GLOSSARY

115 kV: 115 kilovolts or 115,000 volts

345 kV: 345 kilovolts or 345,000 volts

AC: Alternating current; an oscillating electric current that reverses its direction of flow 60 times a second (60 cycles or 60 hertz) in the U.S.

ACOE: Army Corps of Engineers

Algonquin: Algonquin Gas Transmission Company, a Duke Energy company

anadromous fish: Fish, such as salmon or alewives, that hatch in fresh water, migrate to and mature in the ocean, and return to fresh water as adults to spawn

anthropogenic: Changes made by human activity

anoxia: Low levels (<0.2 mg/L) of dissolved oxygen in the environment

azoic: Lacking animals and plants

bathymetry: Measurement of depths of water in oceans, seas, and lakes

Bcf: Billion cubic feet (of natural gas)

benthic community: Aquatic organisms and plants that live on the ocean bottom such as algae, worms, snails, and crustaceans.

bentonite: An absorptive and colloidal clay used especially as a filler.

biomass: The amount of living material per unit area or volume.

biota: The animal and plant life of a particular region considered as a total ecological entity

BOSTON: Boston, an RTEP sub-area

C&LM: Conservation and load management

cable: More than one electrical conductors within an envelope of insulation used for transmitting energy or data

capacity: The ability to generate, transmit or distribute electric power expressed in watts or volt-amperes

carapace: (1) Shield of exoskeleton covering part of the body (several segments) of some Arthropoda, e.g., crabs. (2) Dorsal part of 'shell' of Chelonia, specific to turtles, consisting of exoskeletal plates fused with ribs and vertebral column

CARES: Conservation and Retrofit Energy Services

catadromous fish: Fish, such as American eels, that hatch in the ocean, migrate to fresh water to mature, and return to the ocean as adults to spawn

CCMP: Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (Long Island Sound)

CEAB: Connecticut Energy Advisory Board

CECA: Connecticut Energy Coordinating Authority

CELT: NEPOOL annual Capacity, Energy, Load and Transmission report

Cetacea(n): Order of aquatic mammals (whales, porpoises, dolphins).

CGS: Connecticut General Statutes

CGT: Gravels, cobbles and boulders with sand

CHC: Connecticut Historical Commission

CHP: Combined heat and power, also referred to as cogeneration

circuit: A system of conductors through which an electric current flows

circuit breaker: A switch that automatically disconnects power to the circuit in the event of a fault condition; usually located in substations

CL&P: The Connecticut Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of NU, the electric utility that serves most of Connecticut

CLIC: Connecticut Long Island Cable project, proposed by NU

CMA: Connecticut Coastal Management Act

Columbia: Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation

conductor: A metallic busbar or wire, usually cyclindrical in shape, used as a path for the flow of electric power

conduit: A pipe, usually made from PVC plastic, polystyrene or steel, used to house, insulated electrical conductors or cables for both above and underground applications

CSC: Connecticut Siting Council

cultch: Material (as oyster shells) laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points of attachment for the spat

CT: Connecticut, an RTEP sub-area

DC: Direct current; electricity that flows continuously in one direction, often used at high voltages for point-to-point power transmission

Deficient Load Pocket: A sub-area of an electrical system in which peak demands cannot be met by local generators indicating reliance on transmission import capability, and possibly resulting in voltage disruptions and power outages

demand: The total amount of electricity required at any given time by a utility's customers

demersal: Living near, deposited on, or sinking to the bottom of the sea (~ fish, ~ fish eggs)

DEP: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

DFO: Distillate fuel oil

DG: Distributed generation; small-scale generation, typically less than 5 MW and often located at commercial or industrial sites that can be tied into the local distribution grid

DHS: Connecticut Department of Health Services

dielectric fluid: Insulating fluid (alkylbenezene and polybutene are most common)

displacement: Substitution of gas through exchange or backhaul

distribution (line or system): The cables or facilities that transport electrical energy, natural gas, or data from the transmission system to the utility's customers

Dissolved Oxygen

Connecticut Department of Transportation

DPUC: Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control

DSL Digital Subscriber Line

DSM: Demand Side Management

Dth: Decatherm, equal to MMBtu

ECMB: Energy Conservation Management Board

EECG: Energy Efficiency Collaborative Group

EFH: Essential Fish Habitat

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

ELIE: Eastern Long Island Extension, a proposed Iroquois pipeline project (recently withdrawn from consideration)

