

SPECIAL TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1999

6:30 P.M.

A Special meeting of the Wallingford Town Council was held on Thursday, August 5, 1999 in the Robert Earley Auditorium of the Wallingford Town Hall and called to Order by Chairman Robert F. Parisi at 6:33 P.M. Councilors Centner, Farrell, Knight, Parisi, Renda, and Zandri answered present to the Roll called by Town Clerk Rosemary A. Rascati. Councilors Papale and Zappala arrived at 6:35 P.M. Councilor Rys was absent due to a prior commitment. Mayor William W. Dickinson, Jr. was on vacation ; Comptroller Thomas A. Myers was also present.

The Pledge of Allegiance was given to the Flag.

Item #2 Consider and Approve a Transfer of Funds in the Amount of \$100,000 from North Farms Road - CT. RT. 68 to Town Line Acct. #002-9900-501-2470-9900 to Quinnipiac Linear Trail Phase I Acct. #002-9900-501-2460-9900 - Engineering Dept.

Motion was made by Mr. Knight, seconded by Mr. Farrell.

Mr. Zandri asked, is this a road project that the funds are being transferred from?

John Thompson, Town Engineer answered, that is correct.

Mr. Zandri asked, is that access funds in that road project?

Mr. Thompson answered it is anticipated excess funds. Henry McCully indicated that by doing the projects in-house, he anticipates a cost savings. We are borrowing against this year's appropriation for the North Farms project.

Mr. Zandri stated, O.K., I just don't want to jeopardize road work.

Robert Sheehan, 11 Cooper Avenue stated, this has all been budgeted under the Six Year Capital Improvement. Is the transfer going to delay the road work on North Farms Road?

Mr. Thompson answered, no, it is not.

Mr. Sheehan replied, I hope not because the road is in very bad condition.

Mr. Cominos answered, on that transfer, none of it is reimbursable. On the second transfer all of it is reimbursable. The \$40,410.00 represents labor, overtime and straight time for the employees. We are only reimbursed for oil expense by CMEEC. The \$99,600 is the oil expense.

Mr. Centner asked, we are looking at being reimbursed for about two-thirds of the total amount?

Mr. Cominos answered, yes.

Mr. Zappala asked Mr. Cominos to give the Council a comparison of the total annual expenditures for the Pierce Plant versus what the Town receives from CMEEC. This gives the Council an idea of what it costs to keep the plant operating.

Mr. Cominos was glad to obtain the information and pass it along.

VOTE: Rys was absent; all others, aye; motion duly carried.

ITEM #5 Consider and Approve an Appropriation of Funds in the Amount of \$99,600 from Purchased Power Acct. #555 to Fuel Expense Acct. #501 in the Electric Division Budget.

Motion was made by Mr. Knight, seconded by Mr. Farrell.

Mr. Zandri asked, what is the total amount of dollars we receive from CMEEC to have the generation on a stand-by basis?

Mr. Cominos answered, \$650,000.

Mr. Zandri asked, we get that amount whether the plant runs or not?

Mr. Cominos answered, yes.

Mr. Zandri asked, is the reimbursement for the fuel expense over and above the \$650,000 or is it part

Mr. Cominos answered, over and above.

Mr. Zandri asked, does it come from CMEEC?

Mr. Cominos replied, it comes back in a reduced fuel adjustment from their bills to us.

VOTE: Rys was absent; all others, aye; motion duly carried.

Motion was made by Mr. Farrell to Adjourn the Meeting, seconded by Mr. Centner.

VOTE: Rys was absent; all others, aye; motion duly carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:43 P.M.

Meeting recorded and transcribed by:

*Kathryn F. Zandri*  
Kathryn F. Zandri  
Town Council Secretary

Approved: *Robert F. Parisi*  
Robert F. Parisi, Chairman

*9. 28-99*  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Rosemary A. Rascati*  
Rosemary A. Rascati, Town Clerk

AUG 6 1999  
RECEIVED FOR RECORD \_\_\_\_\_  
AT *2:45 P.M.* AND RECORDED BY  
*Rosemary Rascati* TOWN CLERK

SPECIAL JOINT TOWN COUNCIL/PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION MEETING

APRIL 6, 1999

6:30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call

2. Presentation by Pennsylvania Power & Light Global on the Status of the Energy Project in Wallingford and Discussion on the Initiation of the Application Process

JOINT TOWN COUNCIL/PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION MEETING OF APRIL 6, 1999

A joint meeting of the Town Council and Public Utilities Commission was held on April 6, 1999 in the Town Council Chambers of the Town Hall, South Main St., Wallingford, Conn. The meeting commenced at approximately 6:40 p.m. and was attended by various members of the public, as well as those listed below.

Present (PUC): Chairman David Gessert, Vice Chairman George Cook, Secretary Richard Nunn, Director Raymond Smith, and Recording Secretary Pat Crabtree.

Present (Town Council): Chairman Robert Parisi (who left at 8:40), Councilors Raymond Rys, Richard Centner, Jr., Jerry Farrell, Jr., Stephen Knight, Frank Renda, Thomas Zappala, Mayor William Dickinson, and Town Clerk Rosemary Rascati.

Absent (Town Council): Councilors Iris Papale and Geno Zandri, Jr.

Presenters: Mark Lyons and Don Fields of Pennsylvania Power & Light Global (a/k/a PP&L), Don Cecich and Roger Lemos of Parsons Brinckerhoff, Mike Anderson and Carl Stopper of TRC Environment Corp., and Dean Johnson of Johnson Land Design.

Mr. Parisi: I will call the meeting to order and we'll start with the Pledge of Allegiance. The Town Clerk will call the roll.

Mrs. Rascati: (Called the roll).

Mr. Parisi: Let the record show that Councilors Papale and Zandri are on vacation and out of state. This is a joint meeting with the PUC. Mr. Gessert, are you still the Chairman?

Mr. Gessert: Yes sir.

Mr. Parisi: Congratulations. I wish you a second successful term.

Mr. Gessert: Thank you very much. I would like to call the PUC meeting to order. Thank you for joining us in this open session and discussion. I would also like to welcome Dick Nunn to the PUC. He served for a number of years in the past and you folks approved his nomination a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Parisi: We welcome him back. Mr. Rys?

Mr. Rys: (Read the public hearing notice.)

Mr. Parisi: I want to note that this is a report and update by PP&L. It is not an inquisition or a final meeting. Hopefully everyone will have the chance to ask their question and have it addressed properly. Now Mr. Lyons will handle the presentation.

