controls.

Soils that are generated during construction activities would not be stored or stockpiled within wetlands, or adjacent to a watercourse. Excess soils would be managed in accordance with the *2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control*, the Company's BMPs, applicable regulations and disposal facility policies.

Waste Management

After removal, decommissioned components (i.e., wood H-frame structures, steel from the existing lattice structure towers and arms), conductor, associated hardware,

concrete and any other construction debris would be disposed of in accordance with Eversource's BMPs, applicable regulations and disposal facility policies and to be recycled as metal consistent with applicable governmental rules and regulations.

Noise

During construction, any impacts to existing noise levels would be short-term and localized in the vicinity of the work sites. There would be no permanent changes to the noise levels at any of the substations, or along the transmission ROW, from the Project.

Construction Schedule and Work Hours

Normal working hours would be Monday through Saturday from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM. Sunday working hours may be required during transmission line outages. Multiple crews may work concurrently on different sections of the line.

6. Electric and Magnetic Fields

Eversource has prepared calculations of the existing and predicted magnetic fields. The calculations most representative of typical conditions are based on Project average annual loading conditions, which were assumed in these calculations. The calculations are made relative to the centerline of the proposed, modified transmission lines. The calculations apply at one meter (3.28 feet) above grade, and assume that the lowest conductor for each 115-kV circuit is 30 feet above grade and that the 345-kV circuit is 35 feet above grade. These calculations confirm that the proposed modifications would not substantially increase electric and magnetic fields at the edge of the ROW, and would decrease them in some locations, as compared to current conditions.

1777/1779 Lines between Bloomfield Substation and Bloomfield Junction

For the separation of the 1777/1779 115-kV transmission lines between Bloomfield Substation and Bloomfield Junction, electric and magnetic field levels ("EMF") are expected to decrease at the edge of the ROW following the proposed line modifications as compared to those produced by the existing transmission lines

under the same load levels. This reduction is due to the optimization of phasing with the relocated 1779 Line.

1751/1777 Line between Bloomfield Junction and North Bloomfield Substation

For the 1751/1777 Line separation, EMF levels following the proposed line modifications are expected to remain similar, though the magnetic field will be reduced slightly, to those produced by the existing transmission lines due to the optimization of phasing with the modified 1777 Line.

Electric fields along the line between Bloomfield Junction and structure 3126 and between structure 3137 and North Bloomfield Substation would increase slightly at the east edge of the ROW compared to the existing configuration, but would remain essentially unchanged along the west edge. Electric fields along the line between structure 3127 and structure 3136 would decrease from existing conditions.

Table E-1 summarizes the calculated magnetic fields at the ROW edges before and after the proposed modifications. Each of the three sections relate to a segment of the ROW where the number and/or configuration of the lines on the ROW is different.

Table E-1: Summary of Magnetic Field Calculations

Magnetic Field Calculation Summary (Average Annual Loads, field in mG)				
Section	Left Edge of ROW		Right Edge of ROW	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Bloomfield Substation – Bloomfield Junction (1779 Line)	9.59	9.23	4.96	4.75
Bloomfield Junction – Structure 3126 and Structure 3137 – North Bloomfield Substation (1751/1777 Line)	9.47	9.13	13.78	5.09
Structure 3127 – Structure 3136 (1751/1777 Line)	5.39	4.60	13.42	7.41

Note: Left and right edges of ROW are defined by looking from Bloomfield Substation to Bloomfield Junction (1777/1779 Line) and from Bloomfield Junction to North Bloomfield Substation (1751/1777 Line).

Eversource also prepared calculations of electric fields from the transmission lines along the Project ROW, which are summarized in Table E-2. The calculations assume that the voltages on all transmission lines are at 1.05 per unit value (the maximum permissible

voltage per ISO-NE planning criteria). The conductor heights are assumed to be the same as for the magnetic field calculations discussed above. The calculations show minimal increases and decreases in the edge of ROW electric fields after the modifications of the two lines.

Table E-2: Summary of Electric Field Calculations

Electric Field Calculation Summary (Field in kV/m)				
Section	Left Edge of ROW		Right Edge of ROW	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Bloomfield Substation – Bloomfield Junction (1779 Line)	0.65	0.64	0.13	0.10
Bloomfield Junction – Structure 3126 and Structure 3137 – North Bloomfield Substation (1751/1777 Line)	1.04	1.08	0.25	0.40
Structure 3127 – Structure 3136 (1751/1777 Line)	0.26	0.17	0.39	0.19

See Attachment F: EMF Graphs, Figures 1 - 6 for the graphs associated with the tables.

The magnetic field levels associated with the existing and new conditions on the ROW are graphically depicted in Figures 1 through 3 (See Attachment F). These figures represent the magnetic field levels across the entire width of the ROW and for approximately 100 to 200 feet beyond each edge. Each graph includes one line for the “before” condition and another line for the “after” conditions. The “after” line is nearly on top of the “before” line because there is so little change in the levels represented. Figures 1 through 3 represent the “before” and “after” magnetic field levels.

