

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
SITING COUNCIL

IN RE: NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC : DOCKET #388  
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE :  
OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY :  
AND PUBLIC NEED FOR A :  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY :  
AT 1990 Litchfield Turnpike  
Woodbridge, Connecticut.

: JULY 28, 2010

**APPLICATION TO INTERVENE UNDER CEPA, §4-177a AND §16-50n AND TO  
OPEN THE RECORD FOR SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS**

The Woodbridge Conservation Commission hereby moves and petitions the Connecticut Siting Council to become a party intervenor in the above application by New Cingular Wireless, LLC, ("AT&T"), for a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need for a telecommunications facility at 1990 Litchfield Turnpike, Woodbridge, Connecticut. The purpose of the intervention is to open the record of these proceedings so that additional evidence of an alternative location of lesser visual impact may be entered into the record in order to avoid unreasonable impact to the natural resources of the state.

Pursuant to Conn.Gen.Stat. §22a-19 ("CEPA"), §16-50n and §4-177a, the Woodbridge Conservation Commission ("Woodbridge"), is an entity which has a direct interest in the proceedings which will be specifically and substantially affected as it is a duly constituted municipal conservation commission charged with conservation of natural resources in the Town of Woodbridge where the proposed facility is to be located. Woodbridge seeks to intervene in the above proceedings for the purpose of re-opening the record, submitting testimony, briefs and other evidence relevant to the consideration of the application under consideration; specifically the mitigation of

environmental impact to scenic vistas by the use of co-location at an existing utility (CL&P) right of way which is already impacted by existing transmission structures.

Woodbridge's participation will be in the interests of justice and is proper under CEPA in that the evidence and testimony to be given will tend to show that the proposed activity for which Applicant seeks a certificate is likely to unreasonably harm the public trust in the air, water or other natural resources of the State of Connecticut in that, if granted, the proposed facility will, inter alia, unreasonably impair the visual quality of the environment in and about Litchfield Turnpike; and is reasonably likely to cause viewshed deterioration that is unreasonable because a feasible alternative of lesser impact exists.

In support of this application, the movant states the following:

1. The Woodbridge Conservation Commission is a duly constituted conservation commission of a Connecticut municipal corporation which is charged with the protection and conservation of natural resources in the Town of Woodbridge.
2. The proposed tower will have a negative impact on the scenic vistas in Woodbridge.
3. There exists an alternative location and configuration which can provide adequate coverage for the applicant by utilizing a co-located freestanding tower or a co-location on one of the existing 115-kV line structures. (See report of David Maxson, WCP of Isotrope, LLC attached)
4. Woodbridge intends to submit evidence to the record which has not been previously considered in the form of expert testimony which will substantiate the feasibility of both the coverage and the co-location of the proposed facility which will assist the Council in complying with its mandate to minimize impact as required by C.G.S. §16-50g and 16-50p(3)(G)(b)(1) and to meet the "non-proliferation of towers" policy by utilizing existing structures where available.

5. The height requested is excessive and unnecessary to meet the public need and will be visible from sensitive historic and recreational receptors including the Darling House and recreational trails adjacent to the facility.
6. The design does not incorporate the best available technology for reducing the visual impacts of the facility in that it utilizes a freestanding tower on a Greenfield site with no previous impacts as opposed to co-location on existing transmission ROW land or structures.

## DISCUSSION OF LAW

The Council must be mindful of the statutory requirements which apply to interventions under CEPA. The bar is quite low for filing an intervention and thus §22a-19 applications should not be lightly rejected. Finley v. Town of Orange, 289 Conn. 12 (2008) (an application need only allege a colorable claim to survive a motion to dismiss) citing Windels v. Environmental Protection Commission, 284 Conn. 268 (2007).

CEPA clearly and in the broadest terms indicates that any legal entity may intervene. This includes municipal officials, Avalon Bay Communities v. Zoning Commission, 87 Conn. App. 537, 867 A.2d 37 (2005).

An allegation of facts that the proposed activity at issue in the proceeding is likely to unreasonably impair the public trust in natural resources of the State is sufficient. See, Cannata v. Dept. Of Environmental Protection, et al, 239 Conn. 124 (1996)(alleging harm to floodplain forest resources).

The Connecticut Appellate Court has noted that statutes "such as the EPA are remedial in nature and should be liberally construed to accomplish their purpose." Avalon Bay Communities, Inc. v. Zoning Commission of the Town of Stratford, 87 Conn.App.537 (2005); Keeney v. Fairfield Resources, Inc., 41 Conn.App. 120, 132-33, 674 A.2d1349 (1996). In Red Hill Coalition, Inc. V. Town Planning & Zoning Commission, 212 Conn. 7272, 734, 563 A.2d 1347 (1989) ("section 22a-19[a]makes intervention a matter of right once a verified pleading is filed complying with the statute, whether or not those allegations ultimately prove to be unfounded"); Polymer Resources, Ltd. v. Keeney, 32 Conn. App.

340, 348-49, 629 A.2d 447 (1993) (“[Section] 22a-19[a] compels a trial court to permit intervention in an administrative proceeding or judicial review of such a proceeding by a party seeking to raise environmental issues upon the filing of a verified complaint. The statute is therefore not discretionary.”) See Also, Connecticut Fund for the Environment, Inc. v. Stamford, 192 Conn. 247, 248 n.2, 470 A.2d 1214 (1984).