Mr. Lyons: Thank you. We would like to update you on the progress we have made in the development of the Wallingford Energy Project since we met last Feb. I am the project manager of this project, and I would like to introduce some of the members of our team. Don Fields of PP&L you met last time. Don Cecich and Roger Lemos are project managers for Parsons Brinckerhoff, a new member of the team, which is a fabulous architectural engineering firm with particular expertise in designing custom sites such as this one. From TRC we have Mike Anderson who is

our air specialist and Carl Stopper who is our water specialist. Dean Johnson of Johnson Land Design is our landscape designer. I'd like to point out on the easels that the top shows an elevation of the front view of the site plan, and this is pretty close to a final design. The last couple of times we showed you a work in progress, but after getting to know the area we've made modifications. Below that is a top-down view of the site plan. Eventually we'd like to leave this in some convenient spot in town where people can look at them. We also have a limited number of smaller versions of the site plan and elevation, which we've given to Council members, and we have copies for PUC members and the neighbors. Some elements of the site plan may be modified, particularly in the area of the switching station which is not shown in great detail here. Tonight we want to review the site plan revisions, a construction plan, permit applications, the activities that have occurred since we last met, and project milestones. In terms of revisions, our two primary goals were to place project components so as to reduce noise and to enhance the visual aspect of the site. In terms of reducing the noise, we've taken every effort to place noisy components of the plant such as combustion turbines, heat recovery steam generators, cooling towers, and gas compressors behind the existing building. After these have been placed we will use noise baffles and enclosures to further reduce the noise. I would like Roger to walk us through the high points on the revision.

Mr. Lemos: Thank you. As it now stands, the site plan is set up for a 540 megawatt plant. This is a little bit smaller than some of the previous plants and has been sized to fit the site nicely. The major generating components are the two gas turbine generators, and also a steam turbine generator that uses the waste heat off of the gas turbines. The focus in siting this was to get the equipment to fit and work efficiently, and also to eliminate noise and enhance the visual effect. As you can see from the front view of the site, you can't see most of the equipment. It's either behind the existing Pierce station or the new building that will house the steam turbine generator. We will keep the Pierce station and it will be used to house some ancillary equipment, warehousing, and offices. The current switchyard is going through an upgrade, and the new one will be behind it to minimize the visual impact. The cooling towers, which are rather larger, have been moved to the back of the site to minimize noise and visual effect. The road system has undergone major improvements. We have eliminated all of the existing curb cuts on East St. There is no access off of East St. The main access will be off of John St. through a reconfigured entrance such that all traffic will come in off of John. There is a secondary access off of the access road that goes back to Thermo-Spa. That will receive minimal use and traffic. We've also developed a stormwater retention plan for the site that follows the State regs. of zero run-off, so we've incorporated two run-off retention ponds that will collect all storm drainage from the site. Landscaping has been used to shield the plant, which Dean will cover, and I think the site will probably look a little bit better than the existing plant today.

Mr. Lyons: Thank you. Further measures to enhance the visual aspects are more operational, but in terms of the cooling tower we are taking efforts to design one that will reduce the plume. We're planning to do that with heating mechanisms that revaporize the water vapor to render it invisible. When the plume is not visible, it mitigates any fogging and icing. That will have some impact on the power usage of the plant as it takes electricity to do that, but we think it's appropriate given the proximity of neighbors to the plant. In terms of stack height, our preliminary modeling shows that the stack required by State regs. will be roughly the same height as the existing stack. On this elevation you will see a dotted line that extends the stack up to 200' as we wanted to be

conservative, but our most recent information indicates that a 132' stack will be sufficient. In past presentations there were many questions about landscaping and we now have something to show you on that. Dean Johnson is handling the landscaping for us, and he is also the man who is designing the Quinnipiac Linear Trail. I would like to ask Dean to speak now.

Mr. Johnson: Thank you. One of the biggest concerns is the neighbors on the south side of East St., so the idea was to break down the scale as much as possible. There is virtually no landscaping there now, and we wanted to create more of a human scale. Where we had the width on either side of the Pierce building we have proposed a 5-6' mound on the left, and on the right side comes up almost to the corner opposite Carlton and then turns and runs along to what would be the new entrance. On that we're proposing a double row of pine trees that would grow very tall in time. I've shown them about 20' tall here, but they would go in at about 10' tall, and they're also sitting on a 5-6' high mound so we're going to have fairly good screening almost from the beginning. By doing that where we have the room, we can break things up rather than having one, big, solid, single type of landscape approach. In addition on the far left where there is a narrow band and two chain link fences we propose low flowering trees, and also in front of Pierce. We have to do that because there are overhead lines that come all the way up to Park St., so we're looking at dogwood or crabapple in the 15' high range. Underneath this we propose about a 6-7' high evergreen hedge, maybe something like yew, and in driving or walking by you wouldn't be able to get views into it. Right now there is chain link fence around the property line. We're proposing at the corner opposite Park St. that the fence would come in and across behind the berm, so virtually from Park to the corner and then far back to where it actually turns for the access road to Thermo-Spa you won't see the fence. On the stretch in front the plant where you would see it, we'd like to introduce something more decorative such as a black metal fence. As Roger said, we are eliminating the two entrances off of East St. We are also indicating shade trees in front of that such as sycamore or oak, which in time will become fairly substantial and put the power plant in scale. We will plan a wetland habitat that will be beneficial primarily to bird life, a sort of edge treatment on the two water bodies. I think that covers the major items.

Mr. Lyons: As to the construction plan, as Dean pointed out I think it will help quite a bit to establish landscape screens early in the process. One of the first things would be to put in plants and berms to help screen the construction site. We've talked about traffic control before. There will be no construction traffic on East St. That will all be directed on John St. We hope to use a parcel just to the north of the Thermo-Spa access road that's owned by Allegheny Ludlum to park 7-8 construction trailers, and we'll do some minimal landscaping there as well as we want it to look as nice as possible. We have a rather detailed construction plan designed to minimize the impact on the neighborhood. I can't say for sure that there will be no nighttime activities, but they would be very limited and if possible limited to indoors. We talked about dust control last time, and we're developing the details on mitigation procedures. We also talked about permits in Feb., and the application we're working on now is the one to the Conn. Siting Council, which is the primary permitting agency for power plants. We are continuing to prepare the full application. I should note there has been some public and private discussion about legislation affecting restructuring of the electric industry in Conn. regarding developing plants at existing power plant sites. One can do an expeditious process at the Siting Council and receive a declaratory ruling in 60 days, rather than the full application which will take 8 months including the 60-day municipal review period. We have decided

not to go for a declaratory ruling because we think it would not provide a full opportunity to discuss the complex issues, especially for a plant in a residential area. Prior to filing for that, the Town has the 60-day review period. Our current plan calls for that being filed with Mayor Dickinson in late April, then the full application will be filed 60 days after that in late June. There were some concerns last time as to whether 60 days is enough for review. We hope that it will be, but we also hope through our presentations and sharing the development progress that will give people time to become informed and have concerns addressed. When the application is filed with the Siting Council, there is also a 30-day period during which P&Z and IWWC can review, and there will probably be further public hearings before those commissions. The DEP also issues a number of permits including air permits and monitoring, various water permits, water diversion, wastewater discharge, stormwater discharge, and noise regulations. I would like Mike Anderson to update us on the air application.

