



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

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PETITION 236
Killingly Energy Limited Partnership
Interconnection
July 6, 1989
Revised July 25, 1989

Killingly Energy Limited Partnership (KELP) is requesting a determination from the Council that no Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need (Certificate) is required for the interconnection line associated with the KELP project since such interconnection line constitutes a "transmission line tap" as defined in Section 16-50i(e) of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended by Public Act 89-61 on May 2, 1989.

The interconnection line would be designed to carry electric voltage at 115-kV from the KELP 32.2 MW wood burning facility to the Connecticut Light and Power (CL&P) grid. The interconnection line would be approximately 300 feet long, and would tap into the existing CL&P 115-kV Tunnel-Tracey transmission line which crosses the site on which the KELP project would be located. The interconnection line would be 28 feet high at its lowest point and would be strung on two 50-foot H-frame wooden poles. No manholes would be required for the project. The interconnection would be constructed entirely on the KELP project site on land owned by KELP. The only right-of-way that would need to be entered is the CL&P right-of-way for the Tunnel-Tracey line which crosses the KELP project site. The interconnection line would be within the general plant layout of the KELP facility and would not cross any wetland areas or affect areas of historical significance.

The Council ruled in Petition 216 that the interconnection line associated with the KELP project was a "facility" which required a Certificate under the law which was in existence at the time Petition 216 was filed. The Council denied without prejudice the portion of Petition 216 which sought a ruling that the interconnection line did not require a Certificate.

Pursuant to Public Act 89-61, an electric transmission line of a design capacity of sixty-nine kilovolts or more, including associated equipment but not including a transmission line tap, is defined as a facility. A transmission line tap is "an electric transmission line not requested by an applicant to be treated as a facility that has the primary function, as determined by the Council, of interconnecting a private power producing or cogeneration facility to the electrical power grid serving the State, and does not have a substantial adverse environmental effect, as determined by the Council based on a review of the line's proposed purpose, the line's proposed length, the number and type of support structures, the number of manholes required for the proposed line, the necessity of entering a right-of-way including any easements or land acquisition for any construction or maintenance on the proposed line, and any other environmental, health or public safety factor considered relevant by the Council."

On July 6, 1989, the Town of Killingly sent a notice of intervention and request for notice of meetings to the Council pursuant to CGS Sections 22a-19 and 16-50n and 16-50l, and RSA Sections 22a-3a-1(a)(5) and 16-50j-15a for the following reasons:

- 1) The Town of Killingly is a duly organized and recognized municipality and the site of property which is the subject of the petition;
- 2) The petition involves activities which are reasonably likely to have the effect of unreasonably polluting, impairing, or destroying the public trust in the air, water, or other natural resources of the State;
- 3) The Town of Killingly, and the residents thereof, may reasonably be expected to be significantly affected by the results of the hearings and decisions of the Council in respect to the subject declaratory judgment; have rights, duties or privileges which are likely to be determined in such hearings; and/or are parties whose participation is necessary to the proper disposition of such hearings.

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Siting Analyst

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