May 5, 2015

Governor Maggie Hassan Office of the Governor State House 107 North Main Street Concord, NH 03301

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Governor Hassan:

Amherst Brookline Fitzwilliam Greenville Litchfield Mason Merrimack Milford Pelham Richmond Rindge Temple Troy

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

Governor Maggie Hassan May 5, 2015 Page 2

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land *parallel* to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney ()
Town Administrator

Brookline

Susan Silverman

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Jason Hoch

Town Administrator

### Governor Maggie Hassan May 5, 2015 Page 3

Bernie Ø'Grady

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Eileen Cabanel Town Manager

Merrimack

i.

Brian McCarthy Town Administrator

Pelham

Carol Jameson

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Richmond

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Gail Cromwell

Chair, Select Board

Gail Crom well

Temple

Warren Davis

Conservation Commission

May 5, 2015

Senator Jeanne Shaheen 1589 Elm Street – Suite 3 Manchester, NH 03101

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Senator Shaheen:

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

Senator Jeanne Shaheen May 5, 2015 Page 2

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land *parallel* to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney 4
Town Administrator

Brookline

Susan Silverman

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Jason Hoch

Town Administrator

Senator Jeanne Shaheen May 5, 2015 Page 3

Bernie Grady

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Eileen Cabanel Town Manager

Merrimack

Carol Jámeson

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Richmond

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Gail Cromwell

Brian McCarthy

Town Administrator

Gail Cromwell
Chair, Select Board

Temple

Pelham

Warren Davis

Conservation Commission

May 5, 2015

Senator Kelly Ayotte 1200 Elm Street – Suite 2 Manchester, NH 03101-2503

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Senator Ayotte:

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

Senator Kelly Ayotte May 5, 2015 Page 2

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land *parallel* to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney

Town Administrator

Brookline

Susan Silverman

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Jason Hoch

Town Administrator

Senator Kelly Ayotte May 5, 2015 Page 3

Bernie O'Grady

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Carol Jameson

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Richmond

Eileen Cabanel Town Manager Merrimack

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Brian McCarthy
Town Administrator

Pelham

fail Cromwell

Gail Cromwell

Chair, Select Board

Temple

Warren Davis

Conservation Commission

May 5, 2015

Representative Ann McLane Kuster 18 North Main Street – Fourth Floor Concord, NH 03301

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Representative Kuster:

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land *parallel* to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney

Town Administrator

Brookline

Susan Silverman

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Jason Hoch

Town Administrator

# Representative Ann McLane Kuster May 5, 2015

Page 3

Bernie O'Grady

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Eileen Cabanel

Town Manager

Merrimack

Brian McCarthy
Town Administrator

Pelham

Carol Jameson

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Richmond

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Gail Cromwell

Chair, Select Board

Temple

Warren Davis

Conservation Commission

May 5, 2015

Representative Frank Guinta 33 Lowell Street Manchester, NH 03101

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Representative Guinta:

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land parallel to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney

Town Administrator

Brookline

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Town Administrator

# Representative Frank Guinta May 5, 2015

Page 3

Bernie O'Grady

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Carol Jameson

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Richmond

Eileen Cabanel Town Manager

Merrimack

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Brian McCarthy

Town Administrator

Pelham

Gail Cromwell

Chair, Select Board

Temple

Warren Davis

Conservation Commission

May 5, 2015

Senator Kevin A. Avard State House – Room 105-A 107 North Main Street Concord, NH 03301

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Senator Avard:

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

Senator Kevin A. Avard May 5, 2015 Page 2

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land *parallel* to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney

Town Administrator

Brookline

Susan Silverman

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Jason Hoch

Town Administrator

Senator Kevin A. Avard May 5, 2015 Page 3

Bernie O'Grady

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Carol Jameson

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Richmond

Eileen Cabanel Town Manager Merrimack

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Brian McCarthy Town Administrator

Pelham

Gail Cromwell

Chair, Select Board

Gail Cromwell

Temple

Warren Davis

Conservation Commission

May 5, 2015

Representative Jack B. Flanagan 4 Sawtelle Road Brookline, NH 03033

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Representative Flanagan:

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

Representative Jack B. Flanagan May 5, 2015 Page 2

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land *parallel* to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney

Town Administrator

Brookline

Susan Silverman

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Jason Hoch

竹own Administrator

#### Representative Jack B. Flanagan May 5, 2015 Page 3

Bernie O'Grady Chair, Board of Selectmen

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Eileen Cabanel Town Manager Merrimack

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Brian McCarthy Town Administrator Pelham

buil Cromwell

Gail Cromwell Chair, Select Board Temple

Warren Davis

Carol Jamesøn

Richmond

Conservation Commission

May 5, 2015

Representative Christopher R. Adams 10 Sargent Road Brookline, NH 03033

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Representative Adams:

We are elected officials and/or town administrators from 10 New Hampshire towns affected by the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) high-pressure gas pipeline project. The pipeline, proposed by Kinder Morgan Company and Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, originates in New York, passes through western Massachusetts, and then traverses 17 New Hampshire towns before terminating in Dracut, Massachusetts.