Mr. Anderson: I am the project manager for the environmental permitting. The permitting process is dependent upon the development of the final site plan, which is roughly 95% complete. Air permitting has a number of steps involved: estimation of the emissions developed from the equipment, State requirements on minimizing those emissions, lowest achievable emission rate requirements that apply to two pollutants that are produced as products of combustion, and best available control technology requirements for the others. All of those criteria are established as a moving target in the process. When someone develops a new technology to control things that's more stringent than in the past and it's been demonstrated to work, then new projects have to demonstrate why they can't use that technology and if they can they will. The proposed project is being designed with the most stringent technologies available. Once the amount of emissions has been established, there are secondary requirements of dispersion modeling to determine that the downwind concentrations alone and in combination with every other facility within many miles meet air quality standards. These standards are designed to protect public health. With the elevation information we've been able to do preliminary dispersion modeling, which tells us that the 132' stack looks to be sufficient to comply with air quality standards. For the rest of the permitting process we have to meet a number of small requirements and complete the paperwork. That should summarize where we are now.

Mr. Lyons: Thank you. Since Feb. we've been doing a lot and I think that shows. I want to continue with our cooling water plant. We initially looked at the option of using potable water. When the Milford plant came before the Siting Council we were still developing our application, and we saw that the DEP and the Siting Council had concerns about using cooling water for power plants, so they encouraged other applicants to look elsewhere. We looked at taking water from the Conn. River and piping it over to the Quinnipiac Watershed. Nothing is final, but concerns were expressed by the Conn. River Council. We thought we should develop an alternative in case that plan is not acceptable. With the direction of TRC we came up with a third plan, which is to take water from down-river in the Quinnipiac Watershed within what is called the tidal reach. It's not as far south as where the water is brackish, but in a zone that is tidally influenced and therefore would have no impact on impairments on stream flow north of there. This water taken from the North Haven area would not impact low flows. We've discussed this with a number of environmental groups and the DEP, and preliminary discussions indicate this is a good idea. Public policy on water is changing as we speak, and Rivers Alliance of Conn. brought together regulators, power plant developers, water companies and environmental groups in a collaborative process to work through cooling water and siting issues. It's a creative

idea and I think a lot of good has come from that. We've tried to work with all those parties and we've been meeting with them, and they are very favorably disposed toward this idea. The Quinnipiac Linear Trail came up, and we spoke with Mary Mushinsky about the possibility of working together. We are going to need a water pipeline from our well field in the North Haven area, and the idea came up to run the pipeline along that trail. We will need a right-of-way to run the pipeline anyway, and the question was why not use that effort to support the trail? So that is our present plan for cooling water. Carl Stopper can address any technical questions you may have. During the last 60 days we've been doing field research and data gathering for permit applications, the archeological/cultural survey of the site is complete, the wetlands survey is complete, and the surveys and all of this information is going into the Environmental Effects Document which we'll be filing with Mayor Dickinson within a couple of weeks. We are continuing to develop the fuel delivery plan for natural gas. We have commenced negotiations on the Host Community Agreements. We met with Ray Smith and the Town's counsel on this. We have continued communication with the community at all levels. We have updated the project schedule. The last time we were here we hoped to file the Environmental Effects Document in mid March, which did not happen as we discovered more things to do, but we are getting much closer and hope to initiate the 60-day review within a couple of weeks. This would give us a commercial operation date of mid 2002.

Mr. Parisi: Thank you.

Mr. Smith: Can you indicate when the Siting Council approval would be expected?

Mr. Lyons: By law their decision must be rendered within 6 months of filing.

Mr. Gessert: I'm looking at the landscaping design, and the trees were kept low at one end of the project near the substation and later on they got a lot higher. We were told because of wires those trees were low at one end, but those wires go all the way down that road don't they?

Mr. Johnson: The main overhead lines end at Park St. and go down Park, and on the other end they come up to Carlton across there, so in this area in between and just beyond Carlton all the way down to Park there are no overhead lines.

Mr. Gessert: Thank you. You didn't discuss the access to the 345 lines out on the eastern part of Wallingford that would need to be connected to. Have you done any further designs on those access lines or a potential substation site?

Mr. Lyons: All lot of work has been done with coordinating with the Town on the switch yard on out to the 345 lines. Unfortunately it's not finalized yet. We have explored a number of options. We are aware of the Town's concerns to improve reliability. The plan is to run a third 115 kv line. If that line goes in as planned, it will probably be underground because of space limitations, and we will have at least one 345 circuit that will go out to meet the other 345 line at the golf course. Whether it's a single or a double circuit, and the exact route, have not been finalized. Obviously we're trying to minimize environmental impact, but our first choice would be to not underground a 345 kv line as it's extremely expensive. The costs estimates are about \$9 million per mile. We are doing an EMF analysis on this, and we do not anticipate any significant addition to EMF effects even with overhead 345 lines.

Mr. Gessert: I know you're working on substation design down at East St. and you

have looked at various combinations in conjunction with rebuilding that we're already scheduling. One of the concerns we've had is improved reliability in case of certain physical conditions that can occur outside our area that can cause us loss of power. Are you still addressing the need for this plant to provide back-up power in certain situations?

Mr. Lyons: We've talked about that. It appears with a plant this size there really isn't much that the plant itself can do to keep the lights on. The load in Wallingford fluctuates between 20 and 60 megawatts on that station, and our plan is 540 megawatts. If it were desirable from all other engineering aspects of the interconnect, we could certainly feed the Town from the station so long as we had export capability to export the remaining output. We can't turn the plant down to the point where it will match local load. We think there will be significant reliability improvements because of the other work that is going on at the switch yard, including the potential for integrating our two switching stations. Wallingford will have better reliability after that third 115 line is put in, particularly if it is undergrounded. It is a complex subject. Our engineers are working closely with the Town and NU to achieve an optimal solution. Your reliability will be enhanced.

Mr. Smith: Will the routing of the transmission line be completed at the point that the Town begins the 60-day review? Is that a requirement?

Mr. Lyons: It's not a requirement. The transmission facility will be the subject of the Siting Council application perhaps by NU. We will try to finalize as much as possible. Right now the problem is getting feedback from NU.

Mr. Parisi: Let's start with Mr. Centner and run right down the Council.

Mr. Centner: Thank you. My concern has always been the noise levels. I appreciate the placing of noisy equipment behind structures, but I am still concerned with reflected sound and it's resultant pressure level. Will you be taking multiple tests of the surrounding neighborhood?