EMF: Electric and magnetic field

(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency

epibenthic megafauna: Macroscopic fauna living on the surface of the bottom.

epifauna(l): Benthic fauna living on the substrate (as a hard sea floor) or on other organisms

Endangered Species Act (federal)

estuarine: Semi-enclosed coastal waters with freshwater input bounded seaward by a salinity front

eutrophication: The process by which a body of water becomes (naturally or by pollution) rich in dissolved nutrients and often develops a deficiency of dissolved oxygen

fault: A failure or interruption in an electrical circuit

fauna: Animal life, especially the animals characteristic of a region, period, or special environment

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

geomorphology: The systematic examination of landforms and their interpretation as records of geologic history

GIS: Geographic Information System

glacial till: Non-stratified sediment carried or deposited by glaciers

ground wire: A conductor or cable which usually runs above and parallel to the conducting wires on transmission structures, and serves to shunt lighting strikes to earth

HDD: Horizontal Directional Drilling

hp: Horsepower

HVAC: High-voltage alternating current, a type of electric transmission line

HVDC: High-voltage direct current, a type of electric transmission line

hypoxia: Low levels (<3 mg/L) of dissolved oxygen in the environment.

Hz (Hertz): A unit of electrical frequency: 1 Hz. = 1 cycle per second

ICAP: Installed Capacity

infaunal: Benthic fauna living in the substrate, especially the soft sea bottom.

insulators: Ceramic or polymer devices used in electrical isolation of overhead electric, power-carrying conductors from the structures that support them

Iroquois: Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.

ISE: Institute for Sustainable Energy at Eastern Connecticut State University

Islander East: Islander East Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

ISO: Independent system operator

ISO-NE: ISO New England, Inc., New England's independent system operator

KEDLI: Keyspan Energy Delivery Long Island

KEDNY: Keyspan Energy Delivery New York

KES: Keyspan Electric Services

kV: Kilovolt, or 1000 volts; a measure of electric potential

kW: Kilowatt, or 1,000 Watts; a measure of electric power

kWh: Kilowatt-hour, or 1,000 Watt-Hours; a measure of electric energy

LAI: Levitan & Associates, Inc.

LDC: Local distribution company providing gas service

LILCO: Long Island Lighting Company

line: A group of overhead or underground transmission wires or cables suspended on a single row of structures or part of a single underground or marine installation that provide transmission or distribution service

LIPA: Long Island Power Authority

LISS: Long Island Sound Study; a cooperative program instituted by the federal government, Connecticut, and New York in 1985

LNG: Liquefied natural gas

load: Amount of electrical energy required by customers

load pocket: A transmission area that has insufficient transmission import capacity and must rely on out-of-merit order local generation

LOLE: Loss of Load Expectation; a measure of bulk power system reliability

LRP: Load Response Program

MAOP: Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure

M&N: Maritimes and Northeast Pipelines, a Duke Energy company

magnetic field: A closed-loop field that surrounds the electric current which produces it. Magnetic flux density, measured in Tesla or Gauss, is often referred to as the "magnetic field"

merit order: The order in which power plants are dispatched to minimize operating costs

mg/L: milligrams per liter

mill: One-tenth (1/10) of a cent; Mill / kWh = $ 1 / MWh

MMcf: Million standard cubic feet of gas

MMcf/d: Million standard cubic feet per day

MMPA: Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972

monopole: Transmission structure consisting of a single tubular steel column with horizontal arms to support insulators and conductors

morphology: (1) A branch of biology that deals with the form and structure of animals and plants; (2) the external structure of rocks in relation to the development of erosional forms or topographic features

MPA: Marine Protected Areas

MSW: Municipal Sold Waste

MVA: A unit of total electric power. Megaa-Volt-Ampere or 1 MVA = 1 million Volt-Amperes

MW: A unit of real electric power. Megawatt or 1 million watts

MWh: A unit of electrical energy. Megawatt-hour or 1million watt-hours

NDDB: National Diversity Data Base

NEPA: National Environmental Protection Act

NEPOOL: New England Power Pool

NeptuneRTS: Neptune Regional Transmission System

NERC: North American Electric Reliability Council

NESCAUM: Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management

NGA: Natural Gas Act

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

NU: Northeast Utilities, parent company of CL&P as well as Western Massachusetts Electric, Public Service of New Hampshire, Yankee Gas, and other subsidiaries