Figures 4 through 6 (See Attachment F) illustrate the calculated “before” and “after” electric fields within the ROW and to approximately 100 to 200 feet beyond each of the edges.

7. Municipal and Property Owner Outreach

In August 2015, Eversource first consulted with the Town Managers of Bloomfield and Windsor to brief them on the proposed Project. The municipal representatives of the Towns of Bloomfield and Windsor were also informed of Eversource performing outreach to property owners in advance of this Petition filing. In addition, Eversource informed the Town Manager of the Town of Windsor of the proposed staging area locations. Lastly, Eversource provided representatives of the Towns of Bloomfield and Windsor with written notice of the Petition filing.

Due to residential development within close proximity to the ROW, Eversource performed additional outreach to property owners located along the route. Meetings with property owners commenced in mid-September and will continue throughout construction and restoration.

During each meeting with these property owners, Eversource explained the scope of work including vegetation removal, the location of access roads and work pads (where applicable) and, in some instances, the need to move or remove a shed or fence for construction access. Most property owners were understanding of the Project and appreciative of Eversource's efforts to proactively communicate the scope of work. Eversource is working with and will continue to work with affected property owners to provide plantings to mitigate the visual impacts from clearing.

Eversource has been coordinating with officials from the Town of Bloomfield regarding the proposed work through Wintonbury Hills Golf Course. Multiple briefings were held with representatives from the Town including the Town Manager, and the Recreation Department, and from the golf course. The golf course representatives are most concerned with business interruption and would prefer all construction work occur in the off season of December through February. Every effort will be made to meet their request.

8. Schedule

Eversource proposes to begin construction during the summer 2016 and expects that the construction would be completed during fall 2017.

9. Conclusion

Eversource respectfully submits that the Project would not have a “substantial adverse environmental effect” and, therefore, does not require a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-50k(a):

- The proposed transmission monopole structures and temporary construction facilities (i.e. work pads, access roads) would be installed within the Company’s existing ROW.
- Clearing within the ROW, undertaken in accordance with the Company’s BMPs, is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on the habitat of the state-listed species.
- A total of 20 new structures are proposed to be located in 500- and 100-year Flood Zone areas; however, none of these structures would result in any significant change in flood storage capacity or associated flood elevations.
- Eversource has minimized impacts to environmental resources through thoughtful Project planning and design. Where impacts are unavoidable, measures have been implemented to minimize impacts to water resources, rare species and wildlife.
- The potential for adverse impacts to vernal pools will be mitigated by implementing a variety of BMPs.
- No cultural resources were identified within the Project area during an initial Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey. Eversource reviewed the results of the survey with the SHPO and the THPO. It was determined during this review that limited additional sampling or photo documentation of developed, disturbed or geographically incompatible sites is required. The additional work began in February 2016 and is expected to be completed by April 2016; the results will be provided to SHPO. Eversource will continue to coordinate with SHPO and the THPO regarding the requested additional sampling and any further action, if required.
- The overall visual effect would be mitigated by aligning the double-circuit split structures within the existing corridor in the same general location as the existing

structures. Eversource is working with and will continue to work with affected property owners to provide plantings to mitigate the visual impacts.

- EMF levels are not expected to see a significant change following the work.

10. Section 16-50k(a) of the Connecticut General Statutes provides that a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need is needed for proposed modifications of a facility that the Council determines would have a “substantial adverse environmental effect.” Based on the above information presented in this Petition, Eversource respectfully submits that the proposed modifications would not result in a substantial adverse effect on the environment or ecology, nor would they damage existing scenic, historical or recreational values. Accordingly, Eversource requests that the Council issue a declaratory ruling that the proposed modifications would have no substantial adverse environmental effect and, therefore, no Certificate is required.

Communications regarding this Petition for a Declaratory Ruling should be directed to:

Kathleen M. Shanley
Manager - Transmission Siting
Eversource Energy
PO Box 270
Hartford, CT 06141-0270
Telephone: (860) 728-4527

By: _____


Kathleen M. Shanley
Manager – Transmission Siting

List of Attachments

- Attachment A: Bloomfield-Windsor Upgrades Project Maps
- Attachment B: Cross Sections and Structure Diagrams
- Attachment C: Drawing No. 26407-92001 Rood Avenue Substation – Yard Arrangement – Plan & Sections
- Attachment D: Drawing No. 11003-92001 Bloomfield Substation – Yard Arrangement – Plan View & Sections
- Attachment E: Drawing No. 11102-92001 North Bloomfield General Arrangement – Plan & Sections
- Attachment F: EMF Graphs, Figures 1 – 6
- Attachment G: Letter to the Abutters and Affidavit