Mr. Lyons: Yes. I believe regs. require us to. Mike?

Mr. Anderson: The noise analysis will include a model which will calculate noise in contour lines of noise across the whole area. This will have to meet noise requirements in residential and industrial areas for daytime and nighttime.

Mr. Centner: Is there a particular frequency band that you will test for?

Mr. Anderson: The full gamut of what the equipment produces will be evaluated.

Mr. Centner: I had spoken with Mark earlier, and some of the generators whine, some scream, and some hum. Those are the bands and that would be my concern.

Mr. Anderson: The layout has been optimized for noise, but discussions on buffering and so on would be working with that layout, so the reflections and different sounds you've referred to would be addressed.

Mr. Centner: I do appreciate the effort that's gone into housing, building construction, and placement of the components just for noise consideration.

Mr. Farrell: You said in terms of electrical benefit the reliability would be

enhanced. You've brought us up to date on other issues tonight and I thank you for that, but on the electrical issue we need to go further. This will rise or fall with the community on the prime issue of keeping the lights on.

Mr. Lyons: It's a physical law that load and the source of power have to be in balance. The output from our plant is significantly more than the load would be in the Wallingford system. Prior to this project, the Town proposed to enhance reliability by running a third 115 line which would improve reliability, but against what kind of contingency? Perhaps an ice storm would bring those lines down. Perhaps an ice storm would bring down 115 kv lines with which they're connected at some other point. So when I try to analyze something like this, it helps to start with what kind of contingency are we trying to protect against? Now if a tower with all three lines comes down, you lose power. If one line is underground, which it appears we'll probably do, then for that portion it is more secure against ice or a vehicular accident. The options beyond that have to do with potential for interconnecting our switching station with the Town's, so if all three 115 kv lines went down then an integration of the substation would provide the Town to be fed through the 345 kv system.

Mr. Farrell: Would I be understanding it correctly if I described it as perhaps a 90% benefit, but that there is 10% uncertainty there since it's not a self-contained system? The power is in the system, but you can't contain all the benefits or problems just to Wallingford because it's outflowing in the lines?

Mr. Lyons: Yes, it's all interconnected. If the rest of the system goes down, as much as we'd like to we can't keep the lights on in Wallingford because our load wouldn't be in balance.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Knight is next.

Mr. Knight: We'll have 60 days to comment, after which you're going to file with the Siting Council. When is the 30-day application for P&Z and IWWC? Is that going to take place parallel with your Siting Council?

Mr. Lyons: Yes.

Mr. Knight: About all those surveys you have to prepare, I know that for the Southington project that AES provided that material to the town for evaluation. Will you do the same thing?

Mr. Lyons: Yes. I can't say we can provide every last bit, but it's effectively the same. You would receive the Environmental Effects Document. Mike can maybe speak to other things not contained in that.

Mr. Anderson: The Environmental Effects would cover all the disciplines of concern including noise, cultural/archeological, air impacts, water, stormwater, and retention ponds. If there is still something we have to analyze you'll see it in a slightly incomplete form, and by the time it goes to Siting it will be in its final form.

Mr. Knight: So the 60-day period is sort of a dry-run without the tweaking?

Mr. Anderson: Exactly. You have seen things develop from our presentations in the past, and it's narrowed toward a much more final product.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Rys?

Mr. Rys: I had asked about plumes and vapors previously, and it appears you've answered that. But to add to what Mr. Farrell was asking, we're looking for back-up for the Town. What happens if we go to contract negotiations for power again? We're with CMEEC now. If we wanted to get power from you, how would we?

Mr. Lyons: From the grid the way that everybody else does. The way the system is established throughout New England...

Mr. Rys: Of the 540 megawatts that you're going to produce, obviously you won't get 540 megawatts going through the line as you must lose something?

Mr. Lyons: We're going to have transmission losses, but at the end of that process there is a net output. Let's say it's 540 megawatts. We could contract with any number of entities to provide that service to them, as long as they are in New England, plus a host of ancillary services. That's the way the grid has been designed to operate.

Mr. Rys: So all 540 megawatts of electricity would be contracted out?

Mr. Lyons: Yes. I suspect we'll be selling a good deal of it on the spot market without contract at the hourly price that's developed by the NEPOOL auction. The other way to sell is through contract with a municipality, industry, power aggregators, and any number of entities developing in this restructured industry. There need not be a direct physical path between buyer and seller. As long as you are interconnected with the grid, you can contract with anyone to sell power.

Mr. Rys: So in the future if we do negotiate when our contract is up, is there going to be power available at that plant to negotiate?

Mr. Lyons: I believe so. We'll address that in the context of our negotiations. Frankly we haven't talked a lot about what the Town's intentions are for that.

Mr. Rys: The people in town probably want to see some benefit other than money. They don't want noise or pollution. They want to see if we can realize some back-up from this plant in case of a catastrophe in town.

Mr. Parisi: At this time I'm just going to echo what Ray just said. My primary concern is for all the other issues to be addressed, but a reliable source of power is critical in my mind as a benefit. Mayor?

Mr. Dickinson: I have a question on this issue. New England has been threatened by rolling blackouts, brownouts and lack of power supplies, which is part of the reason I'm sure that you're interested in investing in power generation. In that circumstance when the system is knocked-down, a rolling blackout situation, why is it not possible for a plant in Wallingford to energize Wallingford?

Mr. Lyons: From my understanding it is possible to deliver electrons directly to Wallingford from this plant under two types of circumstances; where we can export the output that we are generating in excess of Wallingford's load, or at any level in excess of the Wallingford load. We could dedicate one turbine to the Wallingford system, and when the rest of the plant is off it's possible then to ramp down the turbine to a minimum loading level and do as good a job as possible to matching load with the source, but we couldn't export any output. We are

looking at that right now. If the plant itself is tripped off, it's off.

Mr. Dickinson: I understand if the system is down there is no place for you to send the power. When it's not down you're still generating power because it's needed throughout the system, but because of power shortages we have this rolling blackout situation. Under those conditions is it feasible to do, or are there any problems with the Siting Council, State Utility Commission...?

Mr. Lyons: I don't believe there is any limitation on that at all other than physical limitations. If the 345 kv grid is up and we can export power, from a reliability perspective I'm not sure that Wallingford is any better off taking their electrons from us or the 345 kv system. From a voltage support view, rolling brownouts, there may be a physical benefit to having the electrons originate in Wallingford. We are examining all of these issues to come up with an optimal plan that will benefit us, the town, and NU who owns the rest of the system. We can cut it up into smaller pieces, but the question is whether they will be small enough to be meaningful if the rest of the grid is down.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Renda?