NY: New York, an RTEP sub-area

NYISO: New York Independent System Operator

NYPA: New York Power Authority

NYSDEC: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

NYSDOS: New York State Department of State

NYSERDA: New York Energy Research and Development Agency

NYSHPO: New York State Historic Preservation Office

NY Siting Board: New York Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment (NY Siting Board)

NYSPSC: New York Public Service Commission

OLISP: Connecticut Office of Long Island Sound Programs

OPM: Connecticut Office of Policy and Management

overhead: Electrical facilities installed above ground, usually relying on the air for insulation

PA No. 02-95: Connecticut Public Act No. 02-95, Act Concerning the Protection of Long Island Sound

PA No. 98-28: Connecticut Public Act No. 98-28, the Electric Restructuring Act

Peak Load (or Peak Demand): The maximum customer demand, typically over a one-year period

pelagic: Living or occurring in the water column of the open sea

Phase I: A transmission expansion that would extend the 345 kV transmission line from the Plumtree Substation in Bethel to the Norwalk Substation in Norwalk

Phase II: A transmission expansion that would extend the 345 kV loop from Norwalk to Beseck junction in Wallingford

photic zone: The depth zone in the ocean where sunlight penetrates, permitting photosynthesis

phytoplankton: Microscopic plants occurring mainly near the surface of the water where suitable illumination occurs; of great importance as a food source for zooplankton, fish and whales

PJM: The Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland ISO control area

planktonic: Microscopic plants or animals living in the water column.

ppt: parts per thousand

PTF: Pool Transmission Facilities

PUESA: Public Utilities Environmental Standards Act (Chapter 277a_of the CT General Statutes)

PV: Photovoltaic; semiconductor device that converts sunlight into DC electricity

RD&D: Research Development and Demonstration

reconductor: Replacement of existing conductors with new conductors, but with little if any replacement or modification of existing structures

reinforcement: Any of a number of approaches to improve transmission system capacity, including rebuild, reconductor, conversion, and bundling methods

RFO: residual fuel oil

RFP: Request for Proposal

Rip-rap: A permanent, erosion-resistant groundcover constructed of large, loose, angular or subangular rounded stone

ROW: Right-of-way, a corridor for transmission or other facilities

RTEP: Regional Transmission Expansion Plan prepared by ISO-NE

S-ME: Southern Maine, an RTEP sub-area

salmonid: Of or belonging to the family Salmonidae, which includes salmon, trout, and whitefishes

SBC: System Benefits Charge

SCFF: Self-contained fluid-filled; a hollow-core cable with fluid-impregnated insulation under pressure used primarily for submarine electric transmission installations

sedimentology: The study of rocks formed from transported fragments deposited in water

SHPO:State Historic Preservation Office

silt curtains: A geotextile material designed to contain suspended sediments within a designated area

Siting Council: Connecticut Siting Council

SMD: Standard Market Design, proposed by FERC to standardize rules among ISOs

spawning: The reproductive process for aquatic organisms that involves producing or depositing eggs or discharging sperm

sublittoral: Below tidal influences

substation: A fenced-in yard containing switches, transformers and other equipment buildings and structures to monitor and adjust transmission and distribution flows

substrate: Surface area of solids or soils used by organisms to attach

SUNY: State University of New York

SWCT: Southwestern Connecticut, an RTEP sub-area

SWCT (geographic): SWCT consists of the following 52 towns and municipalities: Branford, Bridgeport, Darien, Easton, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Redding, Ridgefield, Stamford, Weston, Westport, Wilton, Ansonia, Branford, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Bethel, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Cheshire, Danbury, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Meriden, Middlebury, Milford, Monroe, Naugatuck, New Fairfield, New Milford, New Haven, Newtown, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Oxford, Prospect, Roxbury, Seymour, Shelton, Southbury, Stratford, Trumbull, Wallingford, Waterbury, Watertown, West Haven, Woodbridge, and Woodbury

SWCT (electrical): The area served by the four 115 kV busses in Bethel, Watertown, Southington, and New Haven

TEAC: Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee

TE-CSC: Cross-Sound Cable project, owned by TransEnergie US

Tennessee: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, an El Paso Energy company