We believe that the proposed NED pipeline is wrong for New Hampshire, is unnecessary to meet the projected energy needs of New England, is an inappropriate use of eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation, and is an insult to the conservation efforts of the state, municipalities, and conservation easement holders given the existence of better alternatives.

The NED pipeline project is currently in the pre-filing stage at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Kinder Morgan is expected to file an application for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" in September 2015. Once the certificate is granted, Kinder Morgan/Tennessee will have the ability to use federal eminent domain to acquire rights of way for the pipeline. We believe that 1) the "necessity" or need for this project is better addressed by competing projects that would require less taking of private and public land, 2) the capacity of the NED pipeline far exceeds the utility needs of New England, such that taking of land for NED is more for the benefit of its owners than to the benefit of New England gas consumers, and 3) the proposed pipeline route impacts protected conservation land, watersheds, and aquifers.

New England has an acknowledged need for additional energy sources to meet peak demand. In response, several companies have proposed projects to bring more natural gas to New England. These include Spectra Energy's Algonquin Incremental Market (AIM) line, which received FERC certification on March 3, 2015, their pending Atlantic Bridge line, increasing capacity to Maine and Canada, and the Kinder Morgan NED proposal. Taken together, the capacity of these proposed pipelines far exceeds New England's projected energy needs. The projects that truly use existing gas pipeline rights of way, such as Algonquin, should be favored over the projects that require extensive acquisition of new rights of way, such as NED.

Kinder Morgan describes the NED pipeline as mostly "co-located" with an existing power line easement owned by Eversource (formerly Public Service of NH). The term co-location falsely implies the pipeline will be entirely within the power line right of way, and thus have little impact on adjacent land. This is not the case. For technical reasons, the pipeline must be adjacent to, not under, the

350,000 volt powerline. Kinder Morgan must acquire approximately 100 feet of land parallel to the existing powerline easement. Therefore, the "co-location" of the pipeline has the same impact on private and public lands as it would if not co-located. In addition, about 10 miles of pipeline, such as the Mason lateral line, would not be "co-located" with any existing easement, increasing further the amount of private and public land that will have to be acquired.

Eminent domain is an extraordinary power that must be used sparingly. Other projects, such as the Spectra Energy's proposal to enlarge an existing pipeline, can bring a significant amount of natural gas to New England with far less impact to public and private landowners than the NED project. As a matter of public policy, projects requiring heavy use of eminent domain, such as NED, should be discouraged.

Most of the municipalities in the proposed NED pipeline route are rural communities that highly value their open space, rural character, and conservation land. The NED pipeline is routed through many tracts of land conserved by town conservation commission ownership, or conservation easements held by groups such as the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests. The taking of land through such parcels directly violates the terms of conservation easements, and contravenes the intent of the donors of conservation land.

The NED project will more deeply and directly impact wetlands and aquifers on the route than the existing powerlines do. Rivers must be tunneled under. Mats must be laid down in wetlands to support the weight of the excavating equipment. Herbicides, among other methods, will be used in the long-term to control vegetative growth, particularly in wetlands that machine mowing would damage. Public policy should discourage projects that heavily impact conservation lands, water resources, and environmentally sensitive areas.

For the foregoing reasons, we oppose the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee NED proposal. We urge you to contact the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket PF-114-22-000, and challenge the need for the NED pipeline in light of other less impactful pipeline proposals.

Is the proposed NED project "right" for New Hampshire? We do not believe so. If you do, please help us understand why. If not, please advise us of the steps you can take to ensure that it does not unnecessarily damage our state.

Sincerely,

Tad Putney

Town Administrator

Brookline

Susan Silverman

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Fitzwilliam

Jasøn Hoch

Town Administrator

#### Representative Christopher Adams May 5, 2015

Page 3

Bernie O'Grady

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Mason

Eileen Cabanel Town Manager

Merrimack

مناهم المراجع ا

Carol/Jameson

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Richmond

Robert Hamilton

Chair, Board of Selectmen

Rindge

Gail Cromwell

Brian McCarthy

Pelham

Town Administrator

Chair, Select Board

Gail Crommego

Temple

Warren Davis

Conservation Commission