Mr. Renda: My concern is putting water through to cool that plant. We're talking over 3 million gallons a day and taking it from the Conn. River?

Mr. Lyons: No. Our current plan is to take water from wells in the tidal reach of the Quinnipiac River, which is several miles downstream in North Haven. In effect we would recycle the Quinnipiac by taking 3½ million gallons a day back upstream, utilize it for cooling, and discharge the treated water through the town wastewater treatment plant back into the river. It creates a benefit for the Wallingford stretch of the Quinnipiac as we're putting some water back without impairing the flows.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Zappala?

Mr. Zappala: I am concerned with the people in the neighborhood and the payback to Wallingford in general. You say you'll be using natural gas which is supposed to be clean and efficient. I talked to somebody at Allegheny Ludlum, and they told me at times the gas supply is not what they would like to have. They are asked to minimize the use of gas. If that happens to you, what would you do?

Mr. Lyons: How many hours did that person say that this happens?

Mr. Zappala: I really don't have the details.

Mr. Lyons: My understanding is that curtailment of customers in New England is limited to customers who take non-firm supply, and that it has happened for limited periods during particularly cold winters. If that happened, we would stop generating for that period of time. We are also taking every step to minimize the potential for that. There are two major gas lines through this region, and we're exploring connecting to both of them. The curtailment results not from lack of gas, but lack of transmission capacity. In talking with Algonquin about serving our plant, they will be upgrading a portion of their system to provide us with the gas we need. I suspect that when we talk with Tennessee, they will size and upgrade their system to accommodate us as well.

Mr. Zappala: You're telling me that you won't be using any other source of energy

to operate? You'll only be using gas?

Mr. Lyons: Right. We have no plans for back-up fuel.

Mr. Zappala: I assume that will be part of our contract with you to use only gas?

Mr. Lyons: If that's an important issue to the town, certainly. The Siting Council has required other plants to use oil back-up, but every site is different and we will make the case that it's not necessary or appropriate for us.

Mr. Parisi: Anyone on the PUC have any questions? Okay. Mr. Centner?

Mr. Centner: Right now we have CMEEC. With the plant in our backyard, does that help us in our bargaining position? It would be sad if some of our largest customers purchased elsewhere and not from this new plant, and Wallingford's next rate goes up. We wouldn't get a favorable rate for our local power users.

Mr. Lyons: It would seem to me that it would put the town in a good bargaining position. Within the context of the project economics and alternative sources, we'll negotiate in good faith to give you the benefit of that bargaining position. I can't give you details on it right now.

Mr. Centner: Do you see where large power users are starting to purchase power on their own?

Mr. Lyons: Yes. It's one of the fundamental purposes for restructure of the electric industry, to allow people to shop around for power.

Mr. Smith: I'd like to add to that. Currently Conn. law eliminates municipals from restructuring, so we have home-rule still to deal with. If our Commission in the future wants to allow customers to do that they may, but it's our choice so we set the conditions and regulations under which it would occur. We won't jump into this fast because we want to see what happens in the state. By staying out of it we will avoid stranded investment and social benefits costs. In terms of this plant supplying us with electrons, I don't think it gives us any better bargaining position in the future. I think it gives us another player to deal with in competition with CMEEC, NU, or any other suppliers. We have to look at this as leasing them a piece of ground and them paying taxes to the town.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Farrell?

Mr. Farrell: The model that you show has the addition to the Pierce plant in gray material, whereas the schematics show it as brown. Is this sheet metal or brick? I think brick would be preferable. It's a local material.

Mr. Lyons: It's gray on the model because the modeler didn't echo the schematic. The new buildings will blend as much as possible into the existing look.

Mr. Farrell: It will be brick or some sort of stone?

Mr. Lyons: Right.

Mr. Cecich: If you look at the elevation closely, you'll see it is detailed with brick. The next generation model will reflect that.

Mr. Gessert: Thank you for asking that question. I was thinking the same thing.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Knight?

Mr. Knight: You indicated limited nighttime construction and wherever possible it would be indoors. Would that be for the final construction phase where you might have a second shift on the interior? I'm concerned for the neighbors.

Mr. Lyons: And with good reason. Roger, can you answer that?

Mr. Lemos: We don't plan on any construction at night that would be disruptive to the neighborhood. But in some cases, there are some things we'll want to do at night. There is major equipment that needs to be brought in, and we may do that at night to minimize daytime impact to roads. In that case it would be beneficial to do it at night. Other construction at night would be interior to the buildings that won't disturb people. There will no pile-driving, steel erecting, excavating, or noise or dust generating activities at night.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Rys?

Mr. Rys: On your diagram in the back of the plant you have a retaining wall. What is the height of that wall? Will you have to excavate for that?

Mr. Cecich: There will be some excavation. At the highest point the wall would be 15' approximately.

Mr. Rys: Is that just for putting the cooling towers back there?

Mr. Cecich: Yes and to allow proper access to the back of the tower. The fire marshal has to sign-off on these plans, we met with him a week ago, and he needs to make sure that proper access can be obtained to all equipment to fight fires should that ever happen.

Mr. Rys: I ask because if you can't excavate there, what is your alternative?

Mr. Cecich: We would look to relocate the tower to a slightly different position.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Renda?

Mr. Renda: After the plant is completed, John St. will be the only entrance?

Mr. Lyons: Yes.

Mr. Parisi: Mr. Zappala?

Mr. Zappala: You have painted a beautiful picture with landscaping and trees. You even include the linear trail possibility, which is also great. But I'm not really convinced that this monster belongs in Wallingford as of yet. I have here about 20 pgs. of electric magnetic field problems unanswered. Who is going to answer those questions? The overhead wires are proved to be dangerous to some degree to the people who live in the area. How do you plan to convince us?

Mr. Lyons: We wouldn't go forward if we didn't have a good idea of the impact. I would like to get a copy of those questions if I could to look at them?

Mr. Zappala: Yes, and I'll make copies for the Council too.

Mr. Lyons: We have an EMF expert that we've retained to assist us with an analysis. That is required as part of the Siting Council application, we will address it in detail, and if those questions go beyond that then we'll make every attempt to answer those as well. To my knowledge there is no scientifically proven damage to anybody from EMF. The lines that we're planning to string may well cancel the EMF effects from other lines that are already there. The earliest indications say there will be no significant increase in EMF effects.

Mr. Parisi: How many people are here from the neighborhood? Okay. Do you all have questions? No? Okay, I'll ask you to go first.

Paul Wanat (152 East St.): This site has a lot of problems. It's residential and nobody wants it there. We have a problem with cooling water. We have noise problems to deal with, the steam from the tower, construction dust, and traffic. In East Haddam the Conn. Yankee is down, it's right on the Conn. River, you have perfect access, it's a remote site, and the pumps, generators, transformers, and lines are there. All you have to do is generate steam and you're in business. How come you didn't look at that?