Texas Eastern: Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, a Duke Energy company

tidal regime: A pattern of tidal movement

TMDL: Total Maximum Daily Load

Transco: Transcontinental Gas Pipeline

transformer: A device used to transform voltage; a step-up transformer increases the voltage while a step-down transformer decreases voltage

transmission line: Any line that functions to connect electric generators to distribution systems (and large individual loads), generally operating at 69 kV or above

turbidity: An indicator of the amount of sediment suspended in water. It refers to the amount of light scattered or absorbed by a fluid. In streams or rivers, turbidity is affected by suspended particles of silts and clays, and also by organic compounds like plankton and microorganisms. Turbidity is measured in nephelometric turbidity units

UI: United Illuminating, the electric utility that serves the greater New Haven and Bridgeport areas

upgrade: Any of a number of approaches to improve transmission system capacity, including rebuild, reconductor, conversion, and bundling methods

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS: U.S. Geological Survey

voltage: A measure of the force that transmits electricity

wire: See Conductor**XLPE:** Cross-linked polyethylene; a type of underground or submarine cable insulation

Yankee Gas: Yankee Gas Service Company

Appendix A

Executive Order Number 26

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN G. ROWLAND
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 26

WHEREAS, over the past several years, electric and gas utilities have undergone significant changes as restructuring of these industries has been implemented under both state and federal law. This process has produced many results, including significant consumer benefits. However, it has also clearly demonstrated the limitations and shortcomings of the present electric and gas transmission systems. The advent of combined cycle gas generation, with its significant advantages in efficiency and low environmental impact, has produced the largest increase in electric generation construction in modern history. It has also permanently linked the futures of the two industries.

WHEREAS, the federal government is moving toward the formation of new regional transmission organizations, which has brought new importance to the development and maintenance of sufficient interconnection between electric control areas. This will be necessary to assure the provision of safe and reliable electric service in each control area. These dynamic forces have produced many proposals for transmission expansions, both within Connecticut and between Connecticut and New York.

WHEREAS, southwestern Connecticut represents 7% of New England's population and 14% of New England's electric demand and is also recognized by federal and regional authorities as the most transmission-constrained area in New England. This transmission constraint creates costs that have been spread across electric customers in all six New England states. However, the advent of new electric market rules by the first quarter of 2003 will require those costs to be borne by Connecticut customers alone, thus increasing charges to consumers.

WHEREAS, these conditions demand that we make wise choices that balance the necessities of sufficient utility resources to provide safe, reliable service to our people while preserving our environment. This means that we must examine all proposals regarding increased infrastructure concurrently, to carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each proposal in relation to the others. In addition, we must be sure that we have considered all options, including demand-side management, conservation and distributed generation, as well as transmission and generation expansion, before making a decision. We must pursue cost-effective strategies that resolve our problems without overbuilding or underbuilding, mindful of the continuing expansion of both gas and electric demand over the near term. Finally, we must examine the potential of proposed expansions to mitigate or eliminate the adverse environmental impacts of existing energy facilities in Connecticut.

NOW THEREFORE, I, John G. Rowland, Governor of the State of Connecticut, acting by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and by the Statutes of this State and in the spirit of cooperation and bipartisanship demanded by the importance of the matter, do hereby, ORDER AND DIRECT:

1. That there shall be a task force to undertake a review and analysis of all pending proposals for permanent large-scale gas or electric transmission projects, including all proposals for projects crossing Long Island Sound and electric transmission proposal in southwestern Connecticut. For the purposes of this order the term Long Island Sound shall not include its harbors, embayments, tidal rivers, streams and creeks.

2. The review and analysis shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
   a. An evaluation of methods to minimize the numbers and impacts of energy crossings within Long Island Sound
   b. Recommendations for providing for regional energy needs while protecting Long Island Sound;
   c. An assessment of the present status, future potential, and environmental impacts of proposed methods for laying of a power line, pipeline or cable;
   d. An identification of possible measures that may be taken to mitigate environmental impacts and maintain the aesthetic integrity of regions in Connecticut where it has been determined transmission must be sited.