In Mystic Marinelife Aquarium v. Gill, 175 Conn. 483, 490, 400 A.2d 726 (1978), the Supreme Court concluded that one who filed a verified pleading under § 22a-19 became a party to an administrative proceeding upon doing so and had "statutory standing to appeal for the limited purpose of raising environmental issues." "It is clear that one basic purpose of the act is to give persons standing to bring actions to protect the environment." Belford v. New Haven, 170 Conn. 46, 53-54, 364 A.2d 194 (1975).

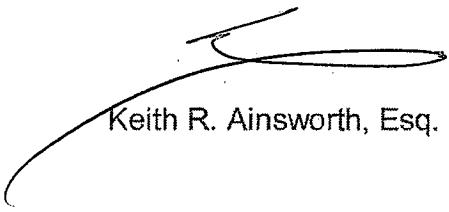
The Woodbridge Conservation Commission is entitled to participate as a §22a-19 intervenor which allows for a right of appeal under that statute. Committee to Save Guilford Shoreline, Inc. v. Guilford Planning & Zoning Commission, 48 Conn.Sup. 594, 853 A.2d 654(2004) once any entity has filed for intervention in an administrative proceeding, it has established the right to appeal from that decision independent of any other party. Mystic Marinelife Aquarium v. Gill, 175 Conn. 483 (1978) stated quite clearly that "one who files a §22a-19 application becomes a party with statutory standing to appeal." Branhaven Plaza, LLC v Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Branford, 251 Conn. 269, 276, n.9 (1999) held that a party who intervenes in a municipal land use proceeding pursuant to §22a-19 has standing to appeal the administrative agency's decision to the Superior Court. The Court cited as support for this proposition, Red Hill Coalition, Inc. v. Conservation Commission, 212 Conn. 710, 715, 563 A.2d 1339 (1989)("because the [appellants] filed a notice of intervention at the commission hearing in accordance with §22a-19(a), it doubtless had statutory standing to appeal from the commission's decision for that limited purpose.")

In Keiser v. Zoning Commission, 62 Conn. App. 600, 603-604 (2001) our Appellate Court stated that the Branhaven Plaza case is directly on point and held "the plaintiff in the present case properly filed a notice of intervention at the zoning commission hearing in accordance with §22a-19(a). Accordingly, we conclude that he has standing to appeal environmental issues related to the zoning commission's decision."

The rights conveyed by CEPA are so important and fundamental to matters of public trust that the denial of a 22a-19 intervention itself is appealable. See, CT Post Limited Partnership v. New Haven City Planning Commission, 2000 WL 1161131 Conn. Super. (Hodgson, J. 2000)(§22a-19 intervenors may file an original appeal for improper denial of intervenor status).

Woodbridge's application for intervenor status should be granted and the record opened so that it may participate by presenting evidence for the record and meaningfully assist the Siting Council in reaching a decision which minimizes impact to natural resources of the state while providing adequate coverage for wireless telecommunications.

Respectfully Submitted,

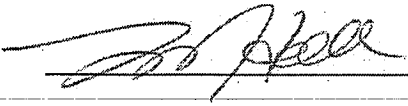
  
Keith R. Ainsworth, Esq.

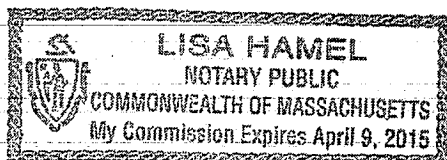
### VERIFICATION

The undersigned, David Maxson of Isotrope, LLC of Medfield, Massachusetts duly authorized, on behalf of the Woodbridge Conservation Commission, duly sworn, hereby verifies that the above application is true and accurate to the best of his knowledge and belief.

  
David Maxson, WCP

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of July, 2010.


  
Notary Public; My Commission Expires April 9, 2015



Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Notary Public, ss.

On this 28 day of July, 2010, before me the undersigned notary public personally appeared

David Maxson  
proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were mbc, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that he signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

  
Notary Public

Respectfully Submitted,

The Woodbridge Conservation Commission

By 

Keith R. Ainsworth, Esq.

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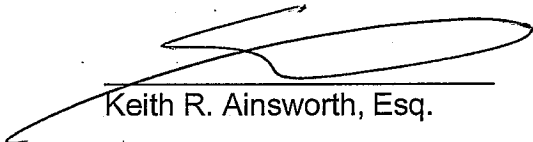
The intervenor requests copies of all filings made in the course of this docket to date and from this date forward and agrees to accept electronic service.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that a true copy of the foregoing was deposited in the United States mail, first-class, postage pre-paid this 28th day of July, 2010 and addressed to:

Mr. S. Derek Phelps, Executive Director, Connecticut Siting Council, 10 Franklin Square, New Britain, CT 06051 (1 orig, 15 copies, plus 1 electronic) Hand delivered.

New Cingular Wireless, LLC (AT&T) c/o Daniel Laub, Esq., Cuddy & Feder, LLP, 445 Hamilton Avenue, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, White Plains, NY 10601 (electronic and US Mail)



Keith R. Ainsworth, Esq.