Mr. Lyons: I can't address why we didn't look at that, but I can tell you why we did look at this. We were invited to bid by CMEEC and the Town to redevelop this site. There are various power plants being proposed for Conn. Some are proposed for countryside areas, and others like ours are in existing industrial sites. Our plan is to develop a plan that is acceptable on this site. We are doing our best to address the neighborhood concerns and we've been responsive.

Mr. Wanat: Wouldn't it be more cost-effective to just put two steam generators at the Haddam site rather than go through all of this?

Mr. Parisi: Sir, with all due respect, that's not a viable option at this point.

Mr. Lyons: While Global is developing a variety of sites, this is the one that I'm responsible for.

Mr. Parisi: Are there any more neighborhood people? Sir?

Bob Borus (Hamden): I'm not a resident, but my daughter and her family do live on East St. I think the Council has to consider the issues of noise, and water and air quality impacts. While the presentation was very professional, we all know that the devil is in details. There were no details. I heard "We know there are air quality impacts, we'll evaluate them, and we'll mitigate them." The same for noise. At some point those issues need to be quantified.

Mr. Parisi: I think they will as the process evolves and they will be strictly addressed.

Mr. Borus: Their feet should be held to the fire for the proper answers.

Mr. Parisi: I don't think we're going to be complacent, and the answers will be forthcoming for both us and the Siting Council. Mr. Centner?

Mr. Centner: I have no further questions until I start seeing data for those concerns.

Mr. Farrell: I have a question for the Mayor. That gentleman mentioned that the devil is in the details and my question goes to that. At what point will we get our attorney involved in this? The Council has concerns that we feel should be part of the agreement with PP&L, but how is our counsel going to get a feel for that if he's not here getting some feedback from us?

Mr. Dickinson: Once we have a document, we should start the process. I believe a committee should review it with representatives from the Council, the various departments and the PUC, and at that point go through the document with the attorney before, during, and after the discussion. Through a collective process we'll look at the details and understand them, and be sure that the details are in the final document, so that the final document will be one that has received input from a number of people.

Mr. Farrell: Can I suggest he get the minutes of this and the prior meetings so then it has some context when the documents are forthcoming?

Mr. Dickinson: Certainly that can be done.

Mr. Parisi: I have an important personal commitment that I have to honor, so I'm going to leave the meeting. Mr. Rys will assume chairmanship of the meeting.

Mr. Rys: Mr. Knight?

Mr. Knight: Last time you indicated 250,000-500,000 gallons/day of water going into the treatment plant. Will the amount vary that much?

Mr. Lyons: The figures we used last time were not intended to show daily fluctuation. That fluctuation will occur when we do supplemental firing. We can boost the output of the facility during peak electrical usage times and that requires more water. We don't know what the discharge will be, we're working on that right now, but it should be in that range.

Mr. Knight: Last time you indicated also the water would be pre-treated before it went to the plant. Where is that done on your schematic?

Mr. Lyons: It's inside the building. We will be doing well tests soon. The quality of that water will determine how much treatment it requires.

Mr. Knight: How far down in North Haven will that well be?

Mr. Lyons: We don't have a precise location yet.

Mr. Zappala: We know the State has noise regulations, but do they take into consideration the location of this building? What does the water do to the area? I would like to see a plant to hear and see what it does. Is there one to see?

Mr. Lyons: We're arranging to take the Council, PUC, and neighbors to a plant probably in upstate New York to give everyone a first-hand look at a plant that is similar to this one. This is fairly new technology and there aren't many in the country, and there are none exactly like the one we're planning as this is custom designed.

Mr. Rys: Does anyone have any questions from the PUC? Okay, the Council? Mr. Knight?

Mr. Knight: Where do you anticipate laydown of the equipment?

Mr. Lyons: We're talking to Cytec about using property at the south end of their site on Toelles Road for our laydown area, and for parking for construction workers plus a shuttle.

Mr. Knight: You will be going through their plant to...?

Mr. Lyons: That's the plan and we've met with Cytec several times. We haven't finalized anything, but they've been very cooperative and helpful.

Mr. Knight: Your primary entrance for the heavy equipment will be through Cytec? I'm concerned about the railroad crossings.

Mr. Lyons: We have no plans to cross the railroad on John St. Probably 8 large pieces will come in on a rail siding at Cytec.

Mr. Rys: Any other questions here? Okay, Mr. Kapi?

Andrew Kapi (6 Deme Rd.): I would like to ask about the Community Host Agreement. Mr. Mayor, what would be the proper time to finalize that?

Mr. Dickinson: It will be part of the entire agreement. We need the initial documents to begin discussion of what the project will look like, what kind of controls we want on it, and part of that will be the lease agreements and other agreements the Town must approve. It's part of the same package. The Siting Council won't take action short of an agreement being in place with the Town I don't think. Maybe PP&L can answer whether that has to be in place before the Siting Council will act?

Mr. Fields: No, but as a practical matter given the time-frame for the Siting Council application, the Host Community Agreements would be finalized before we get our certificate.

Mr. Dickinson: So it would be some time before the application to the Siting Council and when their decision is rendered, which is a 6-month process?

Mr. Fields: Siting Council is a 6-month process.

Mr. Kapi: I haven't reviewed all the statutes yet, but we have an element of control over this project which is the lease. There are provisions under de-regulation to go around local bodies for these projects. If we sign-off on a lease agreement and it then goes to the Siting Council who decides we need 10 oil tankers per hour, need 3 acres of staging area and storage tanks, at that point it's out of our hands.

Mr. Dickinson: I don't think that's quite correct. I don't think the Siting Council can change our lease agreement. They can require what they want for the plant's various aspects and permits, but I don't think they can supersede our lease agreement.

Mr. Kapi: When you talked about taking water out of the Quinnipiac, you failed to mention that you're taking 3.5 million out and putting .5 million back in, and the other 3 are going to be hanging around some place. You haven't addressed that. You say you'll shut down for periods when there is disruption in the gas

supply at the same time you intimate that possibly we could siphon-off some electricity for the town when it's needed. I don't see how you could make a contract with an interrupted power supply.

Mr. Fields: We did talk previously about this, and I will say again tonight there will not be oil back-up for this facility. If they require oil then this facility will not be built. We do have other back-up plans using probably liquified natural gas that can be injected at the upstream end of the pipelines in the Boston area. It's quite a common thing in New England.

Mr. Rys: Mr. Wasilewski?

Frank Wasilewski (57 No. Orchard St.): For the landscaping, I would shy away from those evergreens. I would put trees in and low shrubs that help purify the air. If this goes through, what health problems will you create or add to what is already in that area? In that area we have trash burning, a landfill, and Cytex all polluting the air. How often will the air be tested? Also I think you're going to have to treat that water before you use it for cooling towers. Look at the river. As you get closer to New Haven, that water is pretty black.