3. The task force shall consist of:
   a. Executive Director of the Institute for Sustainable Energy
   b. Secretary of Office of Policy and Management
   c. Chairman, Public Utilities Control Authority
   d. Chairman, Connecticut Siting Council
   e. Commissioner of Environmental Protection
   f. Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture
   g. Representative of the Independent System Operator of New England
   h. Representative from Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

4. The Task Force shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Public Utilities Control Authority and the Commissioner of Environmental Protection and shall operate within the Institute for Sustainable Energy for administrative purposes. The Task Force shall report its recommendations to the Governor not later than January 1, 2003.

5. The Chairperson of this task force will notify the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission of the adoption of this Executive Order and shall request that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission not approve any future or pending projects

in Connecticut or between Connecticut and any adjoining states until the task force has submitted its report in January of 2003.

6. To provide the necessary time for a fair and thorough evaluation, agencies of the executive branch shall review projects properly before them, however, they are directed not to make final determinations under their authorities with respect to construction of large-scale gas or electric transmission expansion projects insofar as permitted by law until January 15, 2003.

7. Any electric or gas pipeline proposal for which a final determination has been held in abeyance pursuant to this Executive Order shall receive an expedited determination by such agency after submission of the report.

8. Because of the additional environmental damage which will result from the failure to replace the existing leaking cross-sound electric transmission cable, the provisions of this Executive Order shall not apply to that project.

9. That this order shall take effect immediately.

Dated in Hartford, Connecticut, this 12th day of April 2002.

JOHN G. ROWLAND, Governor

By His Excellency's Command

SIGILLUM REIPUBLICÆ CONNECTICUTENSIS

SUSAN BYSIEWICZ, Secretary of the State

Appendix B

Public Act Number 02-95

Substitute House Bill No. 5609

Public Act No. 02-95

AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. (NEW) *(Effective from passage)* Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes, no state agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Connecticut Siting Council, shall consider or render a final decision for any applications relating to electric power line crossings, gas pipeline crossings or telecommunications crossings of Long Island Sound including, but not limited to, electrical power line, gas pipeline or telecommunications applications that are pending or received after the effective date of this section for a period of one year after the effective date of this section. Such moratorium shall not apply to applications relating solely to the maintenance, repair or replacement necessary for repair of electrical power lines, gas pipelines or telecommunications facilities currently used to provide service to customers located on islands or peninsulas off the Connecticut coast or harbors, embayments, tidal rivers, streams or creeks. Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the project in the corridor across Long Island Sound, from Norwalk to Northport, New York, to replace the existing electric cables that cross the sound. During such twelve-month moratorium on applications relating to crossings of Long Island Sound, the Institute of Sustainable Energy at the Eastern Connecticut State University shall chair and convene a task force of the parties described in section 3 of this act in order to undertake the tasks described in section 3 of this act.

Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes, no state agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Connecticut Siting Council, shall render a final decision for any applications relating to electric transmission lines from Bethel to Norwalk including, but not limited to, applications that are pending or received on and after the effective date of this section until February 1, 2003. During such interim period, the Institute for Sustainable Energy shall

chair and convene a working group comprised of: (1) Two representatives chosen by the chief elected officials of Bethel, Redding, Weston, Wilton and Norwalk, one of whom shall have environmental expertise and one of whom shall have energy expertise; (2) one representative of the Connecticut Fund for the Environment; (3) two representatives of the applicant company; and (4) one representative of the New England Independent System Operator, Inc. and develop a comprehensive assessment and report on: (A) The economic considerations and environmental preferences and appropriateness of installing such transmission lines underground or overhead; (B) the feasibility of meeting all or part of the electric power needs of the region through distributive generation; and (C) the electric reliability, operational and safety concerns of the region's transmission system and the technical and economic feasibility of addressing those concerns with currently available electric transmission system equipment. The Institute for Sustainable Energy shall publish its report on or before January 1, 2003, and shall also include recommendations for any legislative changes deemed necessary as a result of such assessment. Any decision or opinion rendered on any application for an electric transmission line from Bethel to Norwalk by either the Department of Environmental Protection or the Connecticut Siting Council after the publication of such comprehensive assessment and report, shall be evaluated to determine such application's consistency with such assessment. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent routine maintenance and repair of such electric transmission lines.

(b) Any applicant that elects to proceed with its application for an electric transmission line from Bethel to Norwalk before any state agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Connecticut Siting Council, during the interim period described in subsection (a) of this section, shall accrue no legal rights or financial entitlements by proceeding with its application.

Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) Not later than one year from the effective date of this section, a comprehensive environmental assessment and plan shall be completed under the direction of the Institute for Sustainable Energy. In conducting the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan, a task force shall work with the Institute of Sustainable Energy that consists of the task force members contained in Executive Order Number 26 of Governor John G. Rowland and a representative of: (1) The Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Environmental Protection; (2) the Director of the Bureau of Aquaculture of the Department of Agriculture; (3) the Bureau of Aviation and Ports, Connecticut Coastline Port Authority of the Department of Transportation; (4) the Connecticut Seafood Council; (5) the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries; (6) Save the Sound, Inc. ; (7) the Connecticut Fund for the Environment, Inc. ; (8) the Long Island Soundkeeper; (9) the State Geologist; and (10) no more than one representative each from the holder of a permit for a merchant cable, one

representative from an applicant for a gas pipeline, one representative from each local gas and electric distribution company and one representative from the telecommunications industry. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the task force from soliciting the participation of other persons in the development of the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan including, but not limited to, federal agencies regarding matters within such agency's jurisdiction. Such assessment and plan shall include, but not be limited to, a review and analysis of those criteria set forth in Executive Order Number 26 of Governor John G. Rowland in addition to the following: (A) In consultation with the Institute of Water Resources at The University of Connecticut and The University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension Service, a comprehensive inventory and mapping of all existing environmental data on the natural resources of Long Island Sound, including, but not limited to: All coastal resources, as defined in section 22a-93 of the general statutes, all points of public access and public use, locations of rare and endangered species including the breeding and nesting areas for such rare and endangered species, locations of historically productive fishing grounds and locations of unusual and important submerged vegetation; (B) an evaluation of the relative importance and uniqueness of the natural resources and an identification of the most ecologically sensitive natural resources of Long Island Sound; (C) an assessment of the present status, future potential and environmental impacts on Long Island Sound of meeting the region's energy needs that do not require the laying of a power line or cable within Long Island Sound; (D) an evaluation of methods to minimize the numbers and impacts of electric power line crossings, gas pipeline crossings and telecommunications crossings within Long Island Sound, including an evaluation of the individual and cumulative environmental impacts of any such proposed crossings; (E) an inventory of current crossings of Long Island Sound and an evaluation of the current environmental status of those areas that have crossings; (F) an evaluation of the reliability and operational impacts to the state and region of proposed crossings of Long Island Sound and an evaluation of the impact on reliability by recommended limitations on such crossings; (G) recommendations for providing for regional energy needs while protecting Long Island Sound to the maximum extent possible; and (H) recommendations on natural resource performance bond levels to insure and reimburse the state in the event that future electric power line crossings, gas pipeline crossings or telecommunications crossings substantially damage the public trust in the natural resources of Long Island Sound. For the purposes of sections 1, 3, 4 and 5 of this act, "Long Island Sound" shall include its harbors, embayments, tidal rivers, streams and creeks to the extent that any such projects would impact such harbors, embayments, tidal rivers, streams and creeks.

Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) Any application for an electric power line, gas pipeline or telecommunications crossing of Long Island Sound that is

considered by any state agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection or the Connecticut Siting Council, after the creation of the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan, described in section 3 of this act, shall additionally be evaluated for such application's: (1) Likelihood to impair the public trust in Long Island Sound based on, but not limited to, the information contained in the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan; (2) consistency with the recommendations of the comprehensive environmental assessment; and (3) environmental impact, both individual and cumulative, including but not limited to those impacts anticipated by the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan described in section 3 of this act.

Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the Connecticut Siting Council, within fifteen days of the effective date of this section shall submit the state's advisory opinion to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requesting that, on behalf of the state, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission not approve any new individual electric power line crossing, gas pipeline crossing or telecommunications crossing until the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan described in section 3 of this act is completed and that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission avoid environmental damage to Long Island Sound to the greatest extent possible when licensing any future project by considering the recommendations contained in the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan described in section 3 of this act. Notwithstanding the provisions of this act, if the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission proceeds with consideration of any such project, regardless of the Siting Council's request, the Connecticut Siting Council and any other state agency with jurisdiction over such project shall review such proposed project and recommend siting, construction procedures and environmental mitigation measures to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for such project that conform with the comprehensive environmental assessment and plan described in section 3 of this act, to the degree such assessment and plan information is available.

Approved June 3, 2002