Mr. Rys: I believe they will be taking water from the wells, not the river.

Mr. Wasilewski: That's even worse. I think people will run short on water if they're taking it from aquifers.

Mr. Lyons: Our proposal is to take water from wells, and it is cleaner as it's filtered through the earth. Carl can address the water flows. DEP will scrutinize these issues as part of the permit process.

Mr. Stopper: The area proposed for the wells is totally serviced by public water supply through the Regional Water Authority, so no one in the area relies on the aquifer for potable water.

Mr. Rys: Mr. Whitney?

John Whitney (1185 Durham Rd.): What decibel level will the plant operate at?

Mr. Lyons: I don't know exactly. The State limitation is 51 decibels at night and 61 during the day for residential, and 70 for industrial at all times.

Mr. Whitney: Does the Siting Council review all the issues or just the plant?

Mr. Lyons: They evaluate this plant at this site and all the issues.

Mr. Whitney: Do you have emissions from gas, or just BTUs being expended?

Mr. Anderson: Like combustion with any other fuel, it contains carbon and hydrogen. There is a trace amount of nitrogen oxide. The technology requirements for lowest emission rates that I mentioned earlier require 2 ppm. The carbon monoxide produced will create air quality impacts below significant levels. There are trace amounts of sulfur dioxide. The particulate matter would be trace amounts of unburned fuel, and that is regulated by emission standards.

Mr. Whitney: Does the gas line coming into the facility go down to John St. or does it end up on Rt. 5?

Mr. Lyons: The Algonquin gas line runs roughly in a northwest direction and west of the plant. There is a lateral that curves around in the Cytec site to serve them, and I believe it goes east from there.

Mr. Whitney: So if that needed to be upgraded to handle your volume, that would not impact Rt. 5?

Mr. Lyons: I understand that the upgrade section would be west of the plant and west of the river up toward Cheshire, and would not impact Rt 5.

Mr. Whitney: I wonder if drawing the water from an aquifer in North Haven would have a sponge effect and draw water out of Wallingford's aquifer? Also, Ulbrich on John St. got re-zoned recently and that could cause increased activity down there. If that coincided with construction of the plant, that could have a big impact on traffic. Would the new lines be strung near Exit 13 off I-91?

Mr. Lyons: There are several scenarios that we're looking at for the new lines. We'll have to cross Rt. 5 somewhere.

Mr. Whitney: Would you have to install new poles? How high would they be?

Mr. Lyons: We may have to install new monopoles that would be 100-120' tall.

Mr. Whitney: The Council may want a traffic study of that area.

Mr. Lyons: We are required to do a traffic study and it is in progress.

Mr. Rys: Mr. Sheehan?

Robert Sheehan (11 Cooper Ave.): Is this going to be a back-up system for the town? I've lived here all my life and the longest I've been without electricity is two hours and that's pushing it. I would like to commend PUC and the Electric Div. for keeping our equipment state-of-the-art and well maintained. This plant isn't going to add to that. Last month the State issued new guidelines on air quality. Are those restrictions more relaxed or increased on emissions? How does that effect the stack height?

Mr. Lyons: The height will be dictated by State air regs. & dispersion modeling.

Mr. Rys: Mary?

Rep. Mary Mushinsky (188 S. Cherry St.): I am a neighbor of the proposed plant, and the biggest issue of the neighborhood would probably be noise and how well you control it. Do you anticipate that it will be regulated as a residential or an industrial site as there are two different standards?

Mr. Lyons: It will be regulated as a residential site on the front and an industrial in the back.

Ms Mushinsky: Back on the river side?

Mr. Lyons: Yes.

Ms Mushinsky: It's important for the neighbors to visit comparable facilities so they can actually hear what 51 and 61 decibels sound like.

Mr. Lyons: We did talk about arranging a site visit to the plant in New York. We hope to have a noise expert testify during the 60-day municipal review, and provide models so people can see what it sounds like.

Ms Mushinsky: I think using GB-Class water from well fields is a much better idea than taking it from the Quinnipiac upriver, which as you know is over-allocated.

Mr. Rys: Mr. Lubee?

Wes Lubee (15 Montowese Trail): Mr. Lyons indicated that the route for the high-tension lines to the grid might not be finalized by the town review, and later he said they would be finalized. Which is it?

Mr. Lyons: We may begin the 60-day municipal review before it's finalized. I'll have to check to find out what level of finality we'll need to have on that before filing with the Siting Council. Typically lines are sited by the utilities as a separate matter. We have to get feedback from NU.

Mr. Lubee: Is your water consumption constant?

Mr. Lyons: It varies with whether or not we're doing supplemental firing.

Mr. Lubee: How do you acquire extra water that you need for this particular...?

Mr. Lyons: We'll have water storage tanks on site.

Mr. Lubee: On your latest plan you've moved part of the plant back forward again.

Mr. Lyons: We are trying to mitigate visual aspects and noise. We've sited the components as we have to take the best opportunity of baffling the noise. To address the visual impact we've sited it next to the Pierce building, and PB has done a great job of "hiding" a large building. We've also screened it.

Mr. Lubee: Is there any reason why you can't move it back?

Mr. Cecich: Cooling towers are a major source of noise. Placing them directly behind the last gas turbine forces the building to be located more forward.

Mr. Gessert: When the towers were moved back, it necessitated moving part of the plant forward. But if you look at the front of Pierce, the addition is still recessed 20' back from the front of Pierce.

Mr. Lubee: What is the financial impact to Wallingford? What will you pay?

Mr. Lyons: I don't know the answer to that right now.

Mr. Smith: I believe Duncan Moodie represented about \$2-2½ million per year for taxes. The lease payment originally proposed was \$100,000 per year plus some suggested profit-sharing arrangement, and we're trying to work through that. The developer was told up front to be prepared to pay full property taxes.

Mr. Lubee: Would an over-ride be a possibility instead of profit-sharing?

Mr. Smith: We're looking at that too. Those numbers I mentioned were from Mr. Moodie and originally based on anticipated construction costs.

Mr. Lubee: I had asked last time about the impact of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons of water on our treatment plant. You said you were going to look into that. What about the life of the existing plant?

Mr. Smith: We looked at that and I talked to Roger Dann about it. We are exploring other mechanisms to remove or reduce other flows into the system, as we don't want to build a new sewer treatment plant. The Sewer Div. would certainly anticipate picking up a nice customer to help the revenue stream, so that also plays into this. The plant was designed with an anticipated growth cycle, and some of that has occurred and some hasn't. I think we're a little bit behind what our growth expectancy was from the 1980s.

Mr. Lubee: Regarding noise, are the delivery doors facing John St.?

Mr. Cecich: There will be a new access door added to Pierce. I have an elevation that I can leave you that shows where other doors are located.

Mr. Gessert: The doors would be facing north and south, which are not facing any residents. They face a parking lot to the north and a substation to the south.

Mr. Lubee: That noise will travel for blocks and blocks.

Mr. Rys: Wait. What are you going to be delivering that will make so much noise?

Mr. Lubee: When they open the doors the sound comes out, particularly overhead doors in a trucking terminal.

Mr. Rys: If it's going north and south it's not going to affect anything.

Mr. Knight: You have deliveries being made to a warehouse in the plant. When the doors open, they will not directly open upon all this machinery.

Mr. Lyons: No. It's just routine deliveries to a warehouse in the existing building without any of the noisy operating equipment.

Mr. Knight: Right. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Lubee: Yes. Does the Council need professional advice for engineering, legal, engineering, and environmental?

Mr. Dickinson: We have an attorney representing the Town, and we may hire experts for things such as noise and the assessment.

Mr. Rys: Mr. Choti?

Bill Choti (44 Lincoln Ave.): Could you equate your stack emissions to say a vehicle? Will it be pounds or tons per year? Are we talking about 10 cars in a parking lot running for 24 hours a day, 7 days per week?

Mr. Anderson: I don't have the numbers with me to comparing vehicles. It is something I can do. As far as comparing this plant with others, the other plants are coal or oil fired with technology that is different. These combined cycle gas turbine plants are much cleaner. Also, car emissions take place at ground level, and plant emissions take place in a stack at 132' high and there is more dispersion. That's the whole purpose in building stacks.

Mr. Choti: Since you've been studying noise abatement, what frequency range are we discussing? A higher frequency range my dog might hear while I don't. If it is a dull roar at 51 decibels or high-pitched whine, these are two different types of noises. You must know the frequency range.

Mr. Lyons: I don't know, but State regs. oversee noise in many different aspects besides just decibels.

Mr. Fields: These decibels are expressed in dbA, which means "A-weighted." An A-weight scale is designed to reflect how the human ear weighs the sounds that it hears, such as high frequencies vs. low frequencies, so the 51 is in fact 51 dbA. A facility like this generates fairly broad-band noise, a white noise.

Mr. Rys: Okay. Mr. Wright, then Mr. Melillo, and then we're going to end this.

Phil Wright, Sr. (160 Cedar St.): Who will make the final decision on this?

Mr. Rys: By vote of the Council.

Mr. Wright: Okay. Can that be taken to referendum then?

Mr. Dickinson: I believe that it can. It would be a resolution of the Council which can be the subject of referendum.

Mr. Wright: Okay. I just wanted to know if the public had recourse. Thank you.

Mr. Rys: Okay. Mr. Melillo?

Pat Melillo (15 Haller Place): With CMEEC don't we have many alternate suppliers in case our present electrical system fails?

Mr. Gessert: This plant is not contracted to supply power to the town. If they went online in Jan. 2002 and the gas supply ran out two weeks later and they were gone until the end of Feb., they would still have to pay their taxes and their lease, and we are still under contract to CMEEC until 2004.

Mr. Melillo: When that contract comes up, how can we be assured of back-up supplies in case of emergency?

Mr. Gessert: When that time comes, we'll look to back up our source any way we can so we won't be caught without power.

Mr. Melillo: What are you doing to protect against natural gas explosions?

Mr. Cecich: There are methods to shut off the gas coming into the plant in the event we aren't using gas for the turbines. If there is a problem in the pipeline, it isn't an issue we would deal with as part of the power plant.

Mr. Melillo: If there is an explosion in the pipeline, who is legally liable?

Mr. Gessert: The pipeline company.

Mr. Melillo: Are you going to have cogeneration with generating the steam?

Mr. Lyons: We talked about cogeneration last time. There are no plans for that.

Mr. Melillo: Do you have a firm contract to ensure gas supplies for a long time?

Mr. Lyons: We will develop a gas procurement strategy in cooperation with PP&L's affiliate companies to ensure a reliable supply and reduce power production cost.

Mr. Melillo: I know about the State, but will the Federal government be involved?

Mr. Lyons: Only to the extent that we'll be a wholesale power supplier and exempt from certain regulations. Otherwise FERC would oversee us.

Mr. Melillo: What about Wallingford's legal relationship with North Haven on the wells?

Mr. Lyons: We would drill wells on private land, and comply with all local regs. that apply to pumping water to our plant.

Mr. Gessert: We ought to clarify that the Town isn't building this plant. It is PP&L. They are a private company with a relationship to North Haven on bringing in the water. We have no jurisdiction on that as the Town.

Mr. Rys: Thank you gentleman for your time. We look forward to meeting with you again and I hope things can be resolved. I just want to mention that I believe the Siting Council has public meetings and the public can attend?

Mr. Lyons: Yes and the first public hearing in our application will be held in Wallingford. They're usually held at a local high school.

Mr. Gessert: I'll accept a motion to adjourn.

Motion: Mr. Nunn, to adjourn the Public Utilities Commission portion of the meeting.

Second: Mr. Gessert.

Votes: Two ayes (Mr. Cooke left earlier).

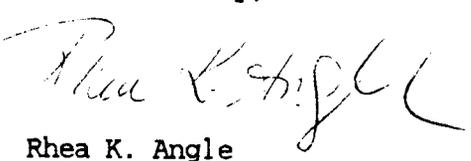
Motion: Mr. Farrell, to adjourn the Town Council portion of the meeting.

Second: Mr. Knight.

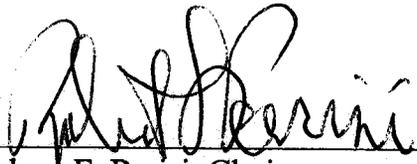
Votes: All ayes.

The joint Town Council/Public Utilities Commission Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p.m.

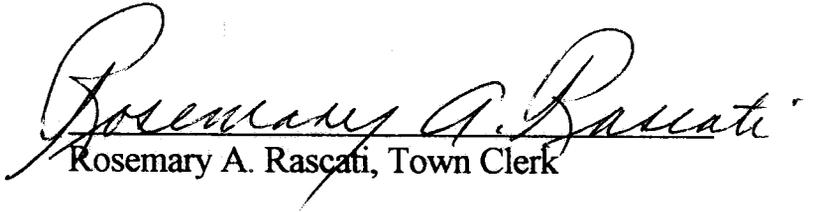
Transcribed by,

  
Rhea K. Angle  
Interim Recording Secretary

Approved:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert F. Parisi, Chairman

6-2-99  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rosemary A. Rascati, Town Clerk

6-2-99  